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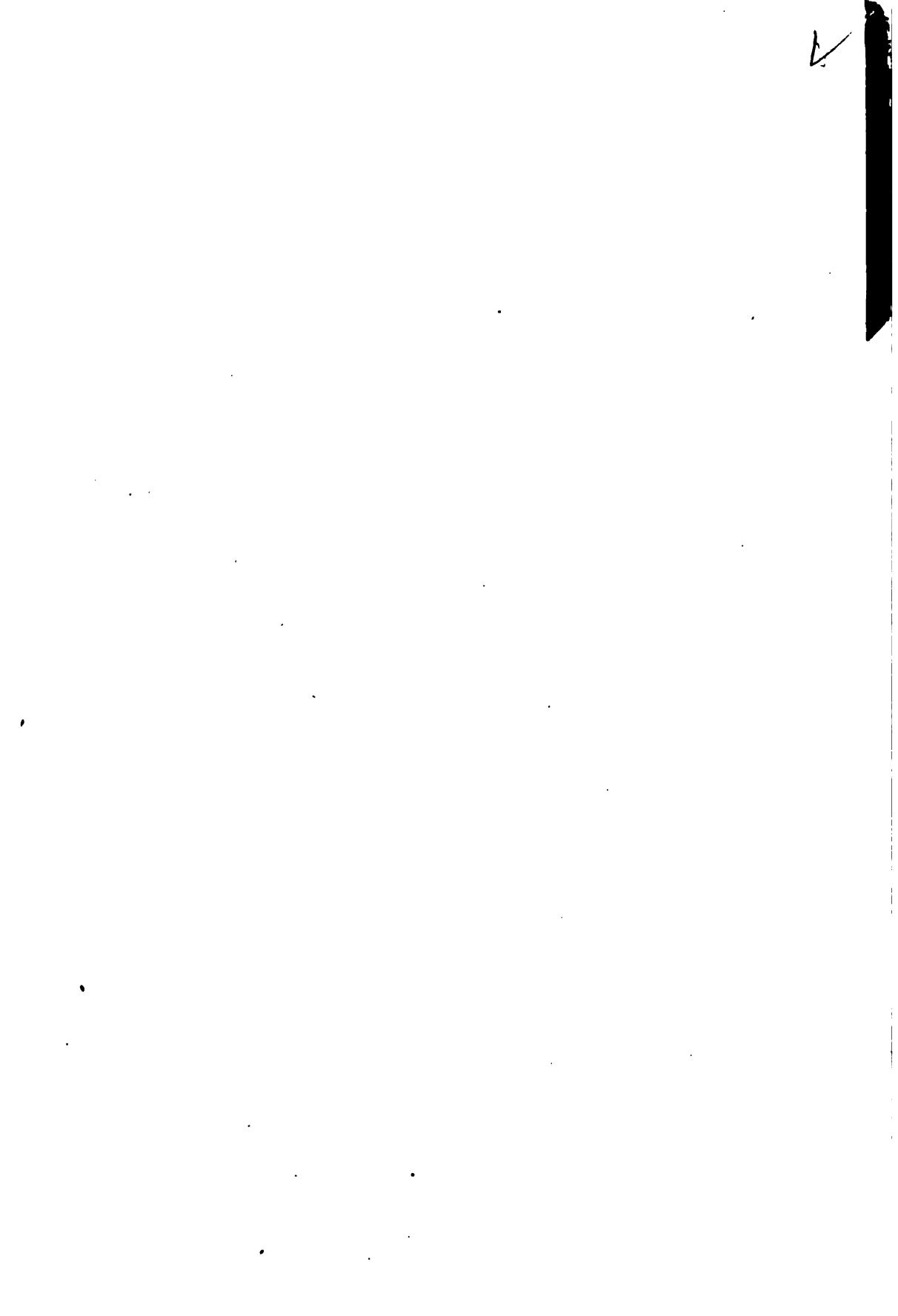
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THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF ECONOMICS









THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Issued Monthly
with Illustrations

MARCH—AUGUST, 1904

Volume XXXIX



THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

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1904

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

MARCH—AUGUST, 1904

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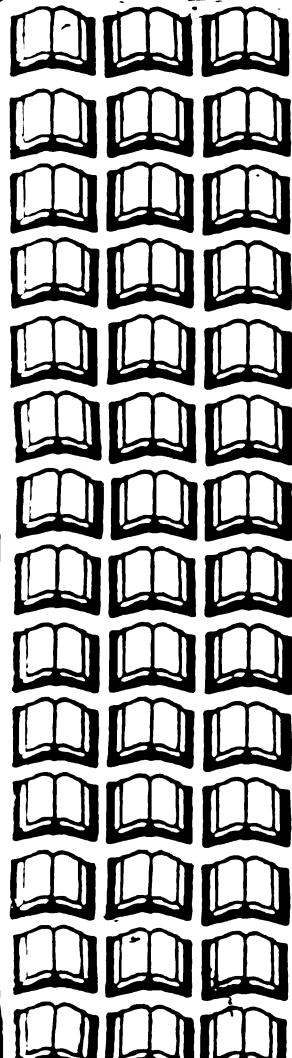
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The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*

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RACIAL PROBLEMS

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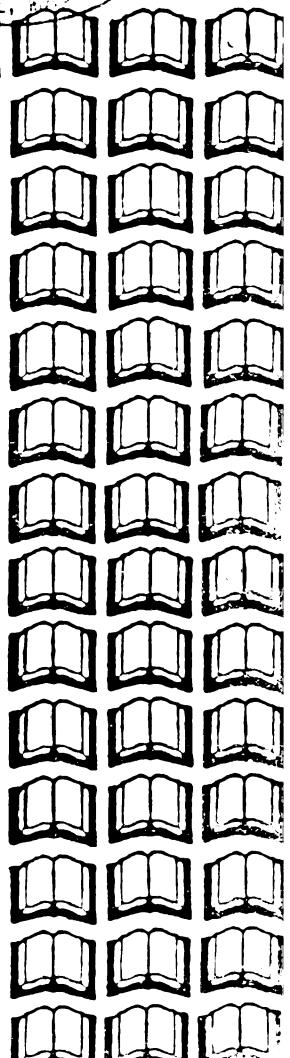
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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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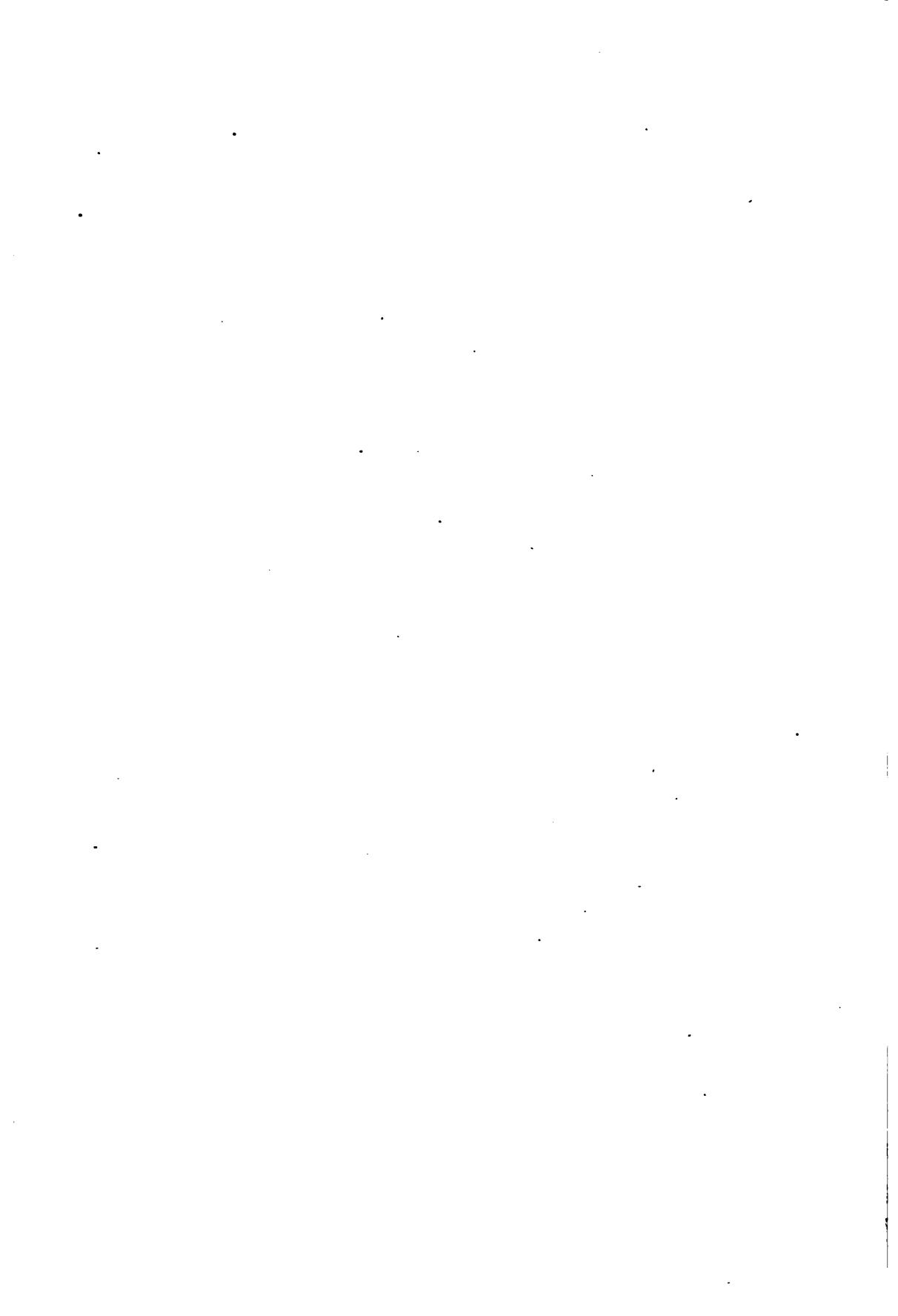
H. L. SAWYER,
Publisher, Springfield, Ohio.

BUSINESS AND SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES, EDITORIAL OFFICES, EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Springfield, Ohio. Chicago, Illinois. New York, N. Y. Chicago, Illinois.

Entered according to Act of Congress, March, 1904, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress.
Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 20c.

Entered September 30, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.





RELIEF MODEL OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Looking from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

MARCH, 1904

No. 1



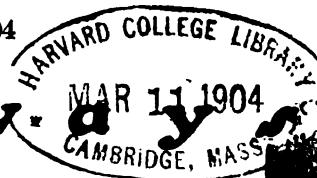
AT this writing the outcome of the negotiations between Tokio and St. Petersburg is as doubtful and unforeseeable as it was a month ago. War is still "trembling in the balance," as the correspondents say. The *pourparlers* have continued, and no ultimatum has been issued by either disputant. The Japanese and their allies, the British, have been consistently pessimistic, while Russia, France and Germany have taken hopeful and reassuring views of the situation. The responsibility, at this stage, is supposed to rest with the *tsar* and his advisers. If they are prepared to yield to Japan, peace will be preserved in the Far East. If they persist in their original attitude, Japan will have to draw the sword. Of course, the negotiations have been conducted in absolute secrecy, and the precise differences between the two powers are still a subject of mere conjecture. According to all accounts, Russia has been receding, yielding to Japan and meeting her more than half way, while the Asiatic nation, on the other hand, has increased her demands and displayed an aggressive spirit.

Originally, it was represented in semi-official organs and "inspired" interviews, Russia not only declined to discuss the Manchurian question with Japan (on the ground that it concerned no one except China and herself), but pretended not to recognize Japan's special interests in Korea. Indeed, she demanded one or two ports in the peninsular kingdom, to protect her water communication with Vladivostok and Port Arthur. Japan could not possibly permit the acquisition of such "points of support" by Russia in her special sphere, as we explained last month. Persist-

ence on that feature would have made war inevitable.

Subsequently Russia proposed the neutralization of the northern part of Korea—or, at least, the creation of a neutral zone. This implied recognition of Japanese ascendancy in the rest of the Hermit Kingdom. The demand for a port or two was, it appears, withdrawn or tacitly dropped at that time. Japan stood firm, and rejected the "zone" proposal. It is presumed that Russia has abandoned that point, too, and that the apple of discord is really Manchuria. Japan, ready to acknowledge Russia's special interests in that province, seeks an unequivocal recognition, by solemn treaty, of China's sovereignty over it and a binding promise of its retrocession to the rightful owner. It is not believed that Russia, reluctant as the *tsar* is to go to war, can satisfy Japan in this direction. And the better opinion in Europe, if not also in America, is that Japan has no warrant for her extreme demands with regard to Manchuria.

No other power has committed itself to the principle of Chinese territorial and administrative integrity. The open door is the only principle to which England and the United States are irrevocably committed, though it is absurd to suppose that either of these countries would proceed to physical force in order to defend that principle. Russia has repeatedly declared her intention and desire to keep the door open in Manchuria during her occupation. She has been too Machiavellian in her diplomacy, however, to inspire trust and confidence, and the general feeling is that, should she remain permanently in Manchuria, the door would be closed in the near future under



some pretext or other. This accounts for the sympathy of the world, so plainly on the side of Japan in the present crisis; still, war over the Manchurian question as now presented would not be deemed justifiable.

A new feature of the situation is the ratification and signing of new treaties of trade and commerce with China. The United States and Japan have, in these treaties, secured new concessions for the whole world in China and Manchuria, including the opening of three new localities to foreign commerce.

Russia was expected to object to the stipulations in relation to Manchuria, but she cheerfully acquiesced and renewed her assurances as to her entire willingness to respect all treaty rights obtained from China.

Two other important developments may be noted: Japan has asked China to preserve strict neutrality in the event of war, and this means that the conflict, if it comes, will be localized and isolated. With China a passive spectator, neither Japan's ally, England, nor Russia's, France, will be called upon to interfere. Japan, moreover, does not count upon any assistance or active support. She expects to fight Russia single-handed and alone. Korea, too, is to be forced to remain neutral. These facts have greatly relieved Europe, though the efforts of England and France to bring about a diplomatic settlement have been earnest and energetic.



Political Confusion in England

The British parliament has reassembled, and a legislative program of no slight importance has been laid before it. But no

one knows, at this writing, how long the Balfour ministry can be kept together and in power, and when the generally expected "appeal to the country" on the overshadowing issue, fiscal reform, will come. The cabinet is trying to deal with army reorganization, alien immigration, education, Irish land tenure (the new land-purchase law having proved defective and needing amendment), education and so on, but the country and all the active and ambitious politicians feel little interest in these matters and realize that the great question of free trade versus protection plus colonial preference must be settled at the first opportunity if the political and business conditions are to be rendered even tolerably stable.

There is little doubt that the fiscal question will receive much attention at the session of parliament. Mr. Chamberlain, who has vigorously continued his propaganda, over the head of the government as it were, does not wish to postpone the decisive test, and the Liberals are equally determined to hasten the settlement at the ballot box. The question at this moment is, Can the Balfour government survive the attacks that are to be made upon it? How many of those elected as Unionists will



A WONDERFUL VENTRiloquist

Cleveland Plain Dealer.



KOGORO TAKAHIRA
Japanese Minister to the
United States.

follow the premier and sink their personal views as to the tariff problem? It is to be borne in mind that the Liberal Unionist party, which was composed of anti-home rule and secessionist Liberals, is practically dead. The Duke of Devonshire, its president and leader, has decreed its dissolution, on the ground that the division among its members on the fiscal issue is as serious and radical as that which led to its formation, and that consequently its mission and usefulness are ended. The Tory party, too, is declared to be moribund, as a number of powerful and influential Tories repudiate the protection platform on which the "organization" (*we* should call it the machine) stands. There are now the following distinct groups in the British parliament:

Tories professing protectionist principles.

Free-trade Tories who are opposed alike to Chamberlainism and the Balfour program of retaliatory tariffs, with food taxes and preferences to the colonies in the background.

Tories and Unionists who follow Balfour, while opposing Chamberlainism.

Free-trade Liberals of imperialistic propensities.

Home Rule Liberals of anti-imperialist views.

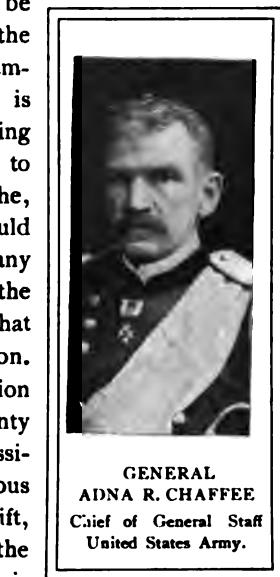
Irish Nationalists.

Labor representatives.

It is believed that in a division on the direct question of protection the Balfour ministry would find itself in a minority and thus be driven from power. The Liberal Unionist and Tory free-traders would, it is thought, vote with the opposition. It is suggested, however, that the Irish Nationalists would in that case be placed in control of the situation. By voting with the supporters of Balfour and with the followers of Chamberlain they would be able to save the cabinet and prevent an early dissolution. The Irish lean toward protection, but they are likely to demand a substantial "consideration" for their solid vote. What will they ask, and how much is the ministry prepared to concede to them? Amendment of the land act will not be deemed

sufficient, and among the things mentioned is a Catholic university at Dublin, or even a restricted form of local autonomy. There are those who think that even home rule may eventually be obtained from the Tories. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is still uncompromising in his hostility to home rule, and he, at all events, would not countenance any bargain with the Irish involving that supreme concession.

Thus the situation is full of uncertainty and big with possibilities of momentous change. The drift, as indicated by the by-elections, is toward Liberal ascendancy. There is no evidence that labor and the agricultural population favor a return to protection.



GENERAL
ADNA R. CHAFFEE
Chief of General Staff
United States Army.

Elections in Australian Commonwealth

The second general election was held in the commonwealth of Australia some weeks ago. There were three parties in the field—the Conservatives (who are also protectionists), the Liberals, who are in favor of low revenue duties, and the Labor men. The issues were purely local, though the first-named party has in its ranks many sympathizers with Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme. The most prominent issue, it appears, was the attitude of the federation toward labor. There has been much dissatisfaction among employers and the middle classes with the industrial situation, and after the serious railway strike in Victoria, which caused the government of that state to introduce a drastic anti-strike bill, but which was subsequently withdrawn, organizations of manufacturers and merchants were formed throughout the federation for the purpose of opposing the demands

of labor. The defeat of most of the Labor candidates was freely and confidently predicted in the correspondence from Australia.

When the returns were made public the



THE LATE
JOHN B. GORDON
Confederate General.

commonwealth was treated to a great surprise. The Labor party had won seats in every colony, and had proved especially strong in Victoria. It increased its representation in the federal parliament very considerably and in fact had secured the balance of power. It now has nearly half the seats in the senate, while in the house of representatives its membership has been raised from sixteen to thirty-two. It is said that the workmen, who voted for the first time in a general election, generally supported the Labor representatives, out of sympathy with the reform program of that party.

How the Labor senators and representatives will use their power is a matter of earnest discussion. Whichever party they support will be able to control national affairs and form a government. It is believed that both parties will bid actively for their votes and offer important concessions. On the other hand, there is a report that the apprehensions and efforts of the propertied and employing classes will force the Conservatives and Liberals to sink their differences and form an alliance against the Labor men. Such an alliance would involve a compromise on the free-trade *vs.* protection issue.

The platform of the Labor party contains some planks that are regarded as radical even for the world's "sociological experiment station," as Australia is called. As a whole, however, it is not markedly different from the platforms of the other parties. It

comprises old-age pensions, a "white Australia," which means the vigorous exclusion of colored labor of every kind; the prohibition of importation of white labor under contract, no exception being made even in favor of British workmen; compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes; a heavy tax on the estates of absenteers, and a land tax.

In England the outcome of the Australian election has created a bad impression. Socialism, it is said, is still dominant in the commonwealth, and investors are warned against putting more capital into its industries, especially those controlled or operated by the state. The Liberal press lays stress on the absence of imperialist sentiment in Australia.



International Arbitration Favored

Several years ago the United States and England concluded a treaty providing for the arbitration of certain classes of possible differences between them; but our senate failed to ratify it. Since then, however, great changes have occurred, and a similar treaty, perhaps even a broader one, would be accepted with little objection.

France, indeed, has set us a good example. Though an ally of Russia, she has negotiated treaties of arbitration not only with England,



INNOCENCE ABROAD

—Minneapolis Tribune.

but also with Italy, who is a member of the Triple Alliance. It is true that questions affecting "national honor" or the interests of third parties are not included in the agreement, and that the disputes it is proposed to submit to The Hague arbitral tribunal are not such as usually furnish ground for extreme action; still, the conventions indicate progress in the direction of amity and peace, and are welcomed by all humane and advanced men.

A movement is on foot for a genuine arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. A conference lately held at Washington, and addressed by eminent citizens of all professions, adopted a significant resolution which suggests unrestricted arbitration. The main section is as follows:

Resolved, That it is recommended to our government to endeavor to enter into a treaty with Great Britain to submit to arbitration by the permanent court at The Hague or, in default of such submission, by some tribunal specially constituted for the case, all differences which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.

The usual exception in favor of disputes affecting sovereignty or honor is omitted, though the diplomatic circles doubtless conceive it to be impossible to arbitrate such disputes. No radical departure is to be expected even from the two English-speaking countries that are least likely to come into collision. It is to be noted that Colombia's proposal for the submission of her grievances and claims against the United States to the court of The Hague was rejected by our state department as something scarcely deserving of serious consideration. Colombia maintains that our action on the isthmus of Panama was in violation of the treaty of 1846 and of international law, and that she has been deprived of territory and property in consequence of our intervention. Such grievances, said Secretary Hay, were of a political nature, and no nation has consented or proposed to arbitrate questions of policy and international politics.

This is true, but is there any reason why

they continue to oppose arbitration in such cases? The Washington conference saw none, and purposely made its recommendation broad and comprehensive.



The Policy of the New Pope

In the few months that have elapsed since the election of Pope Leo XIII's successor the religious and political worlds have gained the conviction that the policy of the Vatican will undergo no material change during the reign of Pius X.

The tone of the new pope is, indeed, different from that of his predecessor, but there is to be no break with tradition. Towards the Italian government the attitude of non-compromise is to be maintained, though aggressive manifestation of hostility will be avoided.

Politically, one of the greatest difficulties of Italy is held by the conservative classes to result from the enforced abstention of Catholics from participation in parliamentary government. This weakens the right and center in the chamber of deputies, and enables the leftist groups, the radicals and the socialists to exert greater influence than their numerical strength would otherwise give them. It was hoped that Pius X might see his way clear to withdrawing the papal veto which disfranchises millions of loyal Catholics, but his explicit utterances have disappointed the advocates of concession and reconciliation. The boycott of parliamentary government remains in force—not because the pope is opposed to that form of government, but as a protest against the national treatment of the Vatican.

In a significant statement to a French journalist the pope asserted the principle of temporal power for the head of the Catholic



THE LATE JAMES LONGSTREET
Confederate General.

Church, but in a rather mild form. He declared that the pope must be free and must appear to be free in order that he might govern his followers in accordance with the injunctions of the church. There are those who hold that the pope is free now, and that temporal sovereignty is not essential to freedom. This is not the opinion of Pius X, however, for if he were to accept the terms of the Italian government he would become the subject of the King of Italy, and a subject is not "free." The Catholics of other countries would doubtless object to being governed by the subject of any king, and the fiction that the pope is a prisoner in the Vatican through his own choice removes that difficulty temporarily. The problem remains unsolved, however, and some definition of "freedom" must be evolved for the benefit of the pope.

THE LATE JEAN LEON GEROME
French Artist.



since the days of Napoleon. In these circumstances the pope, as a popular apostle and zealous defender of the church, was expected to encourage or advise bold opposition to the French government. Instead of this he has counseled moderation and acquiescence in the republican *status quo*. He asks the French Catholics to accept the republic while asserting their faith and demanding their freedom in common with all citizens. The church, says Pius X, has no political preferences. It is neither monarchical, constitutional nor republican. It can live and thrive under any government, so long as it enjoys peace and liberty. Where do the Catholics enjoy greater freedom than in the United States and England, asks the pope. There are kings and kings, as there are republics and republics. Catholics should protest against inequality and injustice from any source, but they should not associate injustice with any particular form of government.

These and similar expressions, formal and informal, indicate the disposition of the new pope to adhere in the main to the policy of Leo XIII, while presenting it in a liberal and modest form. The glove of velvet is as conspicuous as the spirit of the age demands.



Citizens or Aliens?

The supreme court has made another contribution toward the settlement of the question of the legal and political status of our "wards," the natives of the new possessions. A Porto Rican woman having been detained at the port of New York and prevented from landing as an "undesirable immigrant," the question arose whether the immigration laws apply to the inhabitants of Porto Rico.

By the act of 1900 establishing a civil government in that island, the natives were declared to be "citizens of Porto Rico," a description of little or no legal meaning. It is held by some that the annexation of Porto Rico and the establishment of American sovereignty over it effected a wholesale

naturalization of the inhabitants (except those who formally retained their Spanish nationality). It is plainly beyond question that any person who owes allegiance to the United States is of American nationality in the broad sense of the term; but there is some sort of a distinction drawn between this status and that of full citizenship.

It was hoped that the supreme court in the case referred to would finally decide this important point. But, strictly speaking, it was not involved in the issue, and the court, conformably to the practice of the judiciary, declined to pass upon it. The court confined itself to the single and simple question whether the detained woman was an alien within the meaning of the immigration act. It found nothing in that act indicative of an intention on the part of congress to treat and regard as aliens persons who owe permanent allegiance to the United States. The act, it says, relates to foreigners, to citizens or subjects of other states, and Porto Rico, having no sovereignty, can have no subjects or citizens. Upon their arrival at our ports natives of Porto Rico are not "alien immigrants" within the intent and meaning of

the immigration law. Whether they are still aliens within the meaning of other laws, organic and statutory, remains an open question.

The Filipinos are in the same class with the Porto Ricans in this respect. They too, owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and therefore Filipino immigrants cannot be excluded from this country under the provisions of the immigration act, even if otherwise they can be brought within the undesirable classes.

The decision has been generally approved. A few years ago it would have been received in a very different spirit, but today free trade and free intercourse with the new dependencies is a widely accepted doctrine. Only special interests oppose free trade with the Philippines.



THE LATE
MARCUS A. HANNA
United States Senator
From Ohio.



NO NEW DRESS FOR ALASKA

The Congress Tailor—"The nice warm duds you are now wearing suit your present needs, but here's a nice new tipper for you."

—Minneapolis Journal.

Republican Government and the Referendum

In a recent issue we referred to the efforts of opponents of the referendum to amend an amendment to the constitution of Oregon conferring upon the voters the right to initiate, pass upon and control legislation. Technical as well as general objections have been urged against this amendment, considered to be quite radical. The most interesting one for lay citizens and students of politics was this—that the referendum (or the direct-legislation principle) was repugnant to the federal constitution, because it is essentially unrepresentative, taking away much of the authority and power of the legislature and vesting it in the people themselves.

The constitution guarantees to every state in the union a republican form of

government. Does republican government mean representative government? Are these two phrases interchangeable? If so, the referendum is unconstitutional in the United States, and this, indeed, was the conclusion which the lower courts of Oregon announced—to the surprise of most citizens familiar with the question, and especially with the steady growth of the referendum in the United States.

But a few weeks ago the supreme court of the state reversed the adverse decision and sustained the amendment. In an elaborate opinion the court deals with the nature and essence of republican government. No particular style of government, it is shown, is designated in the constitution as republican. Madison defined the term as follows: "A government which derives its powers *directly or indirectly* from the great body of the people [italics ours] and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behavior."

Madison further pointed out in *The Federalist* that the constitution did not prohibit states from substituting other republican forms for those which they had at the time they adopted it. The question, then, is simply whether the referendum, or direct legislation by the people, is un republican. That it is inimical to representative government is admitted; indeed, its recent growth is the result of distrust of representative bodies, distrust due to corruption, bribery of legislatures, class legislation and the influence of bosses and dishonest corporations in politics and law-making. But is it un republican to deprive legislatures of some of their power and transfer it to the people?



THE LATE WILLIAM
C. WHITNEY
Ex-Secretary of United
States Navy.

The Oregon court answered this as follows:

The initiative and referendum amendment does not abolish or destroy the republican form of government, or substitute another in its place. The representative character of government still remains. The people have simply reserved to themselves a larger share of legislative power, but they have not overthrown the republican form of government; or substituted another in its place. The government is still divided into the legislative, executive and judicial departments the duties of which are discharged by representatives selected by the people. Under this amendment, it is true, the people may exercise a legislative power, and may, in effect, vote or defeat bills passed and approved by the legislature and the governor; but the legislative and executive departments are not destroyed, nor are their powers or authority materially curtailed. Laws proposed and enacted by the people under the initiative clause of the amendment are subject to the same constitutional limitations as other statutes, and may be amended or repealed by the legislature at will.

To this it may be added that, without theorizing about the referendum, resort to it has been so frequent and general of late that the question of its constitutionality may well strike one as exceedingly odd. Hundreds of amendments and acts relating to taxes, revenue, improvements, liquor regulation, public utilities, and so on, have been submitted to the people. To few has it occurred that this practice is un republican.

The Oregon referendum amendment, it appears, is very broad and liberal. It gives the voters a great deal of power, not only over ordinary legislation, but also as regards constitutional revision and change.



Suffrage and Color Again

Maryland being rather a northern than a southern state, the announced determination of the dominant party to pass a resolution for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment disfranchising the illiterate blacks, without disturbing the suffrage privileges of the illiterate whites, has revived in the press the discussion of the status of

the American negro and the application of the Civil War amendments of the federal constitution. The New York Union League Club, which had tabled a resolution pledging support to the disfranchised negroes of certain southern states, and whose members had seemed to think that political agitation would do more harm than good to the inferior race, has changed its attitude and is now in favor of strict enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The opinion is now widely entertained that the supreme court will, in cases now pending, annul the so-called "grandfather clauses" of the suffrage laws of two or three southern states.

In a measure this opinion is founded on a ruling recently made in an Alabama case. The question was as to the validity of a conviction secured against a negro under an indictment returned by a jury of white men, the circumstances being such as to indicate that black men had been excluded from the grand jury on grounds of race and color. The supreme court, reaffirming a previous decision, said:

"The exclusion of all persons of the African race from a grand jury which finds an indictment against a negro in a state court, when they are excluded solely because of race and color, denies him equal protection of the laws, in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, whether such exclusion is through the action of the legislature, through the courts or through the executive or administrative officers of the state."

It is argued that an equally "liberal" construction of the fifteenth amendment (prohibiting suffrage discrimination) would annul the "grandfather clauses" and put all blacks on an equal footing with the white citizens as regards the voting privilege.

The anti-negro amendment proposed by the Maryland Democrats will probably contain a "grandfather clause," as it seems impossible in any other way to exempt illiterate whites from the disfranchising provisions. The Democratic platforms of the last two campaigns in Maryland declared negro suffrage to be a public menace, and

demanded that "the political destinies of Maryland should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the state." It is true that "negro domination" is hardly to be feared where the white voters number 260,000, while the blacks entitled to vote do not exceed twenty-eight per cent of that figure; but the complaint of the Democrats has been that the Republicans, by using the illiterate negroes, have been able to control the government of the state. Governor Warfield says that "the people demand that the state shall be governed by those citizens who, because of their intelligence, their heredity and their interest in the material interest of the commonwealth, are best fitted to properly, patriotically and wisely exercise the high duties of citizenship."

Suffrage restrictions based on property and educational tests are not unconstitutional, provided they are uniform, not unequal and discriminative. As most of the anti-negro suffrage laws are open to the charge of being discriminative and special legislation, the United States supreme court alone can finally determine their validity or invalidity under the fifteenth amendment.



Danger in Railway Travel

In view of the alarming number and character of the railway wrecks in the United States, even conservative organs are beginning to demand in emphatic language additional legislation safeguarding the traveling public as well as the employees of the railroad corporations. Several years ago automatic coupling was provided for, and after several postponements and concessions, the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have succeeded in bringing about fairly satisfactory compliance with the law. But the accident record of our railways, as the statistics of the commission show, is as painful, ugly and discreditable as ever.

For the year ended June 30 last there were 5,219 collisions and accidents on the railways of the country. In these 321 passengers and 3,233 employees were killed, and nearly 46,000 passengers and employ-

ees (mostly the latter) injured. This was not an exceptionally bad record; and it is feared that the list of killed and maimed and crippled for the current fiscal year will be even more appalling. It is a startling fact that American railways destroy more life and injure more persons annually than those of Great Britain, France and Germany combined.

To what is this due? Is there reckless and criminal disregard of the safety of the public on the part of our railroad managers. Many of the worst disasters are attributed to "unavoidable causes," and the corporations seldom admit responsibility. There are those who declare that the craze for speed and haste is a serious factor. The overworking of the employees is a charge frequently brought, although all of them are well organized and would have no great difficulty in preventing such abuse.

The need of stricter regulation of the railways in the interest of safety is strongly emphasized in unofficial statements of the interstate commerce commissioners. In their report they limit themselves to the advocacy of the bill now before congress compelling the roads to equip their systems with block signals. At present only about one-seventh of the railway mileage is so equipped, yet the device is considered to be a most important safeguard. It will probably be found necessary to enlarge the power of the commission and enable it to do what special railroad commissions are doing in other countries—prescribe and enforce regulations essential to reasonable safety.

The United States has applied the "let alone" policy, not only to corporations in general, but to public service quasi-monopolistic and completely monopolistic corporations as well. The theory was that enlightened self-interest would do away with the occasion for interference and governmental control. Experience has shattered this belief. The duty of monopolies to the

public is too often forgotten, and the earning of dividends overshadows and excludes everything else. Public regulation is only a matter of time, and of a short time, it would seem.



Pay For School Teachers

At a meeting of the National Educational Association in Boston last July a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the salary, tenure and pension systems of teachers. This committee is preparing tables showing the salaries of men and women in every grade in all American cities with a population of over 8,000, in typical towns with a smaller population, and in twenty-five rural schools in each state. The committee is also preparing schedules to show the purchasing power of money in various localities, in order that an intelligent comparison of teachers' wages may be made. A further investigation by the committee will be conducted in regard to the steadiness of the teachers' salary funds. In some states salaries are regarded as a part of the general educational expenses—not being kept distinct from the cost of building, apparatus and books. In such instances fine buildings consume so much money that the teachers are poorly paid. Other states have fixed a minimum salary by statute, below which the local authorities are not permitted to go. In any case the reports of the Bureau of Education show that the teacher's calling is usually merely a makeshift leading to business or a profession. The committee will urge that adequate pay, assured tenure during good behavior, or insurance against indigence in old age be provided in order that men may be induced to prepare for teaching earnestly and seriously. In order that the scope of the investigation may be as wide as possible the committee has extended to school people and to public-spirited citizens a general invitation for suggestions and facts relating to the matters under consideration.

Racial Composition of the American People

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

 E have seen that the character of the immigrants for whom a place can be found depends upon the character of the industry. It also depends upon the laws governing property in labor. Here the industrial problem widens out into the social problem.

There are four variations in the treatment of labor as property in the United States, each of which has had its peculiar effect on the character of immigration or has grown out of the relations between races. They are slavery, peonage, contract labor, and free labor. Under slavery the laborer and his children are compelled by law throughout their lifetime to work for an owner on terms dictated and enforced by him. Under peonage the laborer is compelled by law to pay off a debt by means of his labor, and under contract labor he is compelled by law to carry out a contract to labor. To enforce peonage and contract labor the offense of "running away" is made punishable by imprisonment at forced labor, or by extension of the period of service. Under freedom the law refuses to enforce a contract to work, making this an exception to the sacredness of contracts, and refuses to enforce the payment of a debt by specific service. This leaves to the contractor or creditor the usually empty relief of suing for damages. The significance of these varying degrees of servile, semi-servile and free labor will be seen in the following discussion of the social relations of the superior and inferior races.

In the entire circuit of the globe those races which have developed under a tropical sun are found to be indolent and fickle. From the standpoint of survival of the fittest such vices are really virtues, for severe and continuous exertion under tropical conditions bring prostration and predisposition to disease. Therefore, if such races are to adopt that industrious life which is a second nature to races of the temperate zones, it is only through some form of compulsion. The Negro could not possibly have found a place in American industry had he come as a free man, and at the present time contract labor and peonage with the crime of "running away" are recognized in varying degrees by the laws of southern states. These statutes have been held unconstitutional by a federal court in Alabama, but the condition of peonage which they contemplate is considered by many planters as essential to the continuance of the cotton industry. One of them, in Southwestern Georgia, a graduate of Columbia College, with five years of business training in the northern states, is quoted in an interview* as follows:

"We have two ways of handling our plantations. We rent small sections of forty acres each, and with these go a plow and the mule. In addition, I have about 450 hands who work on wages. These men are paid nine dollars a month, in addition to a fixed rate of food, which amounts to four pounds of meat a week, a certain percentage of vegetables, tobacco, sugar, flour and some other commodities.

**New York Herald*, June 24, 1903.

This is the seventh of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).

Colonial Race Elements (October).

The Negro (November).

Immigration During the Nineteenth Century
(December and January).

Industry (February).

Social and Industrial Problems (March).

Religion and Politics (April).

Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

"These Negroes live on the plantation, are given a roof over their heads, have garden patches and several other more or less valuable privileges. They invariably come to me for small advances of money.

"These advances of money and rations and clothing, although there is not much of the latter, are frequently sufficient to put the Negro in debt to us. The minute he finds he is in debt he naturally conceives it to be easier to go to work somewhere else and begin all over again, instead of paying his debts.

"Now, when a Negro runs away and violates his contract, leaving us in the lurch, not only short of his labor, but short of the advances we have made to him in money and goods, what would happen if we depended simply and solely on our right to sue? In the first place, with 450 hands we would have 450 suits before the season is out, and if we won them all we would not be able to collect forty-five cents.

"The result is, that in Georgia and Alabama, and, I believe, in other states, the law recognizes the right of the planter to reclaim the laborer who has left in violation of his contract, whether he be actually in debt or not.

"Whether Judge Jones has declared this law constitutional or not, the planters in the black belt will have to maintain their right to claim their contract labor, or else they will have to go out of the business. Under any other system you would find it impossible to get in your cotton, because the Negroes at the critical time would simply sit down and refuse to work. When they are well, we compel laborers to go to the field by force. This is the truth, and there is no use lying about it."

The Malay races, to which the Filipinos belong, are, like the Negroes, careless, thriftless and disinclined to continuous exertion. In order to induce the Javanese to work the Dutch government of Java sets aside a certain tract of government land for coffee planting, and compels each head of a household to set out and keep in order a certain number of coffee trees. On private estates in Java and in other Malay and Indian colonies, such as Burma, Ceylon and the Philippines, where the government does not compel the native to take a contract to work, it nevertheless enforces contracts voluntarily made. In certain provinces of the Philippines "the tenants are usually in

debt, and the old law which permits the creditor to imprison the debtor for non-payment of debt is still in force. . . . Landowners of a district frequently come together shortly before the crops are sold and agree among themselves how much interest to charge the tenants on their debts. This is for the purpose of charging the highest possible rate and at the same time retain tenants, who then could not leave, finding the same conditions prevailing throughout the district."* In the densely populated countries like Java and Southern India, where the native cannot set up for himself, he has no alternative except to work under these contracts, and this is also true in the more thickly populated districts of the Philippine Islands. But the case is different in sparsely settled countries, like Burma, East Sumatra and the greater part of the Philippines, where wages are so high that natives are not compelled by necessity to work continuously. "Speaking generally," says Professor Jenks, "the unskilled Filipino laborer, while intelligent enough, is careless and thriftless. He in most cases wishes to take two or three days a week on the average to celebrate as feast days. In individual cases, where his wages have been increased, he has been known to lessen correspondingly the number of days per month which he would work. His income being sufficient to satisfy his modest needs, he could see no reason why he should toil longer than was necessary to earn his income."†

Hence in these sparsely settled countries the Dutch and English governments have adopted, and Professor Jenks, in his report to the war department, has recommended, a limited use of the system of contract labor, not, however, for the native, but for imported Chinese. This system has existed in another of our newly acquired possessions, Hawaii, since 1852, where it applied to Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and German immi-

*Edward Rosenberg, "The Filipinos as Workmen," *American Federationist*, October, 1903, p. 1026. See bibliography.

†Jenks, page 157. See bibliography.

grants, and whence it was abolished by the act of annexation in 1898.*

Contract labor of this kind is quite different from the peonage and contract labor of the non-industrial races. It is similar to the indentured service of colonial times, in that the term of each contract is limited to a few years, and the contract is made by way of compensation for advanced expenses of immigration. The object is not, as in the case of slavery and peonage, to compel a shiftless race to work, but it is to develop the country by the introduction of an industrious race. The Chinese, after the expiration of their contracts, often become skilled laborers and merchants, and in the latter position their frugality and wiliness make them dangerous neighbors for the native Malay and Filipino races.† For this reason Professor Jenks recommends that employers be placed under bonds to return each contract Chinese coolie to China at the expiration of the period of contract, not to exceed three years, unless the government gives special permission for renewal of the contract. Governor Taft, in his report for the year 1902, while advocating a limited employment of Chinese contract coolies, said, "the truth is that, from a political standpoint, the unlimited introduction of the Chinese into these islands would be a great mistake. I believe the objection on the part of the Filipinos to such a course to be entirely logical and justified. The development of the islands by Chinamen would be at the expense of the Filipino people, and they may very well resent such a suggestion."‡

Governor Taft's opinion is strongly supported by the special commissioner of the American Federation of Labor, who, after inquiries in the district surrounding Manila, reports as follows:

"Their reluctance to work, continually harped upon by many employers, is simply the natural reluctance of a progressive peo-

*Katherine Coman, and report on Hawaii. See bibliography.

†Jenks, pp. 47, 54, 55, 158.

‡Report of the United States Philippine Commission, 1902, part I, page 22.

ple to work for low wages under bad treatment. When wages rise above the level of the barest and poorest necessities of life, and where treatment is fair, there Filipinos are at work in any numbers required."

There is a statistical fallacy in the foregoing statement. It is true that when high wages are paid Filipinos can be found to work, but in order to secure 200 steady workers at these high wages it is necessary to "hire and fire" a thousand or more.*



A TYPICAL RUSSIAN JEW

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"Of course," continues Mr. Rosenberg in his report, "the Filipino worker cannot successfully compete—cheap as he can live—with the Chinese standard of living, hence the unceasing vilification of the Filipino workers by those employers and their following, who, seeing near by the unlimited supply of cheap Chinese labor, wish these islands to be thrown open to such labor, not only for the purpose of reducing the

*See report United States Philippine Commission, index, "The Labor Situation."

small wages of the Filipinos, but also to reduce that of the Chinese laborers now here. As one employer stated to me, 'We want more Chinese to keep them here for one or two years, then ship them back and get another lot, for the Chinese I have here



A POLANDER

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now are becoming too independent and want more pay.'"

FREE LABOR

The free laborer is not compelled by law to work. Then, why should he work? Why does he work? The answer is found within himself. He wants something that cannot get without working. Though

this may seem a trifling question and a self-evident answer, the question and answer are the foundation of all questions of free institutions. For the non-working races and classes or the spasmodic and unreliable workers are the savages, paupers, criminals, idiots, lunatics, drunkards and the great tribe of exploiters, "grafters," despots and "leisure classes," who live on the work of others. Nearly every question of social pathology may be resolved to this, Why does he not work? And nearly every social ill would be cured if the non-workers could be brought to work.

There are just two grand motives which induce the freeman to work—necessity and ambition. Necessity is the desire for quantity, quality and variety of things to be used up. The term is elastic. It is psychological, not material. It includes, of course, the wants of mere animal existence—food, clothing, shelter. But this is a small part. The cost of the mere quantity needed to support life is less than the added cost needed to secure the quality and variety that satisfy the taste and habits. A pig enjoys raw corn, but a man requires corn cake at five times the cost. Tastes and habits depend on one's childhood, one's training, one's associations and kind of work. The necessities of a Chinese coolie, Italian immigrant, or Negro plantation hand, are less and cost less than those of a skilled mechanic or a college graduate, because his associations have been different, and his present work is different. But necessity goes farther. It includes the wants of the family considered as a unit and not merely the wants of the single man or woman, else the race would not continue to increase. Furthermore, social obligations impose added necessity. Compulsory education of children compels parents to support their children instead of living on their wages. Laws regulating sanitation and tenements compel the tenant to pay more rent. The necessities of a farm hand on the estates of Italy are less than those of the same hand in the cities of America.

Ambition is the desire for an improved

position for one's self and family—for better quality and greater variety of material things. It demands a style of clothing and living suitable to the improved position aspired to. It demands an education for one's children superior to the minimum set by compulsory schooling. It demands thrift and economy for the sake of independence or the ability to hold out until one's demands are conceded. Ambition looks to the future—necessity is based on the past. The Negro or the Malay works three days and loaf three because three days' wages procure his necessities. The Chinaman or Italian or Jewish immigrant works six days and saves the wages of three, because the future is vivid to his imagination. With similar necessities one is ambitious, the other is content.

But ambition has its penalty. It is equivalent to an increase in the supply of labor. Rather than lie idle the ambitious workman accepts a lower rate of pay. His fellows see the reduction and go still lower. The see-saw continues until wages reach the level of necessities and there is nothing left for ambition. The Jewish sweat-shop is the tragic penalty paid by that ambitious race. In the Illinois coal mines the wages were reduced one-third during twelve years of Italian and Slavic immigration. The ambitious races are the industrial races. But their ambition and their industry bring the momentous problem of destructive competition. There is but one immediate and practical remedy—the organization of labor to regulate competition. The method of organization is to do in concert through self-sacrifice what the non-industrial races do individually for self-indulgence, namely, refuse to work: Where the one loaf the other strikes. While the necessities of the workers set the minimum below which wages cannot fall, the labor union, by means of the strike or the threat to strike, sets a higher minimum which leaves room for ambition. Eventually the higher minimum becomes habitual and becomes a higher level of necessities. Gifted individuals may, indeed, rise above the wage-earning class by their

own efforts, but labor organization alone can raise the class as a whole.

The organization of workmen in labor unions has been more difficult in this than in other free countries, owing to the competition of races. Heretofore it has been the easiest possible matter for a manager, apprehensive of agitators in forming a union, to introduce a new race and a new language into his works. Indeed, almost the only device and symptom of originality displayed by great American corporations in disciplining their labor force has been that of playing one race against another. They have, as a rule, been weak in methods of conciliation and feelings of consideration for their employees, as well as in the means of safe-guarding life and health, but they have been strong with the weapon of autocrats, "divide and conquer." The number of races they have drawn upon is often amazing. The anthracite mine workers comprise nineteen languages and dialects. The employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company belong to thirty-two nationalities and speak twenty-seven languages. Such a



A MORO SULTAN AND HIS FAMILY
Courtesy of the "Review of Reviews."

medley of races offers indeed a disheartening prospect to the union organizer. And therefore when these races finally organize the change in their moral character must be looked upon as the most significant of the

social and industrial revolutions of our time. The United Mine Workers of America, with 300,000 members, is very largely composed of recent immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. So with the Longshoremen and the United Garment Workers. These are among the strongest and best disciplined



AN ITALIAN WOMAN OF THE NEW MIGRATION
Photographed especially for the "Review of Reviews," and
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of American labor unions. The newest races of the past twenty years have been coming long enough to have leaders who speak the English language and act as interpreters and leaders, and this is essential where the speeches at a union meeting must be translated often into four or five languages before the subject can be voted upon. Furthermore, the recruiting area for new races has been nearly exhausted, and the races now coming find their fellow country-

men already in the unions. In the anthracite coal field I saw a dozen Slovaks just arrived from Hungary, but persuaded by their unionized precursors not to take the places of strikers. Such a sight would have been unlikely a dozen years ago.

The competition of races is the competition of standards of living. The reason the Chinaman or the Italian can save three days' wages is because wages have been previously fixed by the greater necessities of more advanced races. But competition has no respect for superior races. The race with lowest necessities displaces others. The cotton textile industry of New England was originally operated by the educated sons and daughters of American stock. The Irish displaced many of them, then the French-Canadians completed the displacement; then, when the children of the French had begun to acquire a higher standard, contingents of Portuguese, Greeks, Syrians, Poles and Italians entered to prevent a rise, and lastly the Scotch-Irish from the Appalachian Mountains came down to the valleys of the South and, with their low wages, long hours and child labor, set another brake on the standard of living. Branches of the clothing industry in New York began with English and Scotch tailors, were then captured by Irish and Germans, then by Russian Jews, and lastly by Italians, while in Boston the Portuguese took a share, and in Chicago the Poles, Bohemians and Scandinavians. Almost every great manufacturing and mining industry has experienced a similar substitution of races. As rapidly as a race rises in the scale of living and, through organization, begins to demand higher wages and resist the pressure of long hours and over-exertion, the employers substitute another race, and the process is repeated. Each race comes from a country lower in the scale than that of the preceding, until finally the ends of the earth have been ransacked in the search for low standards of living combined with patient industriousness. Europe has been exhausted, Asia has been drawn upon, and there remain but three regions of the temperate zones from which a

still lower standard can be expected. These are China, Japan and India. The Chinese have been excluded by law, the Japanese are coming in increasing numbers, and the Indian coolies remain to be experimented upon. That employers will make strenuous efforts to bring in these last remaining races in the progressive decline of standards, to repeal the Chinese prohibitive laws and to prevent additions to these laws, naturally follows from the progress toward higher standards and labor organization already made by the Italian and the Slav.

The trade union is often represented as an imported and un-American institution.* It is true that in some unions the main strength is in the English workmen, but the English are little inclined to become American citizens. The majority of unionists are immigrants and children of immigrants from countries that know little of unionism. Ireland and Italy have nothing to compare with the trade union movement of England, but the Irish are the most effective organizers of the American unions, and the Italians are becoming the most ardent unionists. Most remarkable of all, the individualistic Jew from Russia, contrary to his race instinct, is joining the unions. The American unions, in fact, grow out of American conditions, and are an American product. Although wages are two or three times as high as in his European home, the immigrant is driven by competition and the pressure of employers into a physical exertion which compels him to raise his standard of living in order to have strength to keep at work. He finds also that the law forbids his children to work, and compels him to send them to school. To maintain a higher standard and to support his children he must earn more wages. This he can do in no other way than by organizing a union. The movement is of course aided by English-speaking outsiders or "agitators," especially by the Irish, but it finds a prompt response in the necessities of the recruits. Labor

organization is essentially the outcome of American freedom, both as a corrective to the evils of free competition and as an exercise of the privilege of free association.

When once moved by the spirit of unionism the immigrants from low-standard countries are the most dangerous of unionists, for they have no obligations, little property, and but meager necessities that compel them to yield. The bituminous coal miners were on strike four months in 1897 and the anthracite mine workers five months in 1902. Unionism comes to them as a discovery and a revelation. Suddenly to find that men of other races whom they have hated are really brothers, and that their enmity has been encouraged for the profit of a common oppressor, is the most profound awakening of which they are capable. Their resentment toward employers who have kept them apart, their devotion to their new-found brothers, are terrible and pathetic. With their emotional temperament, unionism becomes not merely a fight for wages but a religious crusade. It is in the nature of retribution that, after bringing to this country all the industrial races of Europe and Asia in the effort to break down labor organizations, these races should so soon have wiped out race antagonism and, joining together in the most powerful of labor unions, have wrenched from their employers the greatest advances in wages.

There is but one thing that stands in the way of complete unionization in many of the industries, namely, a flood of immigration too great for assimilation by the unions. With nearly a million immigrants a year, the pressure upon unions seems almost irresistible. A few of the unions which control the trade, like the mine workers and longshoremen, with high initiation fees and severe terms of admission, are able to protect themselves by virtue of strength already gained. But in the coast states and on miscellaneous labor this strategic advantage does not exist, and the standards are set by the newest immigrants.

*See the writer's article in *The World Today*, October, 1903, "Americanization by Labor Unions."

PROFITS AND WAGES

We have now stated at some length in this and the preceding chapter, the two standpoints from which the immigration of industrial races is viewed. One standpoint is that of the production of wealth, the



A WOMAN FROM RUSSIAN POLAND

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other, the distribution of wealth. One is the development of our natural resources, the other is the elevation of our working population. If we inquire somewhat more critically and take into account all of the circumstances, we shall find that the motive of this difference in policy is not really the above distinction between production and distribution but the distinction between two opposing interests in distribution, namely, profits and wages. Unfortunately, it is too

readily assumed that whatever increases profits does so by increasing production. As a matter of fact it is only secondarily the production of wealth and development of resources that is sought by one of the interests concerned—it is primarily increase of profits at the expense of wages. Cheap labor, it is asserted, is needed to develop the less productive resources of the country—what the economists call the margin of production. It is needed to develop the less productive industries, like beet sugar, and the less productive branches of other industries, like the construction of railways in undeveloped regions or the reconstruction of railways in older regions, or the extension of a coal mine into the narrow veins, and so on. Without cheap labor these marginal resources, it is asserted, could not profitably be exploited, and would therefore not be developed.

This argument, within limits, is undoubtedly true, but it overlooks the part played by machinery and inventions where wages are high. The cigar-making machine cannot profitably be introduced on the Pacific coast because Chinese cheap labor makes the same cigars at less cost than the machines. High wages stimulate the invention and use of machinery and scientific processes, and it is machinery and science, more than mere hand labor, on which reliance must be placed to develop the natural resources of a country.

But machinery and science cannot be as quickly introduced as cheap immigrant labor. Machinery requires accumulation of capital in advance of production, but labor requires only the payment of daily wages in the course of production. Consequently, in the haste to get profits the immigrant is more desired than machinery. But excessive profits secured in this way, bring reaction and a period of business depression which check the production of wealth even more than the period of prosperity has stimulated production. Consider, for a moment, the extreme vacillations of prosperity and depression which characterize American industry. In a period of pros-

perity the prices of commodities rise rapidly, but the wages of labor, especially unorganized labor, follow slowly, and do not rise proportionately as high as prices. This means an enormous increase in profits and production of commodities. But commodities are produced to be sold, and if the market falls off, then production comes to a standstill with what is known as "over-production." Now, wage-earners are the mass of consumers. If their wages do not rise in proportion to prices and profits, they cannot purchase as large a proportion of the country's products as they did before the period of prosperity began. "Over-production" is mainly the "underconsumption" of wage-earners. Immigration intensifies this fatal cycle of "booms" and "depressions." A natural increase in population by excess of births over deaths, continues at practically the same rate year after year, in good times and bad times, but an artificial increase through immigration falls off in hard times and becomes excessive in good times. Thus, in 1879, at the lowest point of depression, the number of immigrants was 177,826, but three years later, in the "boom" culminating in 1882, it rose to 788,992. The following table shows the extreme points in this rise and fall of immigration:

CULMINATING POINTS IN IMMIGRATION

Year Ending June 30	Prosperity	Depression
1873	459,803	
1879		177,826
1882	788,992	
1886		334,203
1893	439,730	
1897		230,832
1903	857,046	

Even this table does not tell the story complete, for the effects of free immigration are intensified by the opposite policy of a protective tariff on imports. While labor is admitted practically free the products of labor are taxed to prevent free ingress. The following table shows the extreme points in the rise and fall of imports:

CULMINATING POINTS OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

Year Ending June 30	Prosperity	Depression
1873	\$ 642,000,000	
1878		\$437,000,000
1882	725,000,000	
1885		578,000,000
1893	866,000,000	
1898		616,000,000
1903	1,026,000,000	

By comparing the two tables it will be seen that, thanks to the protective tariff, the imports of merchandise vary but slightly in periods of prosperity and depression compared with the variation in number of immigrants. Thus in the present period of prosperity, the imports increased 66 per cent above the lowest point of the preceding depression, while the number of immigrants increased 273 per cent.

The swell of immigration in the above mentioned periods of prosperity increases the supply of labor, but the protective tariff prevents a similar increase in the supply



STANDARD OF LIVING OF ITALIAN LABORERS ON THE ERIE CANAL, 1898

of products. Thus immigration and the tariff together prevent wages from rising with the rise in prices of commodities and cost of living. This permits profits to increase more than wages, to be followed by overproduction and stoppage of business.

Furthermore, when once the flow of immigrants is stimulated it continues for

some time after the pinnacle of prosperity has been reached. In 1903 the boom met a check at the beginning of the year, but the number of immigrants continued to increase during the summer and fall at the rate of 20,000 per month in excess of the number during the high period of prosperity in 1902. This has made it possible for great corporations to continue their investments by means of cheap labor beyond the probable demands of the country, with the result of overproduction, loss of profits, inability to pay fixed charges and consequent panics. Thus it is that immigration, instead of increasing the production of wealth by a steady, healthful growth, joins with other causes to stimulate a feverish overproduction followed by a collapse. It helps to create fortunes during a short period of speculation and intensifies the reaction during a period of stagnation.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

- I. Property in Labor as affected by race contact.
 1. Slavery.
 2. Peonage.
 3. Contract Labor.
 4. Freedom of Labor.
- II. Industrial Qualities of Superior and Inferior Races. The standard of living. 1. Necessity. 2. Ambition.
- III. Organization of Labor. Its significance respecting Inferior and Immigrant Races.
- IV. Cheap Labor and Prosperity. The distinction between Production and Distribution. Immigration and Industrial Cycles.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are the four variations in the treatment of labor as property in the United States?
2. Describe the conditions in Georgia under which peonage flourishes.
3. How is the labor problem treated in Java?
4. How in certain provinces of the Philippines?
5. Why is Chinese labor advocated by some authorities for the Philippines?
6. Why does Governor Taft recommend restriction of such laborers?
7. Are the industrial qualities of different races the product of civilization or climate?
8. Show what different meanings the term "necessaries of life" has for different races.
9. Show how "ambition has its penalty."
10. What different motives have the industrial and non-industrial classes for refusing to work?
11. Why has the organization of labor unions been particularly difficult in this country?
12. Illustrate this fact.
13. Show how the competition of races has reduced standards of living.

14. What low standard races still remain which have not been largely exploited in our country?
15. Show how American trades unions have grown out of American conditions.
16. What are some of the effects of unionism upon the workers?
17. What danger constantly threatens the unions?
18. How does cheap labor affect machinery and inventions?
19. How is "overproduction" often "underconsumption"?
20. How does the variation in our imports compare with the variation in our immigration?
21. What is the significance of this?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is one of the greatest evils connected with the labor of women?
2. How many women entered into wage paid occupations according to the census of 1890?
3. What are some of the evil results from the employment of large numbers of boys in industry?
4. Why have the experiences of the public employment offices in the United States been in a considerable measure unsatisfactory?
5. How does the brewery business illustrate the practicability of the eight-hour day?
6. What is the attitude of the colleges of this country towards the study of household economics?

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Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States

PANAMA AND ITS NEIGHBORS

BY GILBERT H. GROSVENOR, M. A.

Editor of "The National Geographic Magazine."

DURING the first two centuries after the discovery of America, Panama, next to Cartagena, was the richest and most powerful stronghold of Spain in the New World. All the booty from the western coast of America was sent to Panama City. Thence it was carried across the isthmus on the backs of natives and mules, and shipped to Spain from Porto Bello, several miles up the coast from the present Atlantic depot of Colon. Across the isthmus in those times there was a fairly good road, paved part of the way and with bridges over many of the streams. Then with the passing of the sea-power of Spain came one hundred and fifty years of stagnation and decay on the isthmus. The great trains of gold and silver which had given Panama prosperity ceased, and the isthmus was used by only a few travelers who took it as a short cut. The discovery of gold in California brought a partial revival of activity. There was no railway across the United States, and many gold seekers and their followers preferred to shorten the journey by crossing Panama rather than to foot it across the prairies and the high passes of the West or to sail all the way around Cape Horn. A railroad was built from Colon to Panama Bay in the early fifties, and has each year carried an

increasing number of passengers and a larger amount of trade.

The most convenient and comfortable way to get to the isthmus is to take a steamer from New York. Fairly large and seaworthy vessels sail regularly for Colon, and in one of them the voyage may be made in seven days. Steamers also sail from New Orleans and Mobile, but the service is irregular, the steamers being mostly freighters and "banana" boats.

From the steamer out in the bay Colon looks very attractive with its white houses stretching around the placid harbor, and the evergreen hills behind and around it. But when the steamer reaches the pier and the passenger lands and begins to walk about, he becomes exceedingly disgusted with the disillusion.—The town and its 3,000 people are soon seen. Unlike Panama and most of the Spanish-American cities, the houses of Colon are built of wood, and most of them are shanties; there are only one or two streets and these are exceedingly filthy, as the town has no sewerage system. Most of the houses are built on stakes and are raised several feet above the ground. All the refuse and filth from the house is thrown out upon the ground, making an indescribable sight and stench. The people are not exactly attrac-

This paper is the seventh in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest.

By Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike.

By Sheldon Jackson, D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines.

By John Marvin Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs.

By Sara Y. Stevenson (January.)

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. (February).

Panama and Its Neighbors. By Gilbert H. Grosvenor (March).

The West Indies. By Amos Kidder Fiske (April).

Cuba and Porto Rico: Cuba, by Capt. Mathew Hanna; **Porto Rico,** by Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay (May).



A STREET IN COLON

Courtesy "The National Geographic Magazine," published by the National Geographic Society, Washington.

tive, being a strange mixture of the red, white, black and yellow races.

Colon is named in honor of Columbus, who discovered the bay in 1502. It was built in 1855 and has been burned down several times, being rebuilt the last time in 1890. The town was originally called Aspinwall, after one of the American millionaires who built the railroad. On a spit of land at one end of the town are two handsome houses called De Lesseps palaces which were built to house that famous engineer and the officers of the Panama Railway Company. In a prominent place stands a handsome statue in memory of Columbus.

During eight months of the year the rain pours down every few hours. The total rainfall in one year at Colon has been as much as 300 inches; sometimes twelve inches of water have fallen in a single day. During these months the atmosphere is consequently exceedingly oppressive. Four months of the year—May, June, July and August—form the dry season when little rain falls. These months are healthier and more tolerable.

The harbor of Colon is always busy. Many steamship lines converge here, bringing passengers and freight from the United States, Europe and South America. The harbor is exceedingly good and safe except when a norther comes up two or three times a year. Then the ships must put to sea to escape being driven ashore. The plans of the canal commission include an artificial basin in which vessels may hide during these storms. The basin is to form the mouth of the canal, is to have a bottom width of 500 feet, and is to be nearly one mile long.

Nearly 100,000 people cross the isthmus annually; all are rushing for some part of the world, and take this short cut to save time and money. About 1,000 vessels, large steamers and small sailing clippers, put into the two harbors each year, landing over a million tons of freight which is also being hurried to some distant point across the ocean.

Two passenger trains leave Colon daily for Panama City on the Pacific. A single ticket costs \$25 in gold, and it takes the engine three hours to pull the train across,



RESIDENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PANAMA RAILWAY COMPANY, COLON
Courtesy "The National Geographic Magazine," published by the National Geographic Society, Washington.

although the distance is only forty-seven miles. The journey is uninteresting, as the track is over swamps and lagoons. Here and there are settlements of wretched houses with thatched roofs and dirt floors. The almost naked natives, who hang about the train when it stops, exist and nothing more. The climate has sapped them of any energy they ever had; they do no work of any kind from one year's end to the other. The plantain and the banana give them constant bread, the lagoons furnish fish when they want it, and a few yellow-legged fowls supply them with an occasional taste of meat. Along the route of the railway the country is accurately surveyed and cleared of underbrush. The region beyond the horizon is covered with a dense jungle of grasses, sedges, plantains, and trees characteristic of the lower lands of the Caribbean, and its only inhabitants are red monkeys, mosquitoes, birds of various kinds and fish.

At the end of an hour and a half the train leaves the swamps and begins to ascend the low hills which shut off the Pacific. The feelings of the traveler improve almost immediately as the air becomes less humid

and oppressive. The summit is reached about nine miles from Panama. The isthmus is one of the oldest portions of the earth geologically. Eons ago the continental chain here was probably several thousand feet higher, but the clay and soft rock have been worn away until it is now at this point only about 300 feet high.

Panama had its share of early Spanish intrigues and assassinations. In 1513 Balboa first saw the Pacific Ocean from a hill about one hundred miles south of the present city. He was a turbulent character who had more than once plotted mutiny against his chiefs. He was made governor of the territories he conquered only to be deposed in a few months, and later was beheaded by his successor—a fate similar to that of most of the early conquerors. The Spaniards founded the city in 1519. In 1671 it "had eight monasteries, a cathedral, and two churches, a fine hospital, 200 richly furnished houses, nearly 5,000 of humbler sort, a Genoese chamber of commerce and 200 warehouses, and was, after three weeks of rapine and murder, burned February 24, 1671, by Morgan's buccaneers



THE ISLAND OF NAOS, TERMINUS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL LINE, PANAMA BAY

Courtesy "The National Geographic Magazine," published by the National Geographic Society, Washington.

who carried off 175 laden mules and more than 600 prisoners." After Morgan's raid the city was rebuilt on the present site, four miles lower down the bay than it had been before. Some of the ruins of the old town may still be seen overgrown with trees and shrubs.

The city of Panama has now a population of 25,000, but some years ago, before the French canal bubble burst, it was nearer 50,000. The town is built on a spit of land projecting into a wide bay. The water of the harbor near the city is very shallow, so that until recently all steamers had to anchor several miles off and send their freight ashore in lighters. A long wharf has now been completed at the end of the canal, allowing vessels to discharge on land direct.

The houses are built chiefly of stone. Many of them are large and handsome, opening on central courts. The city is well laid out with splendid parks, promenades, and squares. The streets are narrow, of course, but pretty well paved. There are electric lights and one electric car line which contrast strangely with the air of antiquity about the city with its enormous cathedral,

its moss-covered fortifications, hoary seawall and old ruins. More than one old residential family boasts as pure Spanish blood as when their direct ancestors helped found the city nearly four centuries ago. In the majority of the population, however, is seen that strange mixture of the four colors noted at Colon.

The city of Panama has no water supply or sewerage system, though fully 25,000 people live within its bounds. The water is brought into the city in barrels, each barrel drawn by a mule. The water man fills his barrel at any convenient pool or stream, no matter how many women have washed their clothes in it. There are no sewers in the city, but some of the streets have surface drains covered over with flat stones. The drains have been put in without regard to level, and as a result in many places are constantly choked and give forth a stench as poisonous as it is horrible. It does not rain nearly as much at Panama as at Colon, nor are the days there as hot as at the Atlantic port.

Several miles out in the bay are a group of lovely islands which, until the pier was

built, served as the termini of the different steamship lines. Farther off to the southwest are the Pearl Islands where pearl oysters are found, yielding about a million dollars' worth of pearls and shell annually.

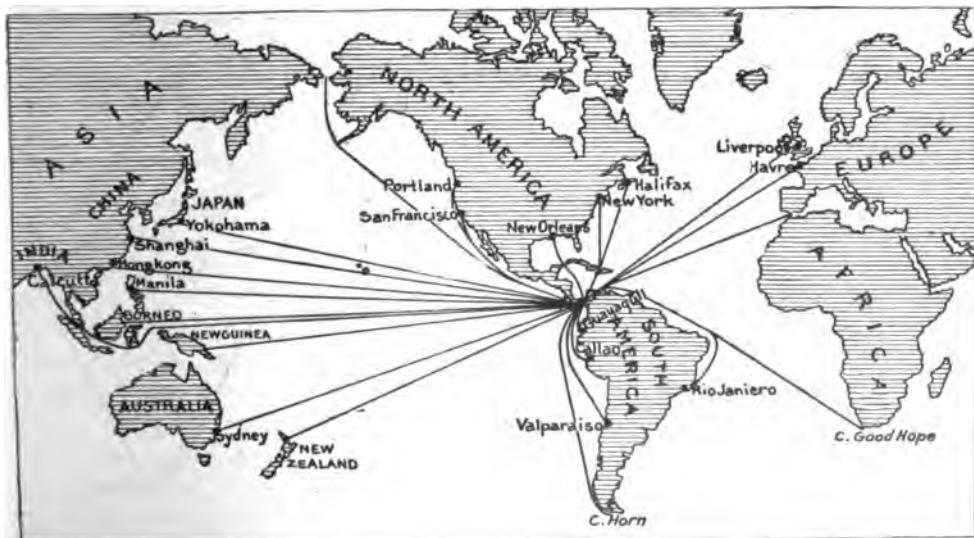
It is supposed by some that Panama derived its name from the native word for butterfly. Explorers of the interior tell of swarms of butterflies which at times rise on the slopes of the mountains in dense clouds, darkening the sunshine. Others maintain that the name is from an Indian word meaning abounding in fish.

On the hill back of the city is the great hospital built by the French for the employees of the canal company. The Panamans say that at one time when the French were working in greatest numbers and energy every one of its 10,000 beds contained a sick or dead man. The hospital consists of rows of cottages set among beautiful gardens which are crowded with gorgeous flowers and luscious fruits.

The government of Colombia, located at Bogota, a thousand miles away in distance and three weeks in time, has done nothing but tax the isthmus in every possible manner ever since Panama entered the confederacy of her own free will. The Bogota politicians have been getting \$260,000 yearly as rental from the railway, immense sums from a lottery concession, nearly

\$100,000 from a gambling concession, and other large sums from the pearl fisheries, from exclusive monopolies, and from heavy duties levied on all imports. Panama has been a gold mine to Colombia for many years, but not one dollar has the government spent on Panama itself. Every cent has gone to Bogota, most of it into the hands of men who laughed at the able way in which they handled their Panama asset for their own enrichment. Not a single road or bridge was built nor a single measure taken to drain the marshes or clean the cities and thus lessen the awful death rate. The Panamans thus saw all the money which ought to have been spent on the isthmus going to men a thousand miles away; but most bitter of all they had actually to support a Colombian garrison (and pay big salaries to the generals) which the government stationed there to keep them in subjection, and they had to pay for the civil administration of the isthmus as well. Is it any wonder that there have been fifty-three revolutions in fifty-seven years, and that many of them have been bloody and prolonged?

The Republic of Panama extends east and west for about 450 miles, with an average width of seventy miles from sea to sea. Its area is about 31,500 square miles. Except Colon and Panama, there are no real towns in the republic; there are numer-



PANAMA, THE SHORT CUT FOR 650,000,000 PEOPLE.

ous villages or hamlets, but it is very doubtful if the population of the entire republic equals one-half the estimate of 300,000 made some years ago. The most populous and prosperous part of the republic is the western coast from Panama City to Costa Rica.

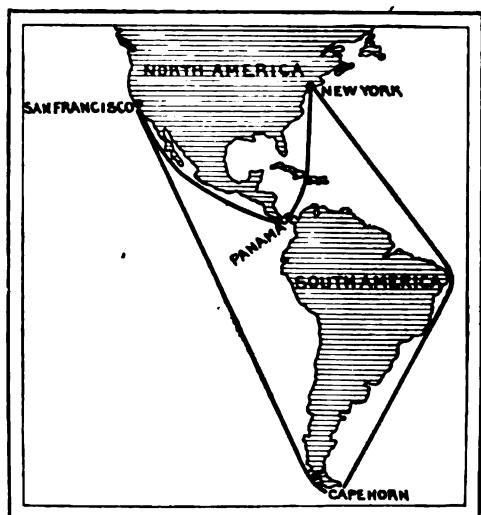
About half of the republic is mountainous; perhaps hilly would be a truer description, as none of the mountains exceed 3,000 feet in height. Many rich mineral deposits are in the mountains waiting discovery and exploitation. The other half of the territory is level, and is a splendid grazing country. The cattle grow fat and sleek; in fact, no finer cattle exist than those seen from the train during the last half of the journey from Colon to Panama. All tropical products that have been tested grow marvelously fast. Many plantations would years ago have been started by foreign capital but for the constant revolutions and the impossibility of keeping laborers. Such planters as had the courage to go ahead would no sooner have their cacao planted, and everything ready for the harvest, than a revolution would break out somewhere. Then all hands would flee into the mountains to hide from the conscription officers. Consequently all efforts to found new industries were paralyzed. Every one has been waiting for a stable government, such as only the United States, or a republic backed by the United States, can give.

The agricultural and mineral resources of the republic surpass general belief. The railway naturally follows the lowest levels, so that from the car windows the traveler sees only the poorest part of the isthmus, the swamps and jungles. But the swamps when drained will make good land where bananas, oranges and all tropical fruits will grow luxuriantly. Away from the railroad on the hills are valuable forests of bamboo and such woods as lignum-vitæ, a wood almost as durable as iron, and cocobola, which takes a richer polish than cherry, mahogany or rosewood, and which by being buried in the ooze of swamps quickly becomes perfectly ebonized. Beautiful wild

orchids grow in great variety and profusion and will soon outclass any now grown in the greenhouses of the United States. There is a gold mine on the coast which nets \$50,000 per month, and there is no question that exploration will reveal equally valuable deposits elsewhere, and also veins of coal and other minerals. Along the sandy beaches cocoanut trees reach the bearing age in five or six years, and thereafter produce an average of four nuts a tree per month. Millions of ivory nuts are found in the interior. Hundreds of tortoises are caught on the coast and their beautiful shells are exported. From the bottom of the bays and island shores along the Pacific coast nearly a million dollars' worth of pearls and pearl shells are obtained annually, though the methods of diving are crude and very unsatisfactory. These are but a few instances of the great possibilities that wait only to be developed.

Panama, Colon and the entire isthmus have an extremely bad reputation as a place to live in. The excessive death rate has been principally due, however, to an utter disregard of sanitary laws, not only by the government, but also by the foreigners who go to the isthmus to live.

Havana, reputed for years as the most unhealthful spot in Western America, since



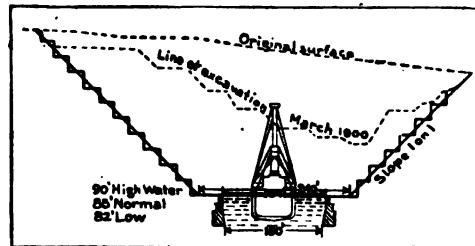
NEW AND OLD SAILING ROUTES FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO

being cleaned by the Americans has proved a good place to live in, and before many years will deservedly become one of the most popular American winter resorts. The same may prove to be the experience of the isthmus. Panama and Colon will never become healthful cities, but they can be made tolerable; back in the hills of the isthmus, however, are many places which are healthful the year around.

Mr. Bunau-Varilla, at one time chief engineer of the old Panama Canal Company, has stated that eighty out of every one hundred white laborers sent to work on the canal were almost immediately rendered worthless by the damp and enervating climate; only twenty could be counted on to do any work at all. The company spent millions of dollars for hospitals, club houses for the officers and men, and for young nurses who came from France by the hundred. Finally the company ceased bringing laborers from Europe, and hired native Colombians and negroes from Jamaica. These endure the climate better. The experiences of the French have been exceedingly bitter to them, but from these experiences those who complete the canal will profit. The French work was done before the days of the electric car; the men had then to camp among the marshes where they worked. Now the United States can build their camps in the hills some miles away, and carry the laborers to and from the work by electric cars. By this means the efficiency of the men working on the canal can be greatly increased and the number of deaths lessened.

The route for an isthmian canal selected by De Lesseps and now by the United States is practically the same as that advocated by the Spaniards as early as 1520. De Lesseps had at first planned to build a sea-level canal, overlooking the difference of nearly twenty feet in the tides of the two oceans. His canal was to be built in eight years and to cost \$127,000,000; but this company, formed in 1880, found that a sea-level canal could not be built at this ridiculous estimate. The plans were changed to

a canal with locks. Millions after millions were raised until \$250,000,000 had been paid into the treasury, and yet the canal was little more than begun. Finally the wretched story of \$100,000,000 given as bribe money, and the fearful extravagance and mismanagement at Panama were revealed, and the collapse came. The new Panama Canal Company, organized from the wreck of the first, has done only enough



THE CULEBRA CUT

Sketch of the steamship *Deutschland* in the Culebra cut of the Panama Canal. This cut will be the largest single excavation ever made; 44,000,000 cubic yards of earth, clay and rock—a volume twelve-times as great as the Great Pyramid—will have to be removed. The cut below the water-line will be lined with heavy walls of masonry.

during recent years to prevent the title from lapsing.

The plans for the Panama Canal as proposed by the Isthmian Canal Commission, and as they will probably be adopted, center around two engineering problems: The first is to control the waters of the Chagres River, and the second is the Culebra cut. The canal for about thirty miles from Colon follows the low valley of the Chagres River. This river is short, but drains an area of nearly 1,300 square miles. In time of heavy rain it rises very rapidly. Several disastrous floods have resulted because of the inability of the Panama Canal Company to control the waters. The second problem, the Culebra cut, as it is called, is the excavation that has to be made through the Culebra Hill, about nine miles from Panama City. The hill was originally over three hundred feet high. The French have cut it down considerably, as shown in the figure above, but most of the cutting has yet to be done.

The American commission has suggested



HOUSES OF THE TALAMANCAN INDIANS, ON BORDERS OF PANAMA AND COLOMBIA

Courtesy "The National Geographic Magazine," published by the National Geographic Society, Washington.

overcoming the Chagres River problem by building an enormous dam at Bohio, seventeen miles from Colon, which would raise the water of the river eighty to ninety-two feet and create a beautiful lake. This lake would have an area of nearly forty square miles, which would be more than enough to handle the water the Chagres could pour into it, while a gigantic spillway 2,000 feet wide would carry the excess water from the lake and conduct it to the ocean by a channel some distance from the canal.

By this plan there would be made a splendid land-locked harbor where vessels might be repaired and docked. In the center of the lake would be formed a beautiful island which it has been suggested should be called Bunau-Varilla Island in honor of the man who has kept the canal project alive for years.

The Culebra Hill is to be cut down to the level of this lake. Steamers would be raised to the lake on the Colon side by two

locks at Bohio. They would then pass through the lake and the cut, and descend on the Panama side by two similar locks; a third or tidal lock is necessary on the Pacific end because of the tremendous range of tide—twenty feet at Panama. At Colon the tide is only one foot. The dam at Bohio is a gigantic undertaking. It is to be sunk 125 feet through the soil until it rests on bed rock; it is a solid mass of steel, masonry and concrete, and is to cost \$1,125,000.

The breadth of the canal on the surface is 250 feet, while the bottom width is to be nowhere less than 150 feet, and the minimum depth thirty-five feet. The locks will be the greatest ever constructed and will each have a maximum lift of forty-five feet.

It will cost the United States about \$145,000,000 to complete the canal along the lines proposed by the commission; in addition to this we shall have to pay the French company \$40,000,000 for the work

that has already been done. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the necessary excavation has been made, and that it will take at least eight years to complete the canal.

By the provisions of the treaty between our government and Panama the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitary control, and guarantees to maintain order in case of need. The United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon. The works, property, and personnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Everything needed

for the construction and operation of the canal is to be imported free of duty. The United States may build as many fortifications and keep as many soldiers in the zone as it desires.

The advantages of the Panama route over the Nicaragua route are briefly: (1) An excellent harbor at each end of the canal and the existence of a railroad. (2) It will cost \$1,300,000 less annually to operate. (3) It is 134.57 miles shorter, requires fewer locks, has less curvature (26.44 miles less) and requires but twelve hours for a deep-draught vessel to pass through as against thirty-three hours for the same vessel in the Nicaragua Canal. (4) It will cost probably many millions less. (5) It is far remote from volcanoes and from disturbances from earthquakes, while the Nicaragua route is through a region constantly menaced by volcanoes and earthquakes.

The people of the isthmus have no commerce with Colombia. Geographically they are completely cut off from Colombia by hundreds of miles of dense forest and mountains. The country south of the canal line and stretching to the Atrato, is rich in minerals and forests, but it has been little explored owing to the Indians who dominate the interior. These Indians boast that they are as pure in blood as when the Spaniards came, four hundred years ago, and that they



MAP OF THE NORTHERN PART OF SOUTH AMERICA



A STREET IN BOGOTA
Courtesy New York "Tribune."

have never been conquered. They still use the deadly blow-gun and poisoned arrow, and will not permit a white man to tarry even one night with them.

Neither Colombia nor the people and their possibilities can be understood without consulting the map. Here is a country situated entirely in the tropics, but nearly half of which has a climate but little hotter than that of a temperate zone. Three high mountain ranges cross the republic from north to south, making high table-lands between, where the days the year round are scarcely hotter than those of a temperate zone. On the Bogota table-land the glass oscillates between 50° and 65° Fahrenheit, while the annual rainfall rarely exceeds forty-five inches. In the lowlands, of course, the tropical sun beats down with an intensity that makes those sections uninhabitable by the white man. Colombia, exclusive of Panama, is as large as the two states of California and Texas combined.

The people live in the valleys and on the plateaus and slopes of the mountains. Their wide distribution, and the fact that their towns are so separated by high mountains, has made such frequent revolutions possible. The past eighteen years have been one constant state of anarchy; often all traffic on the rivers has been interrupted for months at a time. The revolutions have

brought great poverty everywhere; little gold is left in the country today, and Colombian currency is worth next to nothing. In the seacoast cities one hundred and fifty Colombian dollars will not buy as much as one American dollar; while a banker at Bogota will not take two hundred Colombian dollars for an American dollar bill.

Colombia has more than ten times the population of Panama. The last census was taken thirty-two years ago; but an official estimate made in 1881 gave her about



FARMHOUSE IN COLOMBIA

3,600,000, not including the people of Panama. The republic has no army to speak of, no ships, no money, only a few miles of railway, and hence no means of sending a good force against Panama. There is no road or highway connecting



THE MARKET IN BOGOTA
Courtesy New York "Tribune."

her with the isthmian republic, so that the only way she can send troops is by water.

Cartagena is two days distant by sea from Colon. Probably no city in Spanish-America excels it in memories of Spanish grandeur. However, though the strongest and principal Spanish fort in the New World, it fell before Sir Francis Drake in 1585. A century later the French captured it and obtained over a million in money. Now it is a small town of perhaps 15,000 people, nearly all of whom are black or colored. The massive wall built by the Spaniards still surrounds the city, and there are quite a number of ancient buildings of imposing appearance.

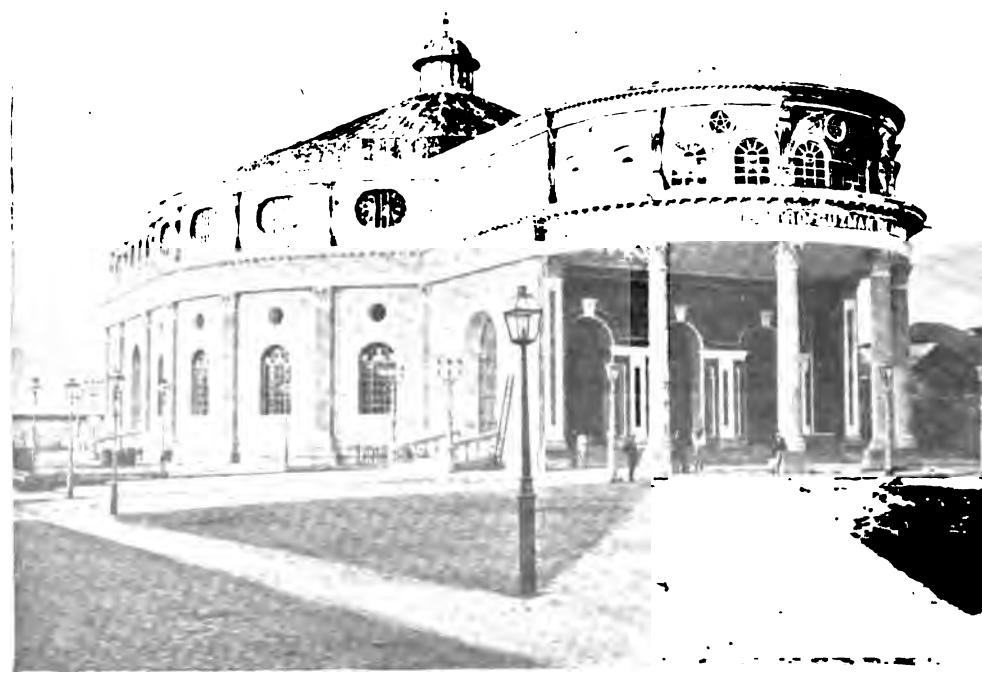
A few hours beyond Cartagena is Savenilla, the Atlantic depot of Colombia. It is a commercial city of little present interest and no past, but is the proud possessor of a giant steel pier over half a mile long, to which the captain moors the steamer. A railway connects the town with Barranquilla, a thriving and bustling city of 50,000 peo-

ple situated just inside the mouth of the Magdalena River, which is the transportation system of Colombia. The mouth of this great river is choked with bars and mud banks, so that all the commerce coming down the river and its branches cannot reach the ocean but must be unloaded at Barranquilla and carried by train to Savenilla. Barranquilla is quite picturesque with its many long warehouses covered with red tiles and its throngs of river boats and barges.

Bogota, the capital of Colombia, is one of the most extraordinary cities in the world; situated far from the seacoast and difficult of access to the world, it is none the less prosperous and growing rapidly. It is 800 miles from the Atlantic and only 250 miles from the Pacific, but is really much nearer the Atlantic, as the lofty Andes shut it from the great ocean. To reach Bogota you must take a paddle-wheel steamer up the Magdalena from Barranquilla. The journey is monotonous between wooded



A SHOP IN BOGOTA
Courtesy of New York "Tribune."



THEATER GUZMAN BLANCO IN CARACAS



CATHEDRAL IN BOGOTA
Courtesy New York Tribune.



STREET IN CARACAS

Donkeys and mules are the beasts of burden in all the towns of Colombia and Venezuela. Horses are rarely seen.

banks and swamps, and is intensely hot. After ten or eleven days you reach Honda, some 600 miles from the mouth. The rapids prevent your steamer going farther.

Honda is also fearfully hot, and you are glad to start on the mule-back ride over the mountains to Bogota. Three high mountain ridges and as many deep valleys must

necting Bogota with the world, it is often so narrow that pack mules cannot pass each other. On ascending from the third valley the road enters a broad plain twenty-five miles across. At the farther end is Bogota, lying at the foot of more great mountains. A railway carries the traveler across the plain to the city; and he is lucky if he has made the trip from the seacoast in fourteen days.

On the streets of Bogota is seen a strange mixture of modern and medieval customs. One meets a group of gentlemen dressed in the latest Parisian cut of clothes and hat, while down the street come swinging a couple of men carrying a sedan chair with curtains tightly drawn, as was the mode centuries ago. As in Naples and Constantinople, beggars have the free run of the city and plant themselves in the most crowded streets, uncovering hideous deformities or rotting limbs which all passers-by must see.

The women, especially the girls, are beautiful and vivacious, with large dark eyes and hair, and exceeding grace of movement. Few women are seen on the street. Girls marry at fourteen or younger; and among the lower classes sometimes become mothers at twelve or thirteen. Boys are men at fourteen; at sixteen or seventeen they graduate from college, are politicians at twenty, and sometimes grandfathers at thirty; marvelous precocity, explained by the perpetual spring, but followed by premature decay.

Bogota has often been called the Athens of South America. The National University is located here; there is a library of 50,000 volumes, a picture gallery, a splendid museum, a mint and an observatory. Pictures of Murillo and Velasquez may be seen in several of the churches and convents.

The San Francisco and San Augustin rivers divide the city into four parts, and are spanned by many bridges, some of them of quaint design and beauty. The streets are narrow and abominably paved. The houses have large balconies and projecting windows behind which the ladies watch what is



A VENEZUELAN BELLE

be crossed. The scenery is glorious, and equal to any in the world. The majesty of the great Andean mountains and especially of the volcano Tolima, outlined afar, is deepened in the pure, clear air. There is no space here to describe the traveler's sensations as he passes in a few hours from a Washington winter to constant spring, then to tropical heat and back to cold again. Though this road is the main highway con-

going on ; however, the streets are strangely quiet except during feast days.

There are many other remarkable things about Bogota ; its situation 8,760 feet above sea-level on an extremely fertile level plateau as large as the state of Delaware ; here it is always spring ; you see a farmer planting one field while his neighbor is reaping his crop ; there are no blacks, mulattoes or persons of negro descent ; all are whites, Indians or of mixed bloods. For its size the city has more churches and convents, great massive structures, than perhaps any other city in the world. The lofty mountains which tower on all sides contain boundless mineral wealth, and when the revolutions cease and these deposits are mined Bogota will become fabulously rich. The city is as near the Meta, one of the navigable tributaries of the Orinoco, as it is to the Magdalena, another reason that it thrives.

The people of Colombia are a mixture of races. At the time of the Spanish conquest the population of Colombia was estimated at eight million. Wholesale butcheries and enslavement in the mines reduced the number in a few generations to less than a million. Most of the natives were too helpless to resist, but "some retaliated and

in the Antioquia district poisoned the salt springs so effectually that they remain poisoned to this day." The present Colombian nationality is a fusion in varying proportions of the aborigines with the whites from various parts of Spain, including a considerable number of baptized Jews. This Hebrew element is quite noticeable, especially in the province of Antioquia which is the wealthiest and most prosperous of the departments of Colombia. There is also a considerable African element in the population of the seacoast towns, and it is estimated that there are nearly 500,000 Indians in the republic.

Venezuela was the first part of the American continent sighted by Columbus. During his third voyage, in 1498, he first saw the coast from the island of Trinidad, and thought that it was another island ; but the fresh water of the Gulf of Paria, whose shores he coasted for several weeks, soon convinced him that great continental rivers were pouring into the gulf, and that the vast Asiatic continent at last stretched before him. Sickness prevented him from making extended explorations of the coast, and sent him back to Hispaniola.

The following year Alonzo de Ojeda, accompanied by the celebrated Amerigo



COFFEE DRYING IN THE SUN—COURTYARD IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Vespucci, traced a greater extent of the Venezuelan coast. It was Ojeda who gave the country its present name—Venezuela. “Proceeding along the coast, he arrived at a vast, deep gulf (Maracaibo) resembling a tranquil lake, entering which he beheld



THE TOMB OF BOLIVAR

on the eastern side a village, the construction of which struck him with surprise. It consisted of twenty large houses shaped like bells and built on piles driven into the bottom of the lake, which in this part was limpid and of little depth. Each house was provided with a drawbridge and with canoes, by which communication was carried on. From these resemblances to the Italian city, Ojeda gave to the bay the name of the Gulf of Venice, and it is called to the present day, Venezuela, or Little Venice. The Indian name was Coquibacoa.”

Venezuela has a larger area than the combined areas of the great states of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas. In figures its area amounts to about 590,000 square miles. The population in 1891 was 2,323,527—500,000 less than that of Massachusetts. The capital, Caracas, has 75,000 inhabitants, Maracaibo 35,000, La Guayra 15,000 and Barcelona about 13,000. About one person out of every hundred is pure white, while the others are descendants of black slaves, mulattoes and Indians.

The republic has three zones—hot, temperate and cool—according to the elevation of the land. The lowlands in the northwest are very torrid. Here great quantities of coffee and cacao are raised, which form the largest agricultural exports of the country. The cacao is sent mainly to France, Germany and Spain, and the coffee, which averages a yearly crop of 55,000 tons, to the United States. South and east of the lowlands extending eastward to Caracas, are high mountains, where, the climate being temperate, most of the people live. Caracas, the capital, is 3,000 feet above the sea. Trade winds prevent the extremes of heat suffered in the corresponding latitude of Northern Africa. The mean temperature at Caracas is only 71.2° Fahrenheit. On the coast it averages from ten to twelve degrees higher.

Vast llanos, or fertile plains, stretch south of the mountains, making splendid runs for cattle. South again of the plains, beyond the Orinoco, are vast forests, from which the natives get rubber, tropical woods and vanilla. There are also gold diggings south of the Orinoco, which yielded over \$600,000 for export in 1900.

Almost nothing is manufactured beyond the cheapest grades of goods. The larger share of the imports comes from the United States—to the value of \$3,271,000 in 1901—consisting of flour, lard, hardware and cotton goods, on all of which a heavy duty was levied. England and Germany send the next largest amount of goods. Venezuela sent in return to the United States in



THE UNIVERSITY AT CARACAS

Courtesy "The National Geographic Magazine," published by the National Geographic Society, Washington.

1901, \$6,645,000 worth of coffee, cacao and skins, all entering free of duty. The annual revenue of Venezuela is about \$7,500,000, obtained mainly from customs duties.

La Guayra is the seaport of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. It is a wretched harbor, merely an open roadstead protected by an artificial breakwater, the city stretching for several miles along a narrow beach at the foot of towering mountains. Caracas is on the other side of the mountain and a tunnel four or five miles long bored through the mountain would enter its principal street. The climate of La Guayra is abominably hot, but in Caracas, situated 3,000' feet above sea-level, living is fairly comfortable the year round. A railway zigzags up the mountain side from La Guayra and then down to the fertile plain on which Caracas is built. The railway must go twenty-five miles, though the actual distance between the two cities is but five.

The streets of the capital are broad and straight; the public buildings handsome and substantial; they must be built strong to withstand the earthquakes that frequently shake the entire region. In 1812, 12,000 people were killed in the city by the great earthquake which later in that year wrought

such havoc in the United States. The people have an opera supported by the government, a university, art galleries and many beautiful homes fitted with all the luxuries that wealth can give.

Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, and the grandest figure in South American history, is buried in Caracas where a handsome tomb has been erected by the people in tribute to his memory.

In Venezuela, as in Colombia, travel is almost entirely by river. Paddle-wheel steamers ascend the Orinoco to Ciudad Bolivar, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and then onward for hundreds of miles. Five hundred thousand square miles, an area as large as California, Texas and Washington states, are drained by the mighty river and its branches.

For many long and weary years the Spanish-American adventurers made passionate search for the lost city of Maunoa in whose golden lake the mythical king, El Dorado, was wont to bathe. They never found that inexhaustible lake of gold. Their early visions of boundless wealth grew fainter and fainter and finally disappeared, and their successors for generations have

looked upon the northern part of South America as torrid stretches where nothing but rubber and deadly fevers were to be found. This belief is changing again. Knowledge is coming to the world of the rich veins of gold and precious metals, of rare stones and incredible agricultural wealth lying untouched in Colombia and Venezuela. Living in tropical America with modern conveniences and temperate habits is no longer as fatal as in the past.

The Panama Canal as a highway will not bring the seaports and commerce of Colombia and Venezuela nearer the United States, but indirectly the canal will have a tremendous and immediate influence on both countries. The near presence at Panama of American stability will inevitably react on them and morally compel them to be stable also. If the people of themselves do not enforce order in their states, however, the capital that, with the building of the canal, will flow into those countries for their development, will require American intervention and control.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What importance had Panama in Spanish times?
2. Describe the city and harbor of Colon.
3. What is the character of the region crossed by the railway?
4. What is the history and present position of Panama?
5. What has been its relation to Colombia?
6. What suggested origins has the word Panama?
7. What are the resources of the country?
8. What is the effect of the climate upon foreigners?
9. Why did the De Lesseps scheme fail?
10. What is the general plan for the proposed canal?
11. Under what terms does the United States secure the canal property from Panama?
12. What advantages has the Panama

route over that of Nicaragua?

13. What is the nature of the country south of Panama City?
14. Why is Colombia a backward country?
15. Describe the journey to Bogota.
16. What is the character of the city and its people?
17. Describe the discovery of Venezuela.
18. What is the size of the country?
19. What are its resources?
20. What are its chief imports?
21. What possibilities of development has Venezuela?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Where is Cartagena?
2. Who was Morgan, the buccaneer?
3. In what other famous canal did De Lesseps have a share?
4. Who was Miranda?
5. What was the early name of Colon?
6. What was the Spanish Main?

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"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by W. L. Scruggs (Little Brown & Co., 1900); by far the most interesting and reliable work published on Panama, Colombia and Venezuela. "The Republic of Panama and the Panama Canal," by Wm. H. Burr of the Isthmian Canal Commission, *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1904; a clear descriptive summary of the isthmian republic and the canal. "Around the Caribbean and Across Panama," by F. C. Nicholas (H. M. Caldwell Co., 1903); a useful supplement to Scruggs' volume, as it deals mainly with sections of Panama and Colombia unvisited by travelers. "Between the Andes and the Ocean," by W. E. Curtis (H. S. Stone & Co., 1900). "Report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, 1899-1901" (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901). "Venezuela—A Land Where it is Always Summer," by W. E. Curtis (Harper & Bros., 1896). "The Panama Route for a Ship Canal," by Wm. H. Burr, Smithsonian Institution Report for 1902, pp. 537-557. Those who are interested in the passionate but fruitless search of the early explorers for the lost city of Maunoa, the El Dorado myth, which was supposed to be somewhere in Colombia or Venezuela, should read Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"



American Sculptors and Their Art

CONTEMPORARY NEW YORK SCULPTORS

BY EDWINA SPENCER



IN THE face of such widely diverse characteristics as those of our North and South, our East and West, it has always seemed impossible that a single town could adequately typify the nation—that any American city could “be” the United States as we say that Paris “is France.” When that beloved Autocrat, who gave his own city its title of “The Hub,” once rhymed about New York as the country’s great metropolis of the future, beginning, “God bless Manhattan! Let her fairly claim, With all the honors due her ancient name,

Worth, wisdom, wealth,”

he was quick to follow with the warning, “Yet not too rashly let her think to bind Beneath her circlet all the nation’s mind!”

Nevertheless, there is one direction, at least, in which New York City may be said to express “the nation’s mind,” for she is our most important center of artistic activity, and may fairly claim that the work of her artists represents the present status of the country’s achievement. Her Art Students’ League and her studios are the Mecca of many; her great museum is looked upon as one of the finest in the world; within her gates dwell the National Academy and the Society of American Artists, with their annual exhibitions; and she has created various organizations of national scope for the promotion and elevation of all branches of artistic endeavor.

New York offers opportunities unequaled elsewhere to young workers from every state, who usually gravitate there before going abroad, and often settle there on their return. The city has also attracted a number of men of foreign birth into her art circles; and in sculpture especially, while

she has produced but few notable sons, she has a large adopted family, which includes more than three-fourths of all our native sculptors.

Among these, aside from Mr. Saint-Gaudens and Mr. French, the names of Frederick William MacMonnies and George Grey Barnard are most widely appreciated by artists and critics, both here and abroad. It remains for those interested in signs and omens to determine what occult influences were responsible, in the year 1863, for two such intense and forceful, yet contrasting examples of remarkable genius.

Mr. MacMonnies, born in Brooklyn, was the son of a Scotchman from Clan Menzies (who came to America as a boy) and an art-loving mother, a niece of our early painter, Benjamin West. The family’s comfortable fortune was lost during the Civil War, yet the son, who left school early to earn his living, found time to make so successful a start in his artistic studies as to win the interest of Mr. Saint-Gaudens. At sixteen he was admitted to that master’s studio; at twenty he entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and less than ten years later he sprang into sudden fame through the much-discussed “MacMonnies fountain” at the Columbian Exposition. Meantime, he had been signally distinguished at the Salon, and had produced two such notable statues as the “Stranahan” in Brooklyn, and the remarkable “Nathan Hale,” which, “in its simplicity, sublime,” ennobles the City Hall Park of New York.

Mr. MacMonnies’s perfection of technique appeals acutely to the French, who chose him, with Mr. Saint-Gaudens, to be especially honored at the Exposition of 1900. Yet the catholic taste of the Parisian art



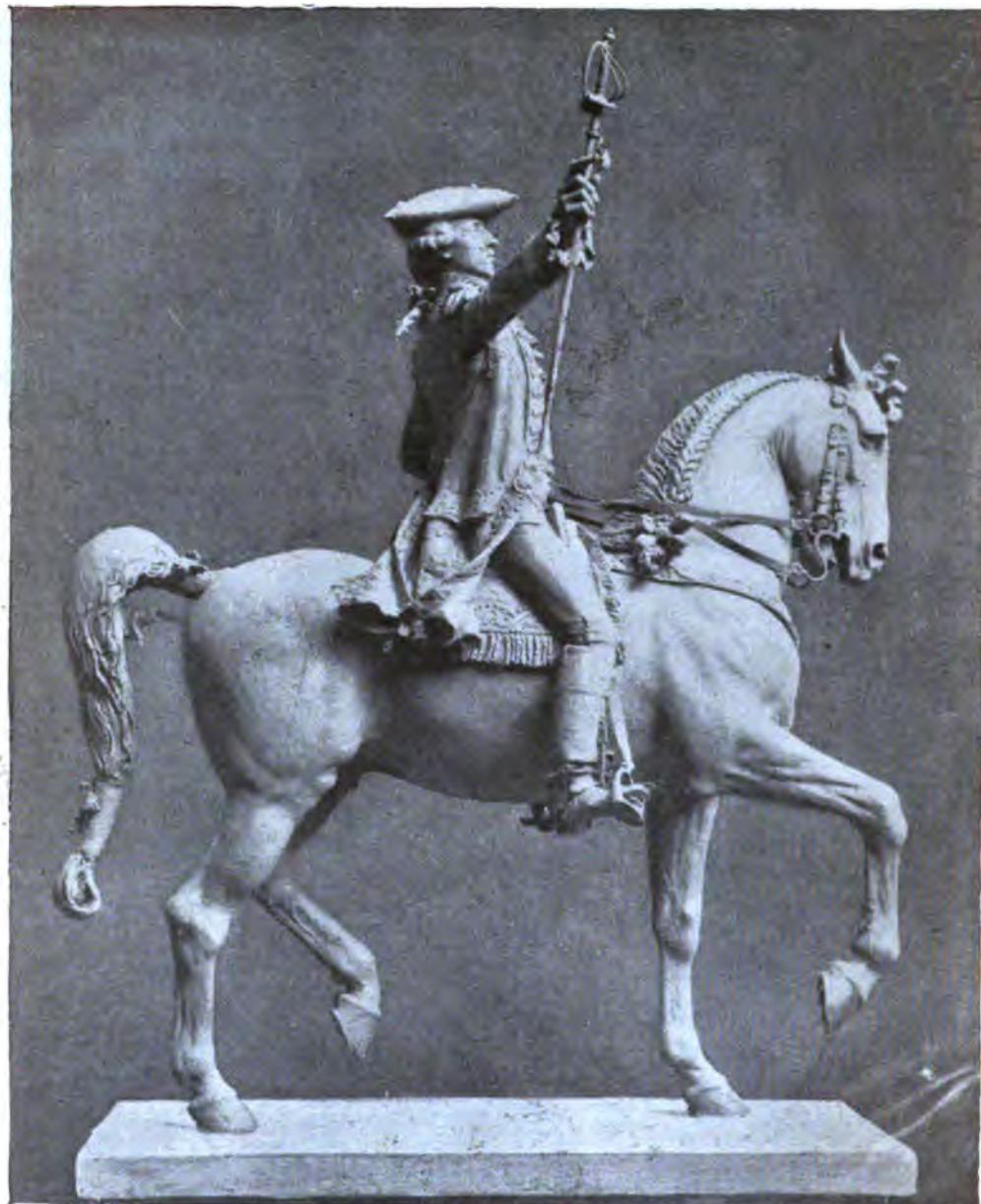
ATTENDING ANGEL

By William Couper. In Methuen, Mass.



MICHAEL ANGELO

By Paul Wayland Bartlett. In the Congressional Library.



STATUE OF LAFAYETTE

By Paul Wayland Bartlett. In Paris. Given to France by the School Children of America.

world was roused to equal enthusiasm by work as entirely opposite in character as that of George Grey Barnard. This sculptor, after a boyhood passed in Iowa, and some study at the Art Institute of Chicago, left for Paris within a year of his fellow artist. The difficulties surmounted by Mr. MacMonnies were many, but the odds against which Mr. Barnard struggled were almost unbelievable.

His first year in Paris cost him eighty-nine dollars, and his knighthood was won through many a tilt with privation, yet he emerged triumphant, both in mind and body. In 1894, he made his first exhibit in Paris, and caused an artistic furor such as few have achieved. Two years later, he returned to America to live; and at present he is planning the elaborate series of sculptures which

**NEW LIFE**

By F. Edwin Elwell. In Lowell, Mass.

he has been commissioned to execute for the new Pennsylvania capitol building.

The contrast between the work of these two men could scarcely be more marked. Fundamentally, the difference seems to be in the character of their conceptions. Mr. Barnard's powerful productions are conceived for stone or marble—they are essentially suited to the mass and solidity of those materials, and are not, as a rule, winning

or graceful, but tremendous in their force, strong, moving, original to the last degree. The works of Mr. MacMonnies, on the other hand, are conceived for the bronze, which best can render the subtleties of surface, the light and shade, the ease, grace and charm that belong to everything he touches. It has been said that "for sheer dexterity of manipulation, there is no American sculptor to be compared with him," and it is this

magic technical skill, the "result of forgotten toil," that gives his wide range of subjects their unfailing success. All that he does is done joyously, enthusiastically, swiftly, and perfectly. It does not pretend to be the result of either heights or depths of thought. His powers are embodied in the wonderful "Bacchante" of the Metropolitan Museum,



LITTLE NELL

By F. Edwin Elwell. From a group, "Dickens and Little Nell."

who dances lightly away from the momentary suspension of mortal combat portrayed in Mr. Barnard's masterpiece in the same gallery called "I feel two natures struggling within me."

Mr. MacMonnies's love of color and leaning toward pictorial art have become so insistent as to cause a temporary abandonment of sculpture for the delights of painting, in which he bids fair to equal his plastic successes. Though he and Mr. Barnard are permanently established in New York, they are both at present in Europe.

Realizing that "the source of great art is

in the individual soul of the artist," America may indeed rejoice in her quota of sculptors of exceptional originality; and none is more markedly so than Frank Edwin Elwell, born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1858. Descended from a line of patriots, and spending his boyhood in touch with the "seers and sages" who have made his birthplace famous, Mr. Elwell should not surprise us by either his fertile imagination or his strenuous contention for fearlessness and sincerity in the life and work of every artist. "Do the thing in art that comes to the soul," he says, earnestly, "and be honest in the doing. The message of the sculptor is to be himself, to be true to the highest in that self, and to project out into the world something beautiful, something grand in feeling." His own message is that of a unique personality whose versatility and enthusiasm are combined with capacity for serious and thoughtful production. Established in New York since 1885, he now occupies the important position of curator of the Department of Sculpture in the Metropolitan Museum.

Herbert Adams, born in Vermont a few months before Mr. Elwell, was for eight years instructor in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and is best known through his exquisite portrait busts of women. In that direction he is unsurpassed among us; and in spite of the great charm of his more elaborate works, the imagination is haunted by those beautiful faces, "loved as soon as seen." His very successful essays in tinted sculpture have also attracted much attention. His art is reminiscent of Renaissance Italy and "the fragrance of the fifteenth century,"—yet dominated by the spirit of his own time, and expressing modern feeling with unusual grace and tenderness.

Another New York sculptor whose work is reminiscent of Italy is William Couper, the son-in-law of Thomas Ball, who, with Daniel Chester French and Martin Milmore completes the small and notable group of Mr. Ball's pupils. A native of Norfolk, Virginia, Mr. Couper has spent much of his life



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

By John J. Boyle. For the Palace of Electricity, Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

abroad. A residence in Florence of twenty-three years was brought to an end six years ago, by the breaking up of the beautiful villa and the return of the family to America, that the young sons might grow up in a knowledge of their own country.



PORTRAIT-BUST OF MISS POND

By Herbert Adams.

A man who thinks deeply, and feels like a poet, with skilful hand and the ideas of one who has "talked with Life," Mr. Couper is a decided addition to the New York coterie. He possesses a singular insight in portraiture; and his wonderfully lovely angels are especially worthy of note. On the granite tower, at Methuen, Massachusetts, which enshrines Mr. Ball's marble group of Christ and a little child, an attendant angel of unforgettable beauty, hovers, in bronze, above the doorway; of equal appeal are the "Angel of the Resurrection," in Chicago, and the "Recording Angel" in Norfolk.

To William Ordway Partridge, a man of many gifts, we are indebted for both lectures and writings which have exerted a powerful and wholesome influence upon the

development of American art. Though born in Paris, during his parents' residence there in 1861, he comes from old New England stock, and his "Art for America" is written with a fervor of loyalty akin to that of the Greeks. He has been successful along various lines (one of them being readings from the poetry of Shelley and Keats, which delighted Boston some years ago)—but his fame may well rest on such achievements as the statue of Alexander Hamilton, in Brooklyn, which has been called the most satisfactory ideal of an orator to be found in modern art.

Paul Wayland Bartlett is our only sculptor of importance still established in Paris; and when he visits this country, he usually lives in New York City. He is the brilliant son of Mr. Truman Bartlett, of Boston, who has been mentioned as the friend and biographer of Dr. Rimmer. Brought up in Paris, young Bartlett entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts at fifteen years of age; and though he is not yet forty, his knowledge and skill are equaled by very few of the French sculptors. One of his accomplishments is the mastery of all the difficult methods of bronze casting; and his latest work of special interest was the modeling of the sculpture for the pediment of the New York Stock Exchange, after the designs of J. Q. A. Ward, which has been much discussed as a remarkably fine collaborative achievement.

A number of our sculptors have shown a leaning toward aboriginal subjects, and have produced a few very fine types of the primitive red man. Chief of these, among the older men, is Mr. John J. Boyle, who was born in New York City, and after spending the larger part of his life in Philadelphia, has returned there to settle permanently. Mr. Boyle has treated many and varied themes, but that of aboriginal life is his favorite; and it is agreed (to quote a critic) that "for the expression of power, for monumental simplicity and integrity of conception, his groups called 'The Alarm' and 'The Stone Age' have not been surpassed." Of the young men in New York,

Herman A. MacNeil, Solon H. Borglum, and A. Phimister Proctor have done good work in the same field—though the last two are better classed as sculptors of animals. Mr. MacNeil has been especially fond of Indian subjects, and has made some notable statues and reliefs, chief of all being "The Sun Vow," shown at the Pan-American Exposition.

It would be impossible to close even so brief a notice of New York's better known sculptors without mentioning the men of foreign birth, were they not to be written of in the succeeding article. Karl Bitter, Philip Martiny, Isidore Konti, and J. Massey Rhind have won enviable reputations here; and there is a small host of others doing excellent work. The foreign name of Charles Henry Niehaus, however, belongs to a sculptor born in Cincinnati, who has been identified with New York since 1885. Mr. Niehaus has lately gained much praise for his statue called "The Driller," for the Drake Monument at Titusville, Pennsylvania; but he has back of him a long series of well-conceived and well-executed works of differing characteristics, showing a marked pleasure in classic themes. During his studies at the Royal Academy, Munich, he won the first prize ever given to an American; and his excellence of design never fails, though he is decidedly at his best in his monumental work. Mention must also be made of Frederick Wellington Ruckstuhl, who, though an Alsatian by birth, came to America as a child and was educated in the schools of St. Louis. Mr. Ruckstuhl was actively interested in the sculptural adornment of the Appellate Court House in New York, where he is represented by the two seated figures of "Wisdom" and "Force" flanking the entrance.

Though New York City may never come to be the preëminent center of our national art life, or the complete expression of America,

"Our star-crowned mother, whose informing soul

Clings to no fragment, but pervades the whole,"

Yet her influence is growing to be power-



BUST OF GARRET A. HOBART

By F. Edwin Elwell. In the Senate Chamber,
Washington, D. C.

ful and her progress swift toward the goal of great artistic force in the United States.

ACCESSIBLE WORKS BY THE SCULPTORS MENTIONED

MacMonnies: In New York City, three angels in St. Paul's Church (1889); statue of Nathan Hale, in City Hall Park (1889); "Bacchante," in Metropolitan Museum (1894). In Brooklyn, statue of James L. T. Stranahan (1890); statues of General Woodward and General Slocum; "Horse Tamers" and Memorial Arch, Prospect Park. For the Library of Congress, Central bronze doors and statue of Shakespeare; "Victory," at West Point; statue of Sir Henry Vane, in Boston Public Library; groups typifying the Army and Navy for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Indianapolis.

Barnard: "The Two Natures," in Metropolitan Museum, New York; plaster copy of same in Art Institute, Chicago; "Pan" in Central Park, New York; "Rose Maiden," cemetery, Muscatine, Iowa; "Brotherly Love" in Norway.

Bartlett: "The Bear Trainer," in Metropolitan Museum, New York; plaster cast of same in Art Institute, Chicago; statues of Michael Angelo and Columbus, in Library of Congress; equestrian statue of Lafayette, in Paris; an equestrian statue of General McClellan for Philadelphia, and a statue of General Warren for Boston, about to be placed; two plaster casts, an "Erect Figure" and a "Bending Figure," in the Pennsylvania Academy.

Elwell: "Death of Strength" in the Cathedral Garden at Edam, Holland (first statue erected in Europe, which was modeled in this country) by an American; bust of Mr. Peter Esselmont, Lord Provost of Aberdeen, in Aberdeen, Scotland; "Egypt Awakening," owned by M. Goupillat of Paris; busts of Vice-Presidents Morton and Hobart, in Senate Chamber, Washington; "Dickens and Little Nell," Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; "Diana and the Lion," Chicago Art Institute; "The New Life" (called the "Bonney Memorial"), cemetery, Lowell, Mass.; plaster cast of same in Pennsylvania Academy; equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott Hancock, at Gettysburg; Edwin Booth Memorial, Mount Auburn cemetery, near Boston; Andrew McMillan memorial, Utica, N. Y.; bust of Louisa Alcott, in the library of Concord, Mass.; bust of S. B. Chittenden in the Yale library. In New York City, "Aqua Viva" in Metropolitan Museum "Orchid," owned by Mr. Theodore Starr; "Elihu Yale," owned by the Yale Club.

Adams: Fountain at Fitchburg Mass.; Pratt Memorial Angel, Baptist Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn; Hoyt Memorial, Judson Memorial Church, New York; Welch Memorial, Auburn Theological Seminary; Jonathan Edwards Memorial, Northampton; Bullfinch Memorial, Boston State House; statue of Joseph Henry, and bronze doors, Library of Congress; statue of W. E. Channing, Boston; bronze doors, St. Bartholomew's Church, New York; statue of Richard Smith, Philadelphia.

Couper: "Moses," Appellate Court House, New York; Mulcahey Memorial, St. Paul's Church, New York; bust of Professor Thomas Eggleston, Columbia College, New York; Angel (relief) privately owned in Methuen, Mass.; "Angel of the Resurrection," in Chicago; "Recording Angel," cemetery, Norfolk, Va.; reduction, in bronze of relief ("Protection of Our Country") for east side of Dewey Arch, owned by Colonel Lamb, Norfolk, Va., memorial to Colonel Alexander Leroy Hawkins, Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Partridge: Shakespeare, Lincoln Park, Chicago; General Grant (equestrian), Brooklyn; Kauffman Memorial, Washington; bust of E. E. Hale, owned by Union League Club, Chicago; Hamilton, Brooklyn; cast of same in Corcoran Gallery, Washington; bust of Whittier in Boston Public Library; same in Chicago Art Institute.

Boyle: "The Alarm," Lincoln Park, Chicago; "The Stone Age," Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; Franklin, Philadelphia; Bacon, Congressional Library, Washington; William Penn, owned by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

MacNeil: Reliefs ("Life and Death of Père Marquette"), Marquette Building, Chicago;

group of Indians, Portland, Oregon: McKinley Memorial Arch, Columbus, Ohio.

Niehaus: Statue of President Garfield, Cincinnati; Hahnemann Memorial, Washington, D. C.; statues of Garfield, Morton and William Allen, Statuary Hall, Washington; statues of Hooker and Davenport, Connecticut State House; bronze doors for Trinity Church, New York; "Moses" and "Gibbon" in Congressional Library; statues of Farragut and Lincoln; Muskegon, Mich.; equestrian statue of General Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.; Drake Memorial, Titusville, Pa., pediment for Appellate Court House, New York.

Ruckstuhl: "Mercury Teasing the Eagle of Jupiter," Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo.; "Wisdom" and "Force," Appellate Court House, New York; equestrian statue of General Harranrant, Harrisburg, Pa.; "Victory," Jamaica, L. I.; "Evening" in the Metropolitan Museum; "Solon," and granite heads (for façade) of Franklin, Goethe and Macaulay, Congressional Library; Confederate Monument, Baltimore, Md.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mr. Partridge's books, "The Technique of Sculpture," "The Song Life of a Sculptor," and "The Angel of Clay" (a novel) are all attractive; the most valuable is his "Art for America."

Magazine articles as follows:

MacMonnies: *Scribner's Magazine*, vol. XVIII, p. 617; *Brush and Pencil*, vol. X, p. I.

Barnard: *Century Magazine*, vol. XXXI, p. 877; *Review of Reviews*, vol. XIX, p. 49; *Munsey's Magazine*, vol. XX, p. 456; *World's Work*, for December, 1902.

Bartlett: *The Studio*, vol. XIII, p. 246; *Scribner's Magazine*, vol. XXV, p. 381.

Partridge: *Munsey's Magazine*, vol. XIX, p. 436.

Niehaus: Pamphlet "The Sculpture of Charles Henry Niehaus," by Regina Armstrong, New York, 1902.

Ruckstuhl: *Metropolitan Magazine*, vol. X, p. 489; *New England Magazine*, vol. XXV, p. 615.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Give the chief facts in the career of Mr. MacMonnies.
2. What marked contrast is to be observed between his style and that of George Grey Barnard?
3. What preparation had Mr. Barnard for his work?
4. To what field of art is Mr. MacMonnies now devoting special attention?
5. Who is Mr. F. Edwin Elwell?
6. What peculiar bent does the genius of Mr. Henry Adams show?
7. In what quality is Mr. Couper's work especially strong?
8. What are some of the characteristics of Mr. Partridge's artistic achievements?
9. Who is Paul Bartlett?
10. What men have won fame as sculptors of the Indian?
11. Who are some of New York's best known artists of foreign birth and for what are they distinguished?

Stories of American Promotion and Daring

MILLIONS FOR PIONEER CANALS AND RAILWAYS

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."



ALTHOUGH the Cumberland National road proved a tremendous boon to the young West and meant to the East, commercially, all that its promoters hoped, other means of transportation were being hailed loudly as the nineteenth century dawned. Improved river navigation was one of these, and canals another. When it was fully realized how difficult was the transportation of freight across the Alleghanies, on even the best of roads, the cry was raised, Cannot waterways be improved or cut from Atlantic tide-water to the Ohio River?

In our story on Washington as promoter and prophet it was seen that at the close of the Revolution the late commander gave himself up at once to the commercial problem of how the Potomac River might be made to hold the Middle West in fee. Passing westward in the fall of 1784, he spent a month in the wilds of Northern Virginia seeking for a pathway for canal or road from the South Branch of the Potomac to the Cheat River. The result of his explorations was the classic letter to Harrison in 1784 calling Virginia to her duty in the matter binding the East and West with those strongest of all bonds—commercial routes which would prove of mutual benefit.

The immediate result was the formation of the Potomac Company which proposed to improve the navigation of the Potomac from tide-water (Washington, D. C.) to the highest practicable point, build a road from that point to the nearest tributary of the Ohio River, and, in turn, improve the navigation of that tributary.

One stands aghast at the amount of money spent by our forefathers in the sorry attempt to improve hundreds of unnavigable American rivers. You can count numbers of them, even between the Mohawk and Potomac, which were probably the poorest investments made by early promoters in the infant days of our republic. When, in the Middle Ages, river improvement was common in Europe, it was proposed to make an unnavigable Spanish river navigable. The plan was stopped by a stately decree of an august Spanish council on the following grounds: "If it had pleased God that these rivers should have been navigable, He would not have wanted human assistance to have made them such, but that, as He has not done it, it is plain that He did not think it proper that it should be done. To attempt it, therefore, would be to violate the decree of His providence, and to mend these imperfections which He designedly left in His works."

This is the seventh paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." Some of the papers, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, are as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Zelzberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).

Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road (February).

Millions for Pioneer Canals and Railways (March).

Planting the Flag in Old Louisiana (April).



THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

At the entrance to the tunnel, thirty miles east of Cumberland, Maryland; one of the most difficult and costly sections of the canal.

It is certain that stockholders in companies formed to improve the Potomac, Mohawk, Lehigh, Susquehanna and scores of other American streams would have heartily agreed that it was, in truth, a sacrilege to thus violate the decrees of Providence.

With Washington as its president, however, the Potomac Company set to work in 1785 to build a canal around the Great Falls of the Potomac (fifteen miles above Washington, D. C.) and blast out a channel in the rocky rapids at Seneca Falls and Shenandoah Falls. Even during Washington's presidency—which lasted until his election as president of the United States in 1788—there was great difficulty in getting the stockholders to remit their assessments. Other troubles, as imperfect surveys, mismanagement, jealousy of managers, and floods, tended to delay and discourage. The act of incorporation demanded that the navigation from tide-water to Cumberland, Maryland, be completed in three years. Nearly a dozen times the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, under whose auspices the work was jointly done, postponed the day of completion. By 1820 nearly a million dollars had been emptied into the Potomac River and a

commission then appointed to examine the company's affairs reported that the capital stock and all tolls had been expended, a large debt incurred, and "that the floods and freshets nevertheless gave the only navigation that was enjoyed."

By this time the Erie Canal had been almost completed and was proving a tremendous success. Its operation was no longer a theory, and freight rates on merchandise across New York had dropped from one hundred dollars to ten dollars a ton. Of the many canals which were now proposed by the score, the Potomac Canal, which should connect tide-water with the Ohio River by way of Cumberland and the Monongahela River, was considered of prime importance. Virginia and Maryland (Alexandria and Baltimore) had by means of the roads they had built and promoted, held the trade of the West for half a century. The Erie Canal seemed about to deprive them of it all. The Potomac Canal would restore it! So the Virginians believed, and on this belief they quickly acted. The Potomac Canal Company, soon renamed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was formed, and chartered by Virginia. Maryland hesitated; could



THE CACTOCIN AQUEDUCT

Upon which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crosses Cactocin Creek ten miles from Harper's Ferry. Through the two arches at the left can be seen the piers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway bridge. It was the rivalry for a right of way through this district that occasioned the bitter struggle in the early days.

Baltimore be connected by canal with the Potomac Valley? Before this doubt was banished a national commission had investigated the country through which the proposed canal was to run, and reported that its cost (the company was capitalized at six millions) would exceed twenty millions! The seventy miles between the Potomac and the head of the Youghiogheny alone would cost nearly twice as much as the entire capital of the company! And soon after, it became clear that it was impossible to build a connecting canal between the Potomac and Baltimore.

The situation now became intensely exciting. A resurvey of the canal route lowered the previous high estimate, and the Virginians and Marylanders (outside of Baltimore) believed fully that the Ohio and Potomac could be connected and the Erie Canal would not after all command the trade of the West. Alexandria and Georgetown would then become the great trade centers of the continental waterway from tide-water to the Mississippi basin—in fact, secure the position Baltimore had held for nearly a century. Baltimore had been a famous

market for western produce during the days of the turnpike and "freighter"; the rise of the easy-gliding canal-boat, it seemed, was to put an end to those prosperous days. Trade already had become light; Philadelphia was forging ahead, and even New York seemed likely to surpass Baltimore.

A Baltimore bank president—whose name must be enrolled high among those of the great promoters of early America—sat in his office considering the gloomy situation. That he saw it clearly, there is no doubt; very likely his books showed with irresistible logic, that things were not going well in the Maryland metropolis. This man was Philip Evan Thomas, president of the Mechanics Bank, and he conceived the idea of building a railroad from Baltimore to the West, which would bring back the trade that had been slipping away since the turnpike roads had been eclipsed by the canal. Baltimore's position necessitated her relying on roads; so far as the West was concerned there were no waterways of which she could avail herself. Railroads had been proving successful; one in Massachusetts three miles long served the purposes

of a common road to a quarry to advantage. At Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, a railroad nine miles long ran from a coal mine to the Lehigh River. Heavy loads could be deposited on the cars used in these cases, and on a level or on an upgrade horses could draw them with ease. If a short road was practicable, why not a long one? A



AN OLD-TIME POSTER

three hundred mile railroad was as possible as a nine-mile road. Mr. Thomas admitted to his counsels Mr. George Brown; each had brothers in England who forwarded much information concerning the railway agitation abroad. On the night of February 12, 1826, an invited company of Baltimore merchants met at Mr. Thomas's home and the plan was outlined. A committee was appointed to review the situation critically and report in one week. On February 19 the report was made, unanimously urging the formation of a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The intense rivalry of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company forms of itself an historic novel. The name "Ohio" in their legal titles signifies the root of jealousy, the trade of the "Ohio country," which included all the trans-Alleghany empire, was the prize both companies would win. The story is the more interesting because in the long, bitter struggle which, to its day, was greater than any commercial warfare of our time, the weaker company, handicapped at every point by its stronger

rival, and also held back because of the slow advance of the discoveries and improvements necessary to its success, at last triumphed splendidly in the face of every difficulty.

The first act in the drama was to hold rival inaugural celebrations. Accordingly on July 4, 1828, two wonderful pageants were enacted, one at Baltimore and one at Washington. At Baltimore the aged Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only living signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid the "cornerstone" of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At Washington, President John Quincy Adams, amid the cheering of thousands, lifted the first spadeful of earth in the great work of digging a canal from Washington to Cumberland. The fact that the spade struck a root was in no wise considered an ill-omen. Redoubling his efforts, President Adams again pushed the implement into the ground. The root held stoutly. Whereupon the president threw off his coat amid the wildest cheering and, with a powerful effort, drove the spade full length downward and turned out its hallowed contents upon the ground. Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria were represented by dignified officials. Baltimore, so long mistress of the commerce of the West, was now to be distanced by the Potomac Valley cities.

And it was soon seen that the canal company did hold the key to the situation. Having inherited the debts and assets of the old Potomac Company, it held the right of way up the Potomac Valley—the only possible western route through Maryland for either canal or railroad. The railroad struck straight from Baltimore to near Harper's Ferry, the "Point of Rocks," on the Potomac; the canal company immediately stopped its work by means of an injunction. The only terms they offered by which their rivals could reach Harper's Ferry was that a promise should be given that the railroad company would not build any part of the road onward to Cumberland until the canal should have been completed to that point—or in the time within which the

canal company's charter called for a completion of the canal to that point (1840).

Could it have been realized at the time, this blow was not wholly unfortunate. There were problems before this first railroad company in America more difficult than the gaining of a right of way to Cumberland. Every feature of its undertaking was in most primitive conditions. Road-bed, tracks, rails, sleepers, ties, cars, all were most simple. The road was an ordinary macadamized pathway; the cars common stage-coaches, on small and heavy wheels. More than all else, the motor force was an intrinsically vital problem. Horses and mules were first used; a car with a sail was invented, but was of course useless in calm weather, or when the wind was not blowing in the right direction. A horse-power engine was attempted, but did not prove "possible." In the meantime the steam locomotive was being perfected, and Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb" settled the question in 1830, on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For a number of years the ultimate practicability of the machine was in question, but when the railroad was in a position to expand westward in 1836, the locomotive as a motor force was acknowledged to be a success on every hand. In all other departments, the railroad had been likewise improving. The six years had seen a vast change.

With the canal, on the other hand, these had been discouraging years. Money came slowly, and it was never of the same value; labor became more costly, unexpected physical difficulties were encountered, floods delayed operations. Again and again aid from Maryland had been invoked successfully. And now, in 1836, it was reported that three millions more were necessary to complete the canal to Cumberland. Maryland now passed her famous "eight million dollar bill," giving the railroad and canal each three million dollars; with a condition imposed on the canal company that the railroad should have an equal right to a right of way up the Potomac to Cum-

berland. Though the directors objected bitterly, the needs of the company were such that acquiescence was imperatively necessary. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was completed to Cumberland in 1851, at a cost of over \$11,000,000, the root of Maryland's great state debt.

The passage of this epoch-making law

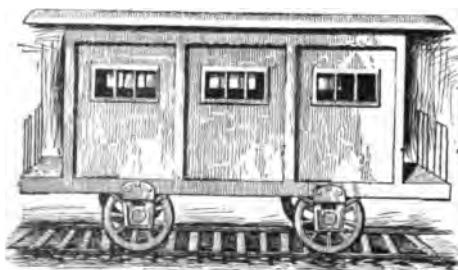


THE FIRST AMERICAN TUNNEL

Through which the Alleghany Portage Railway crossed the summit of the mountains.

was the turning-point in this long and fierce conflict. It marked the day when the city of Baltimore at last conquered the state of Maryland—when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad mastered the situation, of which, in 1832, the canal was master. The panic of 1837 delayed temporarily the sweep of the railway up the Potomac to Cumberland, but it reached that strategic point in 1842. Work on the route across the mountains was begun at various points and the whole line was opened almost simultaneously. The first division, from Cumberland to Piedmont, was opened in June, 1851; by the next June the road was completed to Fairmount on the Monongahela River. On the night of January 12, 1853, a banquet board was spread in the city of Wheeling to celebrate the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River; and of the five regular toasts of the evening none was so typical or so welcomed as that to the

president under whose auspices the first railway had been thrown across the Alleghanies. "Thomas Swann; Standing upon the banks of the Ohio, and looking back upon the mighty peaks of the Alleghanies,



PASSENGER COACH ON THE ALLEGHANY PORTAGE RAILWAY

surmounted by his efforts, he can proudly exclaim—"Veni, vidi, vici!"

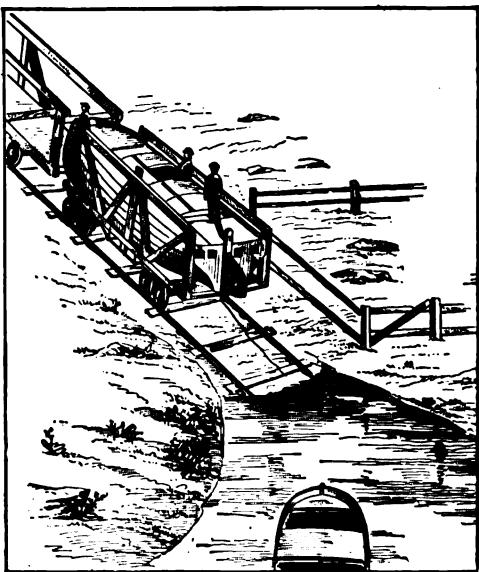
The story of the building of the Pennsylvania Canal, and later the Pennsylvania Railway, a little to the north of the two Maryland works, is not a story of bitter rivalry, but is remarkable in point of enterprise and swift success.

In 1824, the Pennsylvania legislature authorized the appointment of a commission to select a route for a canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The success of the Erie Canal (now practically completed) impressed the Pennsylvanians as forcefully as it did Marylanders and Virginians; Philadelphia desired to control the trade of the West as much as New York or Baltimore. The earnestness of the Pennsylvanians could not be more clearly shown than by the rapid building of their canal. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal up the Potomac Valley was over twenty-five years in building; within ten years of the time the above commission was appointed canal-boats could pass from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The route, at first, was by the Schuylkill to the Union Canal which entered the Susquehanna at Middletown; this was nominally the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, it having been completed in 1827. The central division extended from Middletown (later from Columbia) up the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers to Hollidaysburg. This

division was completed in 1834, at a cost of nearly five and one-half millions. The western division ran from Johnstown down the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetis and Allegheny valleys; it was completed to Pittsburg in 1830, at a cost of a little over three millions.

As stated, canal-boats could traverse this course as early as 1834, and the uninformed must wonder how a canal-boat could vault the towering crest lying between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown which the Pennsylvania Railway crosses with difficulty at Gallitzin, 2,154 feet above sea-level. The answer to this introduces us to the Alleghany Portage Railway, a splendid piece of early engineering which deserves mention in any sketch of early deeds of promotion and daring in America.

The feat was accomplished by means of inclined planes: the idea was not at all new, but, under the circumstances, it was wholly an experiment. The plan was to build a railway which could contain eleven



CANAL-BOATS BEING DRAWN UP AN INCLINED PLANE

level sections (with heavy grades) and between them ten inclined planes; by running a canal-boat into a submerged car in the "basin" on either side of the mountain it could be drawn over the "level" by



TRIMMER'S ROCK, EAST OF NEWPORT, PA.

Showing Juniata River, abandoned canal, abandoned bed of railroad, and present Pennsylvania Railroad.

horses or locomotives, and sent over the summit, 1,441 feet above Hollidaysburg, on the inclines by means of stationary engines. The scheme was first advanced early in the history of the canal; but it was not finally adopted until 1831, and in three years the portage railway was opened for traffic. The ten planes averaged about 2,000 feet in length and about 200 feet in elevation. They were numbered from west to east. Certain of the levels were quite long, that between Planes No. 1 and No. 2 being thirteen miles in length; the total length of the road was thirty-six miles. It was built through the primeval forests, and a way of 120 feet in width was cleared so that the structure would not be in danger of the falling trees which were continually blocking early highways and demolishing pioneer bridges. Two names should be remembered in connection with this momentous work, Sylvester Welch and Moncure Robinson, the chief and the consulting engineers who erected it.

It was in October, 1834, that the first boat, the *Hit or Miss* from the Lackawanna, was sent over the Alleghany Portage Rail-

way intact. According to a local newspaper it "rested at night on the top of the mountain [Blair's Gap] like Noah's Ark on Ararat and descended the next morning into the Valley of the Mississippi and sailed for St. Louis." Fifty years before to the month the pioneer promoter, Washington, was floundering along in Dunkards Bottom seeking a way for a boat to do what the *Hit or Miss* did in those October days of 1834; it is a far cry, measured by hopes and dreams, back to Washington but one feature of the picture is of great interest. In Washington's famous appeal to Governor Harrison in 1784 he said of the young West: "The Western inhabitants would do their part [in forming a route of communication] . . . Weak as they are they would meet us half way." What a splendid additional comment on Washington's wisdom and foresight it is to record that the ten stationary engines on the Alleghany Portage Railway, which hauled the first load of freight that ever crossed the crest of the Alleghanies by artificial means, were made in the young West, in Pittsburg. The West was certainly ready to meet the East

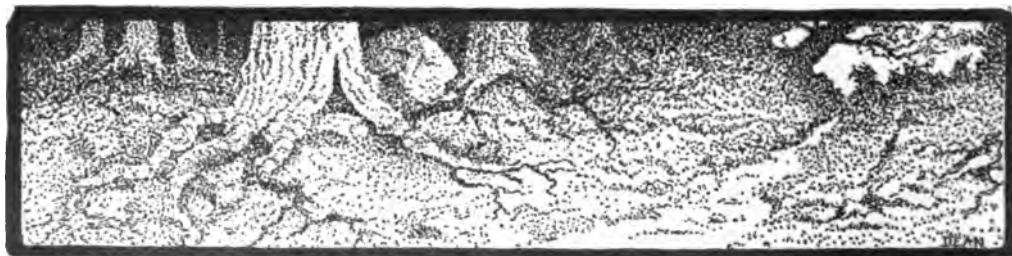
half way when the union was to be perfected.

But no sooner was the Pennsylvania Canal in working order than the success of railways was conceded on every hand. At first the eastern section of the canal was superseded by the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway, a portage railway from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna. Then in 1846 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was organized. The old route was found to be the best. The advance was rapid. In two years the road was open to Lewisburg in the Juniata Valley; the western division from Pittsburg to Johnstown was also built rapidly, and in 1852 communication was possible between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, the Alleghany Portage Railway still serving to connect Hollidaysburg and Johnstown. In 1854 this cumbersome method was eclipsed by completing the railway over the mountain by way of Gallitzin.

The Pennsylvania Canal, instead of delaying the Pennsylvania road, assisted it, for the latter was encouraged by the state, and the state owned the canal. In 1857 the railway bought the canal and its portage railway. The latter was closed almost immediately; the canal has been operated by a separate

company under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad. But the whole western division from Pittsburg to Johnstown was closed in 1864; the portion in the Juniata Valley was abandoned in 1899, and that in the Susquehanna Valley in 1900.

Two magnificent railways, standing prominent among the great railways of the world, have succeeded the old canals and that old-time portage railway. But these great successes are not their richest possessions; they still own, we may well believe, that spirit which wrought success out of difficulty, the persistent, irresistible ambition, to better present conditions and overcome present difficulties which is, after all said and done, the very essence of the American spirit and the great secret of American progress. If you wish a painting that will portray the secret of America's marvelous growth, ask that the artist's brush draw Philip Evan Thomas in his bank office at Baltimore, struggling with the problem how his city could retain the trade of the West; or draw Sylvester Welch struggling with his plans for the inclined planes of the Alleghany Portage Railway. There, in those eager, unsatisfied and hopeful men, you will find the typical American.



Modern American Idealists



GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

In political life at the national capitol United States Senator Hoar looms up as an exalted type of American idealist. His recently published "Autobiography of Seventy Years" recalls the courage, persistence, intellectual independence, loyalty to ideals of self-government, and above all the enlightened conscience, which have by common consent signalized his career.

Mr. Hoar is a native of Concord, Mass.; was graduated from Harvard in 1846; became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1852 and state senator in 1857. He was sent to congress in 1869, and was promoted to the senate in 1877. Since that date his service has been continuous and conspicuous. He was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876 and president of the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1880. His political preferment began as the result of an unexpected call to speak at a Free Soil party meeting. He was a pioneer advocate of factory legislation and civil service reform. His official connection with the Smithsonian Institution, Harvard, and various historical and scientific societies indicate his intellectual tastes and breadth, while he is accounted as an exceptional orator when speaking for what he believes to be right. His practical political creed has prevented him from bolting his party, although no one has been a more vigorous opponent of such Republican policies as "imperialism." Senator Hoar is chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The Civic Renascence

THE HARRISBURG PLAN

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



CAN any good thing come out of Nazareth? What can be learned from Harrisburg, the capital of the state bossed by Matthew Stanley Quay in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railway Company? Can any good thing come from under the shadow of the new state house, the disgraceful monument to collusion between corrupt legislators and a discredited Chicago architect? Can any good thing come from the city which has been the scene of the most flagrant interference with the right of local self-government that has ever been witnessed in America? In spite of the presence and influence of corrupt practices by corrupt bosses and corrupt corporations, Harrisburg is being regenerated and reconstructed with a promise of thoroughness which other cities must envy. After years of civic inactivity and bearing the burdens of a dishonored state, more than ten righteous men were found, chiefly as the result of the persistent and undismayed activities of a woman.

Harrisburg is a typical American city, with the advantages and disadvantages of age. It is located on the banks of the Susquehanna, at this point a great body of water a mile in width, dotted with islands, and flowing from the hills which are visible from Harrisburg. The city also possesses a creek which wanders through pleasant meadows and woods until it reaches the inhabited portion of the town. A range of low hills makes a happy background to this beautifully situated capital city. Bygone generations have left some delightful old

houses on quaintly pretty streets. Until quite recently there stood on an elevation in the midst of the city the fine old colonial capitol building, which, destroyed by fire, has now given place to the half million dollar mass of brick and mortar which Henry Ives Cobb erected in fulfilment of his agreement to furnish the second state in the union with an appropriate legislative hall. The passing generations have unfortunately left Harrisburg with something besides a beautiful natural environment and historic buildings. The river and the creek have been turned into open sewers, their banks have been used as dumping grounds. The waters of the Susquehanna, polluted by the sewage of half a million people above Harrisburg, have been served to the inhabitants through the public water system. The typhoid laden water supply has too often come into houses already possessing imperfect sanitary appliances and congested in their construction in a way unpardonable for a city of only fifty thousand inhabitants. The streets have been badly paved and consequently imperfectly cleaned. Parks and playgrounds for both health and recreation have been conspicuously deficient. In fact, as has been said, Harrisburg presents the problems of the typical American city. The methods, unhappily not so typical, by which it is making amends for those sins of omission and commission, will be found appropriate in other cities.

Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, a member of the State Forestry Commission and of the Harrisburg Civic Club, having spent seemingly fruitless years in enlightening her fellow-

This is the seventh of a series of nine articles on "The Civic Renascence." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

citizens, privately and publicly, on the progress of civic improvement, on which she has come to be regarded as a national authority, finally found the time ripe in the last month of the old century. Her illustrated presentation of the "City Beautiful" impressed the slowly awakening Harrisburg citizens with the deficiencies of their own city and the accomplishments of others. The search for the ten righteous men began. One of them presented a sketch in the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, portraying the possibilities of improving the river bank. Another, Mr. J. V. W. Reynders, proposed in the same paper, May 3, 1901, that a fund of \$5,000 be subscribed for an expert inquiry into the problems of water supply, sewerage and parks. In ten days the fund begun by Mr. Reynders was secured. Ten times ten righteous men and women had been found.

A meeting of the subscribers resulted in the organization of the Harrisburg League for Municipal Improvements, which chose an executive committee empowered to coöperate with the mayor, the city engineer and a representative from each councilmanic body, to employ experts. This committee secured the services of Mr. James H. Fuertes, sanitary engineer; Mr. Warren H. Manning, landscape architect, and Mr. M. R. Scherrerd, paving expert. Within six months the reports were presented and printed. It remained necessary to subscribe an additional sum of money for the purpose of conducting a campaign to secure the approval of the citizens to the issue of bonds necessary to carry out the suggestions of the report and to elect officials who could be trusted to execute the plans. In less than a year from the time of taking the first practical step of subscribing for an expert investigation, the entire government of the city was reorganized and the legislation secured to carry forward the most spectacular and comprehensive scheme of civic improvement since the building of Washington a century before.

The document published on November 21, 1901, entitled "Proposed Municipal Improvements for Harrisburg, Pennsyl-

vania," is as significant for the guidance of other cities as are the methods by which it was secured. The sanitary engineer presented a report which treated, "First, of the improvement of the sanitary condition of and the prevention of floods in Paxton Creek; second, the improvement of the water supply of the city; third, the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Susquehanna river front, and fourth, the improvement of the sewerage system with recommendations as to the proper policy to be followed in future extensions." Two-thirds of the sewage of the city found



JOHN HARRIS DISGUSTED!

its way into Paxton Creek which flowed through the heart of Harrisburg, and the question arose as to whether the stream should be eliminated by diverting its source of supply, or whether the crude sewage should be carried off, leaving the creek to dispose of the natural drainage. The latter plan was decided upon as not only more natural and more beautiful, but also as simplifying the work of sanitary engineer and landscape architect. An intercepting sewer was proposed to divert the dry weather flow, and the bed of the creek was to be deepened while its slope was steepened, reducing the danger from floods and making it the chief adornment of the sections of the city through which it flowed. The



A "DUMP" ON THE BANK OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER

water supply, often turbid and always polluted, was to be improved by filtration. That portion of the city draining toward the Susquehanna River was to benefit by reconstructed sewers, while the river front itself was to be protected by a dam which would maintain a level of water covering the sewer outlets and preventing the exposure of offensive areas in midsummer.

The report of the landscape architect contained recommendations for a comprehensive system of parks, playgrounds and drives. He indicated how fortunate the city was in possessing a river front unobstructed by railroads or manufactories, and proposed a drive which should begin by redeeming the water-front and end by encircling the city. The park areas should include the islands in the river, a portion of the wooded creek valley below the city, the extension of Reservoir Park back of the city, the wooded bluffs of Paxton Creek Valley, enough of the banks of the creek to preserve the trees, and, as a crowning feature of the park system, the

beautiful area burdened with the designation of "Wetzel's Swamp." In Mr. Manning's own words:

"The opportunity for a great country park at Harrisburg lies to the north of the city in the tract known as Wetzel's Swamp, which includes about five hundred acres of swampy and dry land, framed in with wooded bluffs on the one side, and a line of fine old willows along the canal on the other. As it stands today it is a natural park with beautiful passages of landscape, and fine vistas, over great stretches of meadow land to distant hills beyond. It is rare, indeed, that a city can secure a property having all the elements of a park landscape, its border planting of fine trees, splendid individual specimens, and woodlands carpeted in spring with numerous wild flowers.

"Here, also, there is a comparatively level and perfectly dry upland, that, with but little clearing and the removal of pens and sheds, can be made available for picnics and games. In the meadows masses of brilliantly colored flowering plants, which the uplands cannot produce, are found, giving color effects, at different seasons of the year. This region is quite



NORTH FRONT STREET, HARRISBURG, LOOKING TOWARD CITY WATER WORKS

accessible by steam and electric cars, and there are roads at several points across the meadow and for a long distance along the boundaries. The swampy condition which prevails upon much of this land can be remedied, for there is abundant fall for all drainage through Fox's Run and Paxton Creek."

The report on paving dealt primarily with the respective merits of different paving materials for streets of varying traffic and grade, advising also that the city bear a larger share of the expense on those streets where traffic is heavy.

To carry out the recommendations of these experts it was essential to draft a series of ordinances, to secure their passage, and to issue the necessary bonds. It was found that within Harrisburg's debt limit it was still possible to spend over a million dollars, and this amount would cover all the work which could be done before more money was available. The significance of the movement which led to this bond issue may be better appreciated if it is observed that for a city the size of Harrisburg (population 50,000) to spend a million dollars in public improvements is

equivalent to the expenditure of twenty-five millions by Philadelphia, seventy millions by New York, and eleven millions by Boston. Indeed, it is equivalent to more than those sums, because those are only the pro rata amounts, whereas the larger city, with its greater property valuation, can invariably afford to spend proportionately more than a smaller city. A still better indication of the meaning and strength of this movement is evidenced by the fact that in addition to the \$5,000 subscribed by a few citizens for the employment of the experts, a still larger sum was secured by popular subscription to carry on the campaign. The total amount provided by voluntary contribution was \$10,221.55. If those larger cities were to subsidize a citizens' movement to a similar extent, it would mean that Philadelphians should give \$250,000, New Yorkers \$700,000, or Bostonians \$110,000. The deepest significance of this citizens' movement lies in the fact, however, that the improvement plans are entrusted to a body of reliable officials, chosen under the direction of the same group of public-spirited citizens. This end was attained by a cam-



TROLLEY CAR USED THE DAY BEFORE ELECTION AS A TRAVELING BILL-BOARD

paign, the methods of which were as instructive as the goal is alluring.

The League for Municipal Improvements opened headquarters on the main business street, where meetings of the organization were held and the plans for the improvements exhibited. The official report was soon exhausted, but there was printed an abridged report entitled "The Plain Truth about the Harrisburg Improvements," and by the aid of high school boys every householder received a copy. Twice a week during the campaign these same young citizens, one from each voting precinct, distributed literature to the homes of Harrisburg. Modern methods of advertising were employed to assist the movement, embracing newspaper cartoons, bill-board posters, and, on election day, trolley cars completely covered with advice to the voters. The League secured the coöperation of business and professional men, labor leaders, club women and the clergy. It was necessary, however, to overcome the apathy of the majority and to antagonize

the opposition which came from some landlords and the corrupt politicians. The work of public agitation was launched in the court house, and from there carried to all parts of the city, culminating in the sermons preached from three-fourths of the pulpits the Sunday before election day. The propaganda was greatly facilitated by the employment of lantern slides, especially as used by Mr. J. Horace McFarland, secretary of the local league and now president of the American League for Civic Improvement. One of the most effective means of overcoming prejudice and bringing enlightenment was the presentation of the subject by the women of the Civic Club in every schoolhouse in the city. Enthusiastic children made converts of apathetic parents.

The inexperience of Harrisburg was not unlike that of every other city. The majority of the people were astounded by the exhibition of familiar scenes in all their hideousness. The defilement of the river bank and the creek, the encroachment of the obnoxious bill-board, the graphic evi-



HEADQUARTERS OF MUNICIPAL LEAGUE DURING HARRISBURG CAMPAIGN

dences of the pollution of the water supply were contrasted with the relief to the river from the construction of the proposed dam, the beauty of the Norway maples along the river front, the fascination of the area known as Wetzel's Swamp, and the delight of well-equipped playgrounds in the school yards and parks. The process of educating the citizen was carried into his very street and home, by showing the encroachment of the telegraph and telephone pole, the butchery of the trees, and the barrenness of back yards. The remoter possibilities of the execution of these public works which might come in the more dignified and appropriate treatment of the Capitol Park by the state authorities and the provision of summer bathing in the Susquehanna, indicated how far-reaching would be the effect of these improvements. The League was most fortunate in having the assistance of nature in the campaign. A winter flood raised the level of both river and creek, so that the appeals of the League's representatives were punctuated even more vividly

than by the pictures. Lethargic and unimaginative citizens, who were unmoved by the reproductions on the screen, could not gainsay the evidence of the elements.

Not the least of the difficulties confronting the League were those involved in the choice of city officials who should be both personally and politically satisfactory. It was desirable to reëlect the Republican comptroller and the Democratic treasurer. The Democratic candidate for mayor was an enthusiastic friend of the League, Mr. Vance C. McCormick, whose training, begun in a family of iron-masters, had been continued as a Yale football captain and a city councilman. He was opposed by a Republican of the familiar type, against whom neither good nor ill could be said, except that he was silent on the question of the proposed public improvements. The result of the election was more than gratifying; it was electrifying. In a Republican city the Democratic candidate for mayor was elected by a majority of 2,566, out of a total vote of 11,039. The Republican city com-

troller was reelected by very similar figures, 2,542, while the Democratic city treasurer received a majority of 2,789 votes. The bond issue was endorsed by an even larger



PAXTON CREEK IN PURITY, NORTH OF CITY

vote, 3,590. The campaign of education had received most discriminating endorsement.

The battle cannot be said to be entirely won. The organization must be maintained, for at each election it is necessary to continue the fight for an executive that will carry out the improvement plans. It must not be forgotten that, as in most of the other cities of the land, tradition favors an administration by the spoils system, unmolested by a body of indifferent citizens. Yet it is gratifying to record that not only are the proposed plans in process of realization, but they are being improved and other good works have been undertaken. At the annual meeting of the Municipal League, November 21, 1903, it was reported that an ordinance was to be passed providing for a paid fire department to supplant the antiquated system of volunteers which still persists in Harrisburg. The committee on paving reported that forty per cent of the fifteen miles of street to be paved had been

contracted for, and twenty-five per cent had been completed. All of this paving was asphalt with the exception of two blocks on one street where wood paving had been laid. Three-fourths of the bond issue is being used for the construction of intercepting sewers, the cleansing of Paxton Creek, filtration of the water supply and the construction of the dam in the river. Plans for the filtration of the water supply have been materially changed from those of the original report, the plant being located on an island in the river instead of on the old reservoir site above the city, but with promise of the beneficial results which ought to be expected after a more liberal examination of the question.

While the chief expenditure was necessarily for the fundamental sanitary improvements, much interest must be aroused in other cities by the proposals for park extension, as these methods of enriching the public life are so much more obvious to the uninstructed observer. Here the significance of the concerted plan is seen at its best. The project involves expenditures over a considerable period of years, which shall, however, be characterized by consistency with the general plan. The city already possessed Reservoir Park



PAXTON CREEK OVERFLOWED IN CITY

of twenty-four acres, which has now been enlarged by an extension of forty-five acres. This park occupies an abrupt elevation above the city, giving incomparable views of the river and the hills beyond. As this park is comparatively remote, the park commission (created as a result of the

League's agitations) has planned a playground of ten acres in the central valley of the city, easily accessible to two-thirds of the city's population. The most imposing feature of the scheme involves the coöperation of the state in the extension of Capitol Park and its approaches. The state promises to redeem its abortive attempt at capitol construction by spending several millions more under the supervision of a competent architect, and has entrusted the decorations to Edwin A. Abbey. The approaches will give a vista of the Susquehanna River on one side, which is already connected by a one hundred and twenty foot street, and crossing the Pennsylvania Railway, on the other side, will connect with the encircling parkway system. The most beautiful region within access of the city is the frequently mentioned Wetzel's Swamp, the acquisition of which promises to be facilitated by coöperation with the board of public works, which plans to create there a storage reservoir. The parkway is designed to connect these parks and others in prospect to the east and south of the city, following the most beautiful natural features encircling Harrisburg, and including the street along the river front. A comparatively slight expense will clear this of all the structures between the street and the river, and when accompanied by the cleansing of the river banks will give Harrisburg one of the most beautiful water-fronts in the country.

The logical steps by which "the Harrisburg plan" has been achieved point the way of other cities to a common-sense method, but it is not therefore a simple one. At any point it might have failed. There might not have been the original woman who kept prodding, or the man of inspiration who proposed the subscription scheme, or the faithful citizens who supported him, or the indefatigable and efficient secretary who managed the campaign. At any point a link might have been missing, but as the chain is now complete the task of other cities is easier. It may not be without value to contrast a typical experience

of the historic method of civic indecision. In a city of the Middle West annual attempts have been made for thirty years to establish a sewer system. During that time the yearly appropriation for the maintenance of a few unsanitary and entirely insufficient cesspools had been adequate to build such a length of sewers as



THE CONTRAST—UNFILTERED AND FILTERED WATER

would by this time have provided a complete system. No small city could issue bonds enough in any one year to equip itself with sewers. It must be done by following a concerted plan over a period of years, but in the city in question it has never been possible to persuade the citizens of one ward to vote to have the work begun in another ward. As a consequence of this selfishness and lack of effective leadership a generation has gone by and the city, which has continually grown, while its problems have become more difficult, has not even begun the solution of this fundamental question. Meanwhile in less than one-tenth of that time Harrisburg has laid the plans which are in process of realization to solve the questions of sewage disposal, water supply, street paving, parks, playgrounds, and boulevards.

What is being done in Harrisburg may be done in any other city, large or small, in the country, with varying possibilities conditioned only by the topography. The

most admirable features of "the Harrisburg plan" are that a concerted scheme may be projected without requiring great immediate expenditure; that this scheme will inevitably grow to even greater and better proportions than were originally designed; that it rests upon the interest of public-spirited citizens, expressed in their subscription and organization; that it proceeds by the education of a continually increasing number of

the population; that it requires the choice of able public officials, who, once selected, will accomplish through the execution of the plans public improvements which are themselves the best sources of education of the people. "The Harrisburg plan" is capable of indefinite extension and application, but it finally rests, as all plans, simple or great, must, upon the intelligence, interest and integrity of the citizens.

HARRISBURG UP TO DATE

BY J. HORACE McFARLAND

President American League for Civic Improvement, Secretary Municipal League of Harrisburg.



BOUT two years have elapsed since the people of Harrisburg registered their emphatic approval of the concrete plan for effecting various needed improvements along a systematic line, after a vigorous campaign of education and enthusiasm, conducted under the auspices of the Municipal League of Harrisburg. It is proper to inquire at this time as to how the projected improvements stand; how the promises of the Municipal League have been kept; and what is the prospect today.

About three-fourths of the expenditure authorized under the action of the people came within the scope of the Board of Public Works, to which body was committed the revision of the sewage problems and the purification of the water supply. This Board of Public Works had by a wise provision been appointed in advance of the election, so that the people knew just who were to spend their money. It proceeded with its duties intelligently and with a public spirit rarely found, for three active business men have met three times each week uninterruptedly through the entire time since their appointment, giving their services without a cent of cost to the city in order that these plans might be carried out. Each of the problems committed to them was taken up *de novo*, the projected plans of the Municipal League being used only as

memoranda. The same able consulting engineer who had served the League—Mr. James H. Fuertes—was retained.

Evidently the matter requiring attention at the earliest moment was the sewerage problem, especially in connection with Paxton Creek, which was practically an open sewer of the foulest description, running through the heart of the city. After careful and elaborate surveys a plan for the intercepting sewer was decided upon, and its construction begun under a favorable contract, rigid supervision and inspection of the work being maintained all the time. This sewer has been fully completed and is in service, and there have also been constructed a very considerable number of lateral and connecting sewers, in order to fully carry out the drainage improvement.

The next matter of great importance coming within the view of the Board of Public Works was the water supply. Again starting *de novo*, it was discovered that no data existed for determining the proper method of filtration for the very peculiarly constituted water of the Susquehanna River. It was resolved therefore to institute a series of careful tests of this water. In conjunction with the Board of Water Commissioners a proper laboratory was erected, chemists of capability employed, and tests made hourly twenty-four times a day, seven days in a



LARGEST STONE RAILROAD BRIDGE IN THE WORLD, CARRYING FOUR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRACKS, CROSSING THE SUSQUEHANNA FIVE MILES NORTH OF HARRISBURG

week, for a period of six months, during which time the Susquehanna River passed through all the various conditions which endanger it as a source of water supply.

From the vast mass of data and analyses thus obtained the Board of Public Works was enabled to determine accurately the best method of filtration for our city. It should be stated in passing that this mass of data, not yet published, is perhaps the most carefully worked out information ever obtained by any American city in regard to the purification of a water supply.

It was found necessary to entirely change the location at first considered for the filtering beds. The Board of Public Works has secured a favorable place at a favorable price, and elaborate plans are being prepared under which contracts will be let within a few weeks for bringing about the filtration of the water. A system including partially both sand and rapid filtration is proposed; and it does not include any cost to the city for patent rights—a cost frequently attached to mechanical filtration plans.

There has not been lacking criticism as to the speed of the determination of the filtration problem. In fact, I remember very well that some citizens of vigorous obtuseness wanted to know the week after election why the water coming from the spigots of the town's water supply was still dirty! Nevertheless the constant and admirable method of the Board of Public Works in reporting its operations freely at all times, and, indeed, in seeking opportunities to tell the people of its plans, has not only kept the citizens of the town in intelligent touch with the work but has brought to the Board that support which is so helpful in public work.

So much for the filtration and sewage plans. The park problem was a little slower in getting under way, because the Park Commission was not provided in advance, as was the Board of Public Works. It was, however, eventually appointed, including five citizens of unblemished reputation, who manifested their wisdom by retaining Mr. Warren H. Manning, the same engineer who had made the plans for the Municipal

League, as consulting engineer. Under his guidance several additions have been made to the city's park system, and the coming summer will see the park area considerably more than doubled, and its efficiency increased. A capable superintendent has been employed—not a political appointee.

In addition the good work has been undertaken of securing as nearly as possible without recourse to the comparatively limited appropriation at command of the Park Commission, a suitable connecting parkway.

It is difficult to speak of this parkway without enthusiasm. About six miles long, and following a small stream and its tributaries, it practically embraces the city and its parks within a chain of beauty. The ground sought to be used for this parkway is of very little value for real estate purposes at present, but the creation of the parkway will bring contiguous property into much greater value. Therefore, starting with the sympathetic aid of ex-Senator Cameron, near whose Lochiel home the parkway has its southern beginning, it is expected to acquire the necessary land practically without cost.

Dovetailing into this parkway plan, and in connection with the \$5,000,000 capitol building now being erected in Harrisburg by the state of Pennsylvania, there has arisen a broad and comprehensive plan for the connection of the capitol surroundings with the city parkway.

The great central capitol building will fail of its due effect if it is not surrounded by more ground than is provided by the present comparatively limited Capitol Park. On the east it is faced by buildings of temporary and rather unpleasant character, in this respect somewhat resembling the national capitol at Washington before the scheme of regeneration was begun. At a distance of about three blocks the Pennsylvania Railroad passes parallel to the length of the capitol building, State street, 120 feet wide, being carried over the railroad by a stone bridge. A half mile east is the city's reservoir park, and the location of a proposed "great circle," from which a glorious

view not only of the capitol but of the unequaled river and mountain scenery about Harrisburg can be had.

It is proposed to have the state, if possible, acquire all the territory between the railroad and the present Capitol Park on the east side, in order to enlarge the bounds of the park and dignify the great building under erection, and further to arrange eventually for a suitable and massive stone bridge, preferably the whole width of the street, and taking it across the railroad tracks. This would give the tens of thousands who pass through Harrisburg on this main highway of travel east and west every day a proper idea of Pennsylvania's capital.

East of the railroad it is hoped again to widen out the street in the way of a continuous parkway, to intersect with the city's parkway, above alluded to.

Some of us with plenty of faith hope that the law makers of Pennsylvania will see also the great wisdom of acquiring the ground to the west of the new state capitol, clear to the banks of the Susquehanna River. This land, closely built up and including some churches and an important residential section, would be more expensive to acquire than to the east, but with the immense resources of Pennsylvania, and in consideration of its importance as the second state in the union, it is believed that eventually the wisdom and economy of this course will be seen. When that is done no state capital in the United States will have a more fitting and adequate setting for its buildings of administration than the Keystone State, for the park would run from the river, here a mile wide, eastward through the parkway above suggested for nearly a mile. The churches within the area proposed on the west are of a character that would dignify the proposed park treatment, and they would not need to be removed.

One of the problems included in the popular movement of two years ago was concerned with paving. Under the advice of the engineer retained by the Municipal League, and with the use of the money appropriated to pay for paving intersections,

the city has placed under contract some fifteen miles of streets, of which four miles have been completed and turned over, the remainder to be done during the summer of 1904. Through the continued interest of citizens not so much interested in politics as in good work, and through the wise action of the city authorities, the paving has not only been done at a comparatively low price, but under a system of rigid and continual inspection it has been done in the very best manner, so that when Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, the eminent paving engineer of New York, went over the work in process at the request of the Municipal League, he could not refrain from expressing his great satisfaction at what was going on and at what had been done.

The people of the city are feeling this improvement impulse, and the buildings being erected are of a much higher grade than those erected three or four years ago.

It seems as if the old town had wakened up thoroughly!

One important question will remain to be asked; and it is with great satisfaction I can say that its answer shows that the Municipal League and the city government have kept faith with the people. The tax rate will probably be fixed for the year 1904 at a less rate than that regarded as probable when the improvement loan was asked for. That is, the work has been carried on well within the amounts assigned. The work has been well done, as rapidly as it could be well done, it has been done more cheaply than the estimates, so far as we have proceeded; and there is no reason to believe that we will not be able to point in a few years to the completion of all the projects involved in the referendum of two years ago at a cost not fully equaling the amount of the loan authorized by the people.

The Arts and Crafts in American Education

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

BY HENRY McBRIDE.



HE great, national, American Institute for the study of Arts and Crafts does not yet exist. In the course of nature it must come, and no doubt will properly locate itself in or near the metropolis of the nation.

Last winter in the *New York Times* Mr. Charles de Kay made a number of eloquent appeals for such an institution, pointing out with great clearness how fitting an object for endowment such an institute would be, either for private philanthropists

This is the seventh of a series of nine articles on "The Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Fisk Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Dopp (December).

Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January).

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariett (February).

The Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Fisk Zueblin (April).

The Social Significance of Education in the Crafts, Jane Addams (May)



OVERGLAZE CHINA DECORATION

First year's work of School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, N. J.

or for the government. He cited the history of certain schools fostered by the French, and proved their close connection with the world-recognized authority of the French in all art matters; an authority on which the French prosperity as a nation is largely founded. His articles were clever and his arguments sound. They were broadly enough put to appeal both to the business mind and to the esthetic one, but, to date, nothing has come of them. In fact, it is difficult to imagine our senators recognizing "practicality" of this nature, and our "good" millionaires seem to be addicted unreservedly to colleges and libraries. A census of artist-craftsmen, however, would show a marvelous increase within the last few years, and Mr. de Kay is not the only spokesman the party boasts, so that there is evidence to believe that the institute, when it does come, will come about through the efforts or through the association of craftsmen themselves.

In the meantime various institutions scattered over the Greater City and in its neighborhood enable a student to become master in various crafts, and in them and their work there is a wide interest.

The largest and the most important is the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn. It was founded in 1887 by Mr. Charles Pratt with the

object of promoting "manual and industrial education, as well as cultivation in literature, science and art; and to aid those who are willing to aid themselves." This broad platform was expansive enough to admit classes in artist-artisanhip as soon as it became apparent that there were pupils for the classes. It already had that essential of



INCISING AND UNDERGLAZE CHINA DECORATION AND TABLE COVER

From School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, N. J.

the arts and crafts institute—a well equipped art school—it already had flourishing classes in design, so that at the moment the move-

ment in manual training had taken on the additional color of craftsmanship and the students of wood-carving were given the fellowship of metal-workers, artist-potters, leather-carvers, etc., the Pratt Institute was able to map out a correlative course of study in all these arts and to give its pupils a thorough training. Undoubtedly the ability to divide a pupil's time at once between first-rate technical instruction and art study pure and simple is the secret of the Pratt success.

A significant point in the study of the Pratt Institute is the progress the "shop" idea has made there. Almost all the pieces in some of the classes are "made to order" for "customers," and students are paid for their share of the workmanship! This is rather a new idea in schoolroom ethics, but it seems to have come about naturally and insensibly in all technical schools. In

may even extend to the regular art school. In an editorial in *Scribner's* not long ago Mr. Will H. Low expressed dissatisfaction with present methods in the art schools, and



DYED CUSHION COVER AND TABLE COVER
From School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, N. J.



HOOKED RUG

From School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, N. J.

Trenton at the School of Industrial Arts it has had a pronounced effect upon the attitude of the student toward his work. It

gave it as his opinion that after all there had never been a better method of art instruction than the old medieval system of apprenticeship, where a student entered his master's studio and "assisted" at once in the production of the masterpiece. This is precisely the idea of the technical school's shop. The technical half of the student's work no longer is an essay, an attempt, but a perfected example. The danger of commercialism is more than offset by the theoretical half of the student's studies. One of the interesting classes at Pratt is the class in appliqué and embroidery where the standard is set by the study of examples of the best of Oriental and early European work. The present craze for the lavish use of embroidery upon ladies' gowns has resulted in a "boom," and the class

has almost more orders than it desires. That the embroidered panel or collar is to appear ultimately upon a gown does not affect its artistic worth. Many of the



STENCILED HANGING
From School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, N. J.

grandest fabrics that the Middle Ages have left us were designed for some great lady's robe or a priest's mantle. Some of the most diverting of Cellini's memoirs are his bickerings with a pope over the setting of a jewel. The jewelry and metal-workers sell their work as well as the embroiderers and leather-carvers, and consequently the student becomes a full-fledged professional before he forsakes his alma mater.

The crafts taught at Pratt at present include art needlework, leather-carving, art metal, wood-carving, basketry, fresco painting; not an extensive list, so that it cannot be said to be the great school of crafts we are all looking for. Still it is one of the most active forces in sight.

The Guild of Arts and Crafts on East Twenty-third street, New York, is of the sort I referred to as having immense possibilities. It has classes in book-bind-

ing, metal, weaving, etc., but its principal feature is its shop, which has been a great success. The guild began a few years ago in the association of a few young craftsmen who banded together, made a constitution, by which members who paid a certain annual fee were entitled to sell such of their work as passed the governing committee in the shop. Soon the guild covered a wide field. It did mural decorating, dyeing of fabrics, weaving, interior decorating, rugs, and even artistic photography. It "represented" other schools and distant craftsmen of approved reputations, so that its showroom became a delightful place and very representative of the tendencies of the movement. Not being endowed, the guild is limited in its public appeal. It first of all exploits its members' wares, and teaches secondarily. Its pupils gain only a portion of their training at the guild.

The products of Pratt, of the guilds of New York and Boston, of the various village industries, are all upon a high plane of technical excellence and invariably in fine taste. If one might venture a criticism upon work that contains so much that is admirable, it would be that the design is not *native* enough. It does conform to the two great laws that form the motto for every workshop—it recognizes the form it decorates and the material it works in—but there is in none of it a hint of the locality in which it was produced. It might just as well have come from Keswick or Vienna as from Boston or New York. This has been all very well heretofore. It has been natural enough that a little complacency should creep into our regard for our work, for we had sprung up from nothing at all, to what now certainly is a very fair imitation of Keswick and Vienna. Unfortunately the time will come when there will be a comparison between the nations and it may come this summer at St. Louis. Then echoes of Vienna will not be regarded, for the real thing will be at hand. Not that Vienna is the most formidable opponent. Japan and China will be there as well, and for sincerity and loftiness of style their pro-

ductions still represent the last word of craftsmanship.

But along the horizon there are *signs* of Americanism. From the South have been coming during the last few years some vases and bowls that have a fresh, satisfying, new look. The shapes of the pots, even when daring, have been unaffected, and the decoration has been suggested unswervingly in a patriotic devotion to the national ideals and by the study of nature in the immediate environment of the pottery.

Think of a vase of a good form, ornamented by a band of American eagles, at once, in good taste and decorative! It sounds incredible, to such base uses had our poor eagle fallen. From a designer's point of view it had absolutely no repute at all, nor had any other of the symbols the nation owns. But it is time to correct all that, and the achievements of the Newcomb College Pottery of New Orleans are in the highest degree an inspiration to other designers and a credit to the country.



APPLIQUE AND EMBROIDERY

First year's work of School of Industrial Arts, Trenton, N. J.

Nature Study

THE SKUNK CABBAGE—THE MOURNING CLOAK

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK



SPATHE AND FLOWER OF SKUNK CABBAGE

 KNOW a place by a tiny lake where a cold spring wells out of a tree covered bank and feels its lucid way past the root stalks of staunch ferns, and around mossy logs until it reaches the water below. Near by it the crinkle root and miterwort blossom, and the adder tongue and trillium swing their nodding bells; and a little at one side of the spring, between it and the lakelet, grows a mass of great spreading bright green leaves which make the nook look most tropical. Surely we plant near our ponds many things which are not nearly so beautiful or luxuriant in foliage as is the much despised skunk cabbage. It was this very spot that Mary Rogers Miller describes in

her delightful "Brook Book," when she discovered that the skunk cabbage not only blossoms earlier in the spring than other flowers, but that it is able to germinate enough heat to thaw for itself holes through the snow covering; she says characteristically, "I like hardy folk—people who can generate their own fires and do work in spite of everything. Skunk cabbage is just such a sturdy citizen." A study of this sturdy citizen which blossoms before the hepatica, and even before the pussy-willow lifts its soft fur, will make for us an interesting page in Nature's book.

QUESTIONS ON THE SKUNK CABBAGE

1. Where does the skunk cabbage grow?
2. Have you discovered that snow melts quicker above the skunk cabbage than elsewhere in its vicinity? If so describe it.
3. Do the flowers or the leaves appear first?
4. Show by sketch how it looks when it first appears above ground.
5. What is the color of the spathe?
6. Does the spathe change its shape as it grows older?
7. Describe the spadix and the flowers both in color and form.
8. Do all the flowers mature at the same time?
9. If some of the stamens mature before the pistils tell on what part of the spadix they grow.



CATERPILLAR OF MOURNING CLOAK

10. How early do you find skunk cabbage in blossom in your locality?
11. When do the leaves appear?
12. Sketch the leaves as they look when just starting.
13. When does the fruit mature?
14. Does the spathe remain after the fruit is mature?
15. How does the fruit look when matured?
16. What is the use to the plant of its odor?
17. What insects do you find visiting the flowers?
18. If possible, study the roots of skunk cabbage and describe how they are fitted for the places where the plant usually grows.
19. How would the study of the skunk cabbage help you in giving a geography lesson?
20. Compare the skunk cabbage with the Jack-in-the-pulpit and the calla lily. Do you think these plants are related to each other?

THE MOURNING CLOAK

You may often see fluttering about the sap buckets and drinking luxuriantly at the spiles during the first warm days of March and often even in February a large brownish black butterfly with wings margined with lighter color. "Why is it here and how did it get here" is a question we always ask when



EGGS OF MOURNING CLOAK

we see this fragile creature daring the vicissitudes of our northern spring. Butterflies seem to belong to the summer and the flowers; yet more than one unfolds its wings to the March wind before the hepatica lays aside its furs.

Even before the middle of April the Madam Mourning Cloak marries; and early in May eggs are laid in masses about a twig. They are most beautiful little objects, but

she is not a very good mathematician for some of her eggs are five sided and some are six sided. From these eggs hatch little black spiny caterpillars that arrange them-



MOURNING CLOAK

Just from the chrysalis to which it is still clinging.

selves side by side in an eating class along the margin of the leaf, with heads all toward the edge which they begin at once to devour. We reared some of these caterpillars in the insectary one year, and one of the assistants who had a fine bass voice discovered that "every time he sang" all of the brood would lift their heads as one caterpillar and bob and tremble in a sort of ecstatic palsy, as if profoundly affected by the music; naturally he felt much complimented, but later he discovered that pounding on a tin pan, not too loudly, would produce the same effect. We wondered if perhaps this concerted movement might serve to disconcert attacking birds. The caterpillars make no attempt to conceal themselves while eating, and they evidently are not afraid of birds. They are so spiny that they would surely give a sore throat to any bird rash enough to eat them.

The winter problem is one of the hardest that insects have to solve in this climate. Each species solves it in its own way; let us find out if we can how the mourning cloak meets the difficulty.

QUESTIONS ON THE MOURNING CLOAK

1. At what date did you see the first mourning cloak this season?
2. Why did it not die of freezing during the winter?
3. Is the first mourning cloak that you see in the spring bright in colors and perfect in form, or is it somewhat battered and faded?
4. From your observation on the above question you can infer whether it is fresh from the chrysalis or whether it wintered as a butterfly. Which do you think?
5. Describe the flight of this butterfly? Does it flutter or does it sail, or does it do both?
6. Do all butterflies pass the winter in the same stage of life as does the mourning cloak?
7. Describe the colors and the markings of the mourning cloak's wings above and below?
8. How many legs has the mourning cloak?
9. Capture a butterfly without harming it and put it in a cage made of mosquito netting and give it sweetened water in a vial with a small neck. Describe how it gets the water.

A STUDY OF THE MOURNING CLOAK CATER-PILLAR TO BE MADE IN JUNE

Look for the caterpillar the last of June on the branches of elm that show tattered and eaten foliage; or perhaps you will find one scurrying along on the walk or road beneath the trees as if it had important business on hand. Take such a caterpillar and place it in a Mason jar with a little branch of elm and watch it change to a chrysalis.

1. How does it hang itself up?
2. Does it weave for itself a loop as does the cabbage butterfly?
3. How does it manage to cast off the caterpillar skin without letting go and falling?

4. What color is the chrysalis?
5. Can it stir when disturbed?
6. Can you trace out the wings, the antennæ and the legs on the chrysalis?

THE POTATO STUDY

Hang a potato in a moderately warm room a little at one side of a window, or place it on a plate in a similar position. Watch what happens to it for a month and answer the following questions:

1. Do the shoots come from the eyes?
2. What color are the shoots?
3. What direction do they take, and why?
4. Do any leaves grow on them?
5. Take a long potato, put a pin in each eye and then pass a thread around the potato from pin to pin. How does this show the buds on the potato to be arranged?
6. Would you infer from this that the potato is a root or a stem?
7. Why do we hill up potatoes when growing them?
8. If a potato is exposed to the sun when growing what happens to it?
9. How does this effect its edibility?
10. Is there anything in this change from exposure to the sun to show whether the potato is a root or a stem?
11. Split one eye of the potato lengthwise with a knife. Does this eye send out a shoot? If it does what do you infer?
12. In planting a potato, do you plant the whole potato or only one piece that has an eye, and why?
13. Why do we not grow potatoes from seed rather than from tubers?
14. What part does the tuber play in the life of the potato plant?



Survey of Civic Betterment

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HARRISBURG CAMPAIGN LITERATURE

The campaign for improvements in Harrisburg, Pa., which is the subject of Mr. Zueblin's article in this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN entitled "The Harrisburg Plan," was exceedingly notable for the effectiveness of its literature. Other communities may derive valuable suggestions from two or three specimens which we are able to reproduce herewith:

TO THE CHILDREN OF HARRISBURG

Once upon a time, when this new world was young, a lazy Dutchman—Rip Van Winkle was his name—wandered up the mountain side, and, tired from his climb, lay down to sleep. He slept long and well, but woke one day to find his nap had lasted twenty years.

That is an old story, but it is the same story that people of Pennsylvania are telling about Harrisburg today. They say: "Sleepy old Harrisburg has waked up at last, like Rip Van Winkle, after a long sleep, and is going to do something." Even down in Philadelphia, they say: "Harrisburg is wide awake, and is going to show Philadelphia what a city ought to do."

Now, I am going to tell you why the people all over the state are talking about Harrisburg. The boys and girls of the city waked up long ago, but it was only last summer that some of the men began to think of helping to make Harrisburg a cleaner, healthier and happier place to live in. When these men did begin, they began in the right way, and sent for three wise men, who had studied about cities, to come and tell us what to do.

The first wise man told us how to get clean and pure water and the best way to get rid of our sewage. (Seawage, you know, means everything that comes away from places like bathrooms and kitchen sinks.)

The second wise man had plans for parks, which would be playgrounds for the children and pleasant resting places for the fathers and mothers on the hot summer days.

The third wise man told how to improve the streets, and make them clean and smooth.

Now even the children know how bad some things are in Harrisburg today.

You have all, lately, been drinking water that is black with coal dirt and thick with mud. Any summer day you may notice the dreadful sickening smell that the wind blows back, all over the town, from the sewers on the river bank, or from Paxton Creek. Today you may see, in one part of the town, hundreds of cellars that have lately been filled with this filthy water from the creek.

Now, the time has come for the people of Harrisburg to make up their minds whether they will take the advice of these three wise men and raise the money to make these much-needed improvements. The money must be raised by a tax on property in the city. It will be very little for any one person to pay. A rich man who owns many houses will have to pay the most tax; a man who owns one house will pay very little more than he does now, and the man who owns no property will pay nothing.

In a few days—February 18—your fathers and big brothers will be asked to vote for these improvements.

Now, what can you do? You who are members of the League of Good Citizenship? That means, you know, not only that you are going to be good citizens when you are men and women, but that you are good citizens now—that you have already begun to do what you can for the good of your city.

Tell your fathers and your brothers that if they vote for these improvements we shall have good water. Last year twenty-seven people died in Harrisburg of typhoid fever—a disease caused by drinking impure water.

If they vote for these improvements, we shall have a good system of sewerage. Every year there are many children who die of diphtheria—a disease caused by bad sewerage. Even smallpox, which is costing the city so much today, soon dies out in a city which is clean and well sewered.

If the men of Harrisburg vote for these improvements, we shall be able to begin at making parks which can be reached by many without using the street cars. Here our boys and girls can play ball, gather wild flowers, or rest under the trees, growing well and strong; for there is no medicine like good fresh air for boys and girls. There is no bad taste when you take it, and no doctor's bill to pay afterwards.

If men vote for these improvements, something, too, will be done for the streets, to make them better for hauling and driving, and more easily kept clean. When he looks about and sees how muddy and rough the streets of our city are, every voter knows, as every boy and girl knows, that it is quite time something is done.

Tell your fathers, too, that all these improvements will give work for many men, for several years; and after the work is done Harrisburg will be such a beautiful city, such a good place to live, that men who are wanting to start new factories or mills will be glad to bring them here, and this will mean more work and good times for every one.

Your fathers and brothers may ask you many questions that you cannot answer, but tell them that there are lawyers, doctors, ministers and business men all over the town who will be glad to answer these questions. There will be public meetings in each ward, and we want you to ask every voter in your family to go to them and learn there the great need of these improvements and the truth about them. Tell all the men you know to be sure—to be very sure, when voting day comes that they are voting right, and doing the best thing possible for themselves and for you. Every good father loves his children, and this money that is asked for will be spent by three good men, the Board of Public Works, to make a healthier, happier home for the boys and girls of Harrisburg.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO MAKE HARRISBURG A CLEANER, HEALTHIER CITY TO LIVE IN

A city is just a big neighborhood. It is governed by men elected by the people, and the money they use is contributed directly through taxes and licenses, and indirectly through rents and through purchases of any sort in the city by every person.

The city does not pay in advance, and when its finances are properly managed it gets just enough money from the people to pay the expenses of any one year.

As all the real estate in a city is responsible for its debts, the credit of a well-financed city is always so good that it can borrow money at a very low rate of interest. The law provides that money to pay at least one-thirtieth of any loan must be set aside every year as a "sinking fund"; and thus payment for great public works can be distributed over thirty years or less.

Harrisburg's finances are well managed, and the taxes are low. Only two cities in Pennsylvania of the same class have a lower rate of city tax. One city, York, has the same rate and nine cities pay more city tax. Only five cities in the United States have lower rates for city tax purposes than Harrisburg.

The improvements described in this circular are expected to cost when completed—in four or five years from now—about a million dollars. The money would be obtained as needed, as the work progressed, by the sale of the city's bonds, which would probably bear interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There could be no tax for the improvement loans this year (1902) in any event. Next year (1903), if one-fourth the money was spent, there would be an addition to the tax rate of about 75 cents on a property assessed at \$1,000. In 1904 the increase would be probably \$1.50; in 1905, \$2.25; in 1906, \$3. After that the rate would begin to decrease, for the sinking fund could commence to pay off the debt after five years.

The city's growth in taxable property is now over a half million dollars a year, and the valuation for taxation will undoubtedly be above thirty millions of dollars by 1906. This will, of course, help greatly.

Thus a man whose home is assessed at \$1,000 for city tax will only pay from 75 cents to \$3 increase yearly for all these benefits.

The man who lives in a rented house, if his landlord asks him to pay only the increased cost, should pay on a property assessed at \$1,000 (and probably renting at \$8 to \$12 per month) 4 to 7 cents per month more next year (not a cent in 1902!), and so on up to from 17 to 25 cents per month more in 1906. Pure water, decent sewers, parks—all for such a trifle!

DON'T

Don't believe the landlord who says he must add a dollar or two each month to the rent on account of the public improvements. He is taking advantage of the situation to increase rents.

Don't listen to the foolish talk about this great movement for a modern city being a Front street scheme. Of the proposed loan of \$1,000,000 less than \$75,000 will be expended in solving the sewer problem along the river, and none of this for boulevards, etc.

Don't forget that the park system which will be established is for the benefit and enjoyment of the thousands of people who cannot afford to go to the mountains and seashore in the hot months.

Don't be misled by statements concerning the dam in the river. It will be merely an obstruction with a wide sluiceway on each side to back the water sufficiently to cover the sewer outlets. South Harrisburg has nothing to fear on this score.

Don't fail to remember that this is a matter affecting every family. One life is worth more than dollars and cents and pure water cannot be put in the balance with cost.

Don't mix politics with the issue. All parties and candidates are alike interested.

Don't let it slip your memory that favorable

action by the voters now will mean plenty of business and plenty of work for all during the next five years and a prosperous city for all time.

Don't permit the selfish taxpayer to persuade you that these things can wait. Greater Harrisburg is due and there must be no more waiting.

Don't be a clam.

—*The Telegraph*, January 8, 1902.

CIVIC AWAKENING IN MISSOURI

A brief account of a week "on the circuit" with the field secretary of the American League for Civic Improvement will illustrate one of the methods used to advantage in civic awakening.

This "week" in January opened at Webster Grove, Missouri, where the local Woman's Club and the Improvement Society have been doing pioneer work during the past season. The day's program included sessions in two public schools, in one of which the pupils last season earned fifteen dollars by gathering plantains at five cents a hundred, and afterwards invested the fund in a bookcase and books. The evening session was the first public gathering of the newly formed Civic Improvement League of St. Louis County, which "aims to promote the efforts of all citizens who want to make St. Louis County a good place to come to, and a better place to live in." This body promises to become an efficient complement of the admirable Civic Improvement League of the City of St. Louis.

Mrs. Fannie A. Wallace and the Domestic Science Club planned the day in Lebanon, Missouri. The four sessions held included a conference of the club women in which methods were outlined for a district forestry campaign. The discussion of local conditions emphasized two projects. The first, a movement to secure an ordinance controlling live stock in the town, will also be used as one medium for enlisting the men. A census of cows owned in the town, with the attendant circumstances, will be taken as the basis of an intelligent discussion of the stock problem which causes so much anxiety, even in many large communities. Arbor Day will be thoroughly prepared for by outlining a policy for planting and caring for trees. The school children will be asked to aid in taking a tree census, with subsequent reports upon the condition of trees growing along the streets.

As president of the Joplin, Missouri, Improvement Association, Mr. A. V. Boswell is a shining example of the increasing prominence taken by men in the improvement movement where women have so long reigned practically alone. Five audiences, representative and significant in character, in addition to individual conferences, made up a full day's program.

The good-humored agitation of the Lawrence, Kansas, improvement society, composed of one

popular, influential woman, Mrs. E. N. Henley, prepared the way for a conference with officers of the Lawrence Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Sunday night presentation in the Presbyterian Church. An afternoon audience at Haskell Institute was composed of representatives of more than sixty tribes of the "only original Americans," the Indians. The improvement work at this school, it is hoped, will set the example for effort which will reach pueblo, tepee, and cottage in many western states.

Under the leadership of Mayor J. E. Mellete, a vanguard of business and professional men have taken the initiative towards making Springfield, Missouri, a more livable city. Most interesting, however, is the children's movement taking the form of civic leagues organized in every school under the personal direction of the mayor and superintendent of instruction. The officers of the school and room leagues made up an enthusiastic afternoon audience.



As a result of the intelligent criticism and opposition of the Municipal League of Sioux City, Iowa, the United Gas Improvement Company which originally asked the city council of Sioux City for a twenty-five year gas and electric franchise, with no return to the people of the city, was compelled to make the following concessions: (1) An immediate reduction in the price of gas, amounting to ten cents per thousand and further provision that the price should be reduced at the rate of five cents per thousand each year until the price reached one dollar per thousand. (2) The payment of two per cent of the gross receipts to the city. (3) A provision for the purchase of the plant by the city at the end of ten years, or five years thereafter, at the cost of duplication. (4) The surrender of all its unexpired franchises. (5) A provision for an inspection and one for placing all electric wires in underground conduits whenever the council should demand such action. It is generally understood that Sioux City now has as good a gas and electric franchise as any city in the West.

The same organization was influential in having an independent company seeking the telephone franchise agree to a two per cent gross receipt clause, and a provision for a forfeiture of the franchise in the event of sale to a competing company and a further provision for the placing of all its wires underground for a certain prescribed district; and best of all a provision that the company should permit all independent toll lines to enter the city through its exchange.

These two instances illustrate an important line of usefulness for reform organizations, and the need for independent study and criticism of important municipal legislation by associations organized in the interest of the public good.

FURNISHING A CIVIC "PROGRAM"

By way of furnishing a definite program for improvements which are considered imperative in Nashville, Tenn., the *American* heads its editorial column with twelve specific demands declaring:

"The *American* will hold at its pleasure, at the head of this column, certain suggestions of reforms and betterments for the good of Nashville till some effort is made or disposition shown by the respective officials to bring about an improved condition."

Among these "pertinent suggestions" are the following:

Put all overhead wires under ground.

Require equitable return of value received and efficient service from the Cumberland Telephone Company, or grant a franchise to a new company, or both.

Give the people pure water. Reduce the cost of water. Water should not, as it does in Nashville, cost more than bread.

Enforce the move-on law, especially applicable to the hitched and unhitched horses in the streets. Nashville should not be made a hitching post. Put the horses in the livery stables.

Enforce the sanitary laws. See that people pay more attention to these laws by having sanitary officers inspect their premises oftener.

Enforce the laws prohibiting builders and contractors from unnecessarily blocking the streets and sidewalks with building material.

Let the council, the board of affairs, the board of health, the board of education, and the park commission realize the interest of the city is in their hands and that neither should harbor petty jealousies or be touchous about the little brief authority that for the period is committed to each of them, but all work together for the advancement of Nashville and not the advancement of any individual or gang.



The Iowa League of Municipalities has appointed a special committee on legislation consisting of representatives from every section of the state. This committee will undertake to have the state legislature pass an annual appropriation of \$5,000 to assist the league in its work, in order that it may be extended in every city and hamlet in Iowa. It will ask the legislature to extend to cities of the second class power to purchase, erect and improve municipal water plants and facilities, and to extend to all incorporated towns power to construct sanitary sewers, and assist the cause of abutting and benefiting property owners. It is interested in a bill giving cities and towns power to create street improvement districts and to bear the expense of all resisted appeals from assessment.

It is also deeply interested in the question of uniform municipal accounting, and will work for the establishment of such a system for all cities and towns by the auditor of the state. The Iowa league has been one of the most active and progressive of the state organization of municipal officials and has already done a very considerable amount of excellent work.

CHICAGO CRITICIZED AND DEFENDED

Antoine Boril, a Parisian critic, is said to have made these specific criticisms of Chicago architecture, which have their lesson for other cities as well: "The house of Desdemona was built in Venice in the fourteenth century.

"In the eighteenth century its owner, a man of the name of Contarini, spoiled it because he wanted to enlarge its entrance. He changed the Gothic door into an awkward square door and made the side windows much smaller. Then an American named Curtis purchased the historic house, and showing an unusually keen appreciation of art, had the old Gothic door restored. But in the meantime your Mr. Arthur T. Aldis had had the house reproduced on the Lake Shore drive with its square door."

"That warehouse on the lake front, the Montgomery Ward building, is the Campanile with the top changed. The change of the top makes the whole building laughable.

"Your Chicago Athletic Association is two Venetian palaces, one piled on top of the other.

"Two buildings of Damascus are shown in the top and lower parts of a Chicago skyscraper, a temple called Medinah. There is no regard shown for the fitness of things in Chicago architecture.

"Chicago is far behind in domestic architecture, and its commercial ambitions destroy the architecture of its business buildings."

Equally suggestive is the following editorial from the *Chicago Inter Ocean*:

"It is questionable whether the advocates of a city beautiful approach the subject in the right way or seek to achieve the end they have in view by the proper means.

"Architecturally Chicago is not what might be called an ideal city, but compared with other great American centers of population, it is by no means bad. There are no handsomer commercial buildings in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore than are to be found here. The streets of the central business district of Chicago are lined with structures that are truly magnificent in design and finish.

"There is not a city in the world whose central business district excels our own, if we regard it only from first story to sky-line. Where we fall short—where our splendid architectural effects are lost—is in the setting, for there is not another city of the first class in the world where the contrast is so great between street and structure.

"Art is here, but it is dimmed and begrimed by its surroundings. Beauty is here, but it is lost sight of by reason of its environments. Chicago may be fairly compared with a masterpiece of the painter's brush hung frameless in a junk shop. Or with a richly dressed woman whose skirts have been bedraggled by the mud. Or with a man wearing evening dress with a pair of worn and dirty shoes.

"To make Chicago a city beautiful it is not necessary to rebuild it. The essentials are already here. If they do not make themselves manifest, it is because our senses are confused, dulled, blinded, offended by the raggedness and the filthiness of the sidewalks and the streets.

"The first step to be taken in the direction of raising Chicago to the ideal of esthetic is to lift it out of the mire. Then it should have a bath. Then a pair of new shoes, and these should be kept polished. Its upper clothes are all right, or they will be all right, when brushed. They will do."

MUNICIPAL ART IN DETROIT

In Detroit there are three separate agencies interested in beautifying the city. The oldest is the Civic Improvement Committee of the Twentieth Century Club, the most influential women's club of this city. Miss Helen Louise Hatch is chairman of this committee, and is deeply interested in its work.

The next is the Municipal Art Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, of which James E. Scripps is chairman. The Board of Commerce was organized about six months ago, 250 business men contributing \$100 each to set it going. Ryerson Ritchie is secretary, with offices in the State Savings Bank building.

Thus far this committee has had an ordinance passed for street names in metal sunk in the sidewalks. It has had an ordinance prepared putting all the street shade trees under the control of the Park Department. It made a strenuous effort to get a sufficient appropriation for the remodeling of the city hall in a way that would make it an ornament to the city, but in this it was opposed by those who were interested in keeping down taxation and bond indebtedness. This committee favored the city's acquiring any land fronting on the river that could be bought, with reference to a river-front improvement, but this, too, was not pressed because of the same opposition. The subject of providing Detroit with a great auditorium or convention hall has also been referred to this committee.

The third agency is the Detroit Art Commission. It was proposed by the Municipal League of Detroit, and a bill drawn and introduced into the legislature authorizing it. It was defeated; then the substance of the bill was put through the common council as an ordinance and was approved by the mayor September 29 last. It created an advisory commission composed of the mayor, the director of the art museum, *ex-officio*, and five citizens appointed by the mayor to serve for term of five years, one retiring annually.

The ordinance provides that no work of art shall become the property of the city by purchase, gift, or otherwise until the same shall have been submitted to and approved by the commission. They are also given similar power in regard to the locations, and when requested by the mayor and common council the commission may advise in regard to designing for municipal buildings and other structures erected upon land belonging to the city.

The council has referred to the commission for city hall improvement, a new casino for Belle Isle Park and the viaducts spanning the streets under the operation of grade separation now in progress.

"MODEL STREET" AT ST. LOUIS

The following particulars regarding the municipal improvement exhibit under the direction of

Mr. Albert Kelsey, have been furnished by the Exposition authorities:

This attractive feature will be in the form of a Model Street, 1,200 feet long, located directly in front of the main entrance to the Exposition. This street is about four city blocks long, and the design is for a public square as a center and model buildings on both sides of the street. A central roadway, forty-two feet wide, will be separated from the sidewalks by beautiful lawns.

The best paving materials will be used in the street, and there will be one section paved with refined asphalt, another with vitrified brick, another with creosoted wooden blocks, and all will be flanked with curbing laid according to the most advanced methods.

Twenty-five of the largest American cities, according to the last census, have been invited to install exhibits, and these will be arranged in one harmonious whole exemplifying the modern ideas of municipal improvement. Each city will build a replica of what it considers its model building, and thus the Model Street will present a beautiful civic picture as an object lesson to the multitude of visitors.

Almost directly opposite the main entrance of the Exposition, where railways discharge their passengers, will be the spacious square, in the center of which will stand the Civic Pride monument surrounded with a pool of water in which thrive many varieties of aquatic plants. A large number of buildings have already been located, and applications for space from other cities are coming in rapidly. Two high-class restaurants, each covering a space of 120 by 110 feet, are located at either end of this street. Cities that do not erect buildings can find space in the Arcade Building. The central and most pretentious building will be the town hall, built by the Exposition. It will contain all the foreign indoor municipal exhibits.

The model railway station will be built by Atlanta, Georgia, and will be a small reproduction with a few changes, of the new million dollar passenger station now in course of construction in that city.

One interesting feature will be a day nursery, costing \$20,000, to be run under the direction of the Board of Lady Managers. Trained nurses will be employed to care for three hundred children at one time.

Dayton, Ohio, will be represented by a model factory, in the rear of which will be model homes for workingmen, and improved dooryards and beautiful lawns.

The Exposition management will maintain a model hospital, under the charge of competent physicians, surgeons and trained nurses. This building is now completed, and stands near the east end of the street. Nearby will be a model police station, and an actual metropolitan police

department, with officers from all the leading cities of the world, will be under the direction of Chief of Detectives Desmond, of St. Louis. There will be shown the most modern equipment for a police force, including the Bertillon measuring system, the "rogue gallery," the photographing and identification of criminals, and a collection of burglars' tools. All the large cities will send squads of police and detectives for this World's Fair force. A complete ambulance service for the hospital and police station will be in operation.

One important feature will be the best methods of street cleaning to be shown. The street fixture exhibits will be valuable lessons for municipalities. This will include lamp posts, electric light towers and all the various devices for gas and electric lighting, drinking fountains, fire plugs, conduits, sewers, etc. Free planting, with a view of securing sufficient water and air in a narrow space, will be shown and the solution of a difficult problem for every city demonstrated.

The Model Street will present a forcible solution, in fact, of many problems of civic improvement that now confront every city and town, and the educational value will be a new impetus given to the work of the societies working for the City Beautiful. The cost of the Model Street will be over a half million dollars.



NOTES

The Ladies' Sanitary Committee of the St. Louis Civic Improvement League has secured the assistance of many real estate agents who repaired houses reported to be unsanitary. Some of the worst tenements have been condemned and wrecked by city officials. L. W. Brown leased one condemned building and is repairing it on habitable lines, and at his request the sanitary committee has recommended other buildings which he will try to lease and improve.

A unique method of stirring up interest in civic improvement comes from Wilmore, Ky., where a debate was held in Asbury College chapel, Christmas eve, on the subject: "Resolved, That a Civic Improvement League Would Benefit Wilmore Financially." The debaters were Calvin Chilton, affirmative, W. H. Butler, negative. This means of attracting public attention to the subject of betterment was fostered by Mrs. Franklin A. Peake.

The first of a series of illustrated articles on "Landscape Architecture" by Stephen Child, and the first instalment of Milo Roy Maltbie's special report to the Municipal Art Commission of New York on "Civic Art in Europe," appear in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* for January.

The story of Chicago's remarkable work in abolishing grade crossings is reproduced in *City and State*, Philadelphia, December 24, 1903.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAM

THE HARRISBURG PLAN

1. Roll-call: Name some local improvement which should be part of a comprehensive local betterment campaign.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to analyze briefly the interrelation of the civic topics in the February CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Harrisburg Plan," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools," items in "Survey of Civic Betterment" and "Highways and Byways."
3. Summary: Epitomize article on "The Harrisburg Plan," by Charles Zueblin, in the February CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Local Map Study: An attempt to point out possible extension of parks and playgrounds, drives and walks. Show also where beautiful scenery and bits of nature may be enjoyed.
5. Local Symposium: A series of careful studies of local paving, sewage, garbage collection, and other public improvement problems.
6. Address: Responsibilities and Privileges of the Individual Citizen.
7. Address: Business Methods in Civic Improvement.

ment. The need of organization, careful study of conditions and possibilities, the education of the community, the selection of competent officials, loyal support of officials and projects.

8. Discussion: What Shall We Do in Our City?

READING REFERENCES

"Proposed Municipal Improvements for Harrisburg, Pa." Report of Executive Committee, Nov. 21, 1901.

"The Forward Movement in America." (Proceedings of American Park and Outdoor Art Association.)

"Harrisburg's Advance," by J. Horace McFarland, in "Nation-wide Civic Betterment," (Twenty-five cents, American League for Civic Improvement.)

"Municipal Experts and Specialists," in "Municipal Engineering and Sanitation," by M. N. Baker (Macmillan Company).

"The Coming City," by Richard T. Ely (T. Y. Crowell & Co.).

News Summary: Current Events

DOMESTIC

January 1.—More than 100 victims of the Iroquois Theater fire buried in Chicago. John Alexander Dowie leaves Zion City on a trip around the world. George B. McClellan takes formal possession as mayor of New York.

2.—In an open letter Senator Morgan says the Panama Canal treaty is unlawful, and criticizes the president's course. Experts of the treasury department begin to investigate alleged irregularities in the accounts of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

3.—State capitol of Iowa at Des Moines damaged \$500,000 by fire. At the McClellan dinner in New York, Richard Olney names Grover Cleveland for president. The United States supreme court declares Porto Ricans are not aliens, though they are not necessarily citizens. Senator Foraker's brief, submitted to the senate, declares General Wood guiltless of all the charges made against him.

5.—Severe cold wave through the eastern states. Iron mills in the Pittsburgh district resume work, giving employment to 40,000 men.

6.—Twenty persons are killed and thirty-seven injured in a wreck on the Rock Island road near Willard, Kansas.

7.—Secretary Hay receives offer of a bust of Washington from women of France.

8.—Commissioner of pensions rules that all rights to a pension are barred by conviction and sentence to prison for life.

9.—Nearly sixty lives lost by sinking of the steamer *Clallam* in Puget Sound. General Adna R. Chaffee becomes chief of staff of the United States army.

11.—Myron T. Herrick is inaugurated as governor of Ohio.

12.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna is re-elected by the Ohio legislature. The Democratic National Committee decides to hold its national convention in St. Louis, July 6.

13.—Representative Douglass, of New York, introduces a bill providing for an ocean mail subsidy. Edwin Warfield is inaugurated governor of Maryland.

15.—Senator Dolliver introduces a bill to pension all Civil War veterans who served ninety or more days.

16.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, issues the call for the Republican national convention, which is to be held in Chicago, June 21.

18.—Panama Canal treaty is favorably reported to the senate. Chairman Jones issues the call for the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, July 6.

19.—Wheat reaches the highest price in a year and a half, May options being quoted at 90 cents. The National Board of Trade begins its thirty-fourth convention in Washington.

21.—Ice gorges and floods in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania rivers cause great damage.

22.—Moundville, Ala., destroyed by a tornado; thirty-seven persons killed.

23.—The coroner's jury involves seventeen persons in its report on the Iroquois Theater disaster. Reported that a majority of the Democratic senators will vote for the Panama treaty.

25.—Seven persons are held by coroner's jury to be responsible for the Iroquois Theater fire. Nearly 200 miners killed by an explosion of fire damp near Cheswick, Pa.

29.—A conference of Bryan Democrats in Des Moines issues a statement in which silver is

abandoned as a plank in state and national platforms. Senator Root takes formal leave of the cabinet.

FOREIGN

January 1.—Mexican monetary commission recommends the adoption of the gold standard.

2.—It is stated that in the future the pope, not the congregation of the propaganda, will nominate American bishops.

3.—Russia and Japan are reported to be preparing for military operations.

4.—Colombia sends additional troops to camp near the border of Panama.

5.—Reported that Philippe Bunau-Varilla, minister from Panama to the United States, will resign.

6.—Russian squadron sails from Port Arthur for coast of Korea.

8.—Riots occur at elections in Cienfuegos, Cuba.

9.—Colombian troops invade Panama. The Chinese emperor ratifies American and Japanese treaties, and Mukden and Antung are open ports.

10.—Revolutionists in San Domingo defeat General Castillo at San Cristobal.

11.—The Cuban senate ratifies the permanent treaty with the United States, which includes the provisions of the Platt amendment. British troops in Somaliland kill a thousand of the Mad Mullah's followers.

12.—Reported that Colombia is determined to send an army to Panama. Ratifications of the treaty between China and Japan are exchanged at Peking.

13.—The porte accepts the Macedonian reforms proposed by Austria and Russia.

14.—Cuban congress gives President Palma authority to increase duty rates within 30 per cent, at his discretion.

15.—Panama's constitutional convention organ-

izes with great enthusiasm. Guatemala recognizes Panama.

16.—Government forces in Uruguay defeat a rebel army.

17.—Government troops in San Domingo recapture Porto Plata from the rebels.

19.—Joseph Chamberlain begins his tariff campaign in London.

22.—Japanese troops are reported to have occupied Mesampho; Russian troops have entered New Chwang.

23.—Aalesund, Norway, is destroyed by fire and 8,000 people rendered homeless. Russian official notice is published saying Japanese troops and supplies have been landed at Chemulpo.

24.—Col. Arthur Lynch, leader of the Irish brigade in the Boer War, is released from prison by order of King Edward.

27.—Reported that Russia is sending 7,000 men eastward daily on the Siberian railroad.

OBITUARY

January 2.—Gen. James Longstreet dies in Gainesville, Ga.

4.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wormley Latimer, author, dies in Baltimore, Md.

9.—Gen. John B. Gordon dies in Miami, Fla. Charles Fostor, secretary of the treasury under President Harrison, dies in Springfield, Ohio.

10.—Jean Leon Gerome, French painter and sculptor, dies in Paris.

13.—Col. Charles Denby, former United States minister to China, dies in Jamestown, N. Y.

15.—Ex-Governor Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, dies in Columbus.

17.—Sir Henry Keppel, admiral of the fleet, dies in England.

18.—George Francis Train dies in New York.

21.—Hermann E. von Holst, historian, dies in Freiburg, Germany.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Roll-call: Name living persons entitled to be called "Modern American Idealists," and tell why they deserve to be so called.
2. Papers: (a) Lessons of the Iroquois Theater Disaster; (b) Commercialism and Crime; (c) Political Ideals of Yesterday and Today; (d) Character sketches of Gen. A. R. Chaffee, chief of army general staff; the late Professor Hermann Eduard von Holst; new governors of states, Herrick, Warfield, etc.
3. Readings: (a) From "The Panama Canal and the Mississippi Valley," by Charles M. Harvey (*World's Work* for February); (b) From "Panama Revolution a Stock Gambling Job" (*The Public*, January 23); (c) From "Panama and Its Neighbors," by Gilbert H. Grosvenor (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for March); (d) From "Is Commercialism in Disgrace," by John Graham Brooks (*Atlantic* for February); (e) From "A Corner in Labor," by Ray Stannard Baker (*McClure's* for February).
4. Reports of Committee of five members previously appointed to find out What Local Ordinances Are Not Being Enforced: building regulations, saloon closing, sanitation, etc.

FOREIGN

1. Quiz: In what respects would the United States be involved in war between Russia and Japan?
2. Papers: (a) Colonel Arthur Lynch, Pardon Traitor (commander of Irish Brigade in Boer War, pardoned by King Edward January 24); (b) The Work of the late French artist, Jean Leon Gerome; (c) Review of the Japan-China treaty (ratified Jan. 12); (d) Policies of the new pope; (e) What We Know About Tibet (see references under "Tibet" in *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*).
3. Readings: (a) From "The Russian Advance," by Senator Albert J. Beveridge (Scribner's); (b) From "Esarhadouon, and Other Tales," by Leo Tolstoi (Funk & Wagnalls); (c) From "Korea and her Neighbors," by I. L. Bishop (Revell); (d) From "Latest News from Lhasa" (Tibet) by E. Kawaguchi (*Century* for January).
4. Address: Korea: Past, Present and Future. [Correspondence, inquiries concerning these current events programs and requests for further detailed information should be addressed to editor **THE CHAUTAUQUAN**, 5711 Kimball avenue, Chicago.]

Chautauqua Spare Minute Course

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SYSTEMATIC INSTEAD OF HAPHAZARD READING

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, complete in the pages of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for 1903-04, has been arranged to meet the demand for a short course of systematic reading which will help persons to understand the times in which we live. The course consists of the leading serial topics entitled "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renascence," together with the series grouped about these "key topics" entitled "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

The brief course offers to individuals a means of making the time spent in reading count for something during the year. It is planned to give a background, a standard of judgment, power of discrimination, sense of proportion, in a word, education along lines that will make all one's reading of use to him.

Additional articles and the regular departments of the magazine relate to features of the course and constitute important sidelights upon it. "Highways and Byways" editorial comments on the current events with special reference to the "key topics," "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Talk About Books," "News Summary," programs, helps and hints, and special supplementary articles represent a useful and entertaining variety.

One does not need to become a member of any organization to substitute for haphazard this systematic reading. There is no membership fee and the course is offered to individual readers complete in the magazine for the year.

RECOGNITION FROM CHAUTAUQUA

In the last magazine of the year containing Spare Minute Course material, blanks will be printed upon the filling out of which a Spare Minute Course Certificate will be awarded by Chautauqua Institution.

Persons will be entitled to a certificate who have read the Spare Minute Course Serials named above: "Racial Composition of the American People," "The Civic Renascence," "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

These will be known as "Specified Reading." For reading the other "recommended" serials and departments in the magazine a seal on the certificate will be awarded.

SPARE MINUTE PROGRAMS

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course is especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies. It should be particularly helpful to clubs of men, school literary societies, church young people's societies, organizations in shops or stores, and other groups of busy people with few opportunities and limited time.

The programs outlined each month will be based upon the "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renascence" with the idea of bringing out the interpretation of vital topics of current interest.

I

1. Summary: Article on "Social and Industrial Problems," by John R. Commons, in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. Discussion: The Relation of Immigration to "Overproduction."
3. Readings: (a) From "Getting a Living," by George L. Bole; (b) From "A Dividend to Labor," by N. P. Gilman; (c) From "America's Race Problems" (American Economic Association); (d) From "Evolution of Industrial Society," chap. IX, by Richard T. Ely.
4. Paper: Freedom of Contract in Theory and Practice.
5. Resolved: That trades unionism is the most effective agent in securing industrial efficiency in the United States.

II

1. Summary: Article on "The Harrisburg Plan," by Charles Zueblin, in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
2. Discussion: The Cost of Civic Improvement: What Kind of Betterment is Worth the Price.
3. Readings: (a) From "American Municipal Progress," by Charles Zueblin; (b) From Report of Boston Meeting, vol. VI, part II, American Park and Outdoor Art Association; (c) From Reading References under Civic Progress Programs in this issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.
4. Address: The Growth of Civic Ideals.
5. Symposium: Practical Applications of Suggestions from Harrisburg's Experience to Local Problems.

Additional program material may be found in "Civic Progress Programs," "Current Events Programs," "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," "The Travel Club," etc., on other pages of this issue of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

Correspondence or inquiries may be addressed to the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, Chautauqua, New York.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL.D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

THE "STANDARD OF LIFE"

Mr. Commons's chapter on "Racial Composition" and Dr. Ely's reference to the "Standard of Life," in our April lesson suggest an interesting point for discussion. If we are all looking forward to the time when low standards either among employers or employed shall be a thing of the past, what kind of society shall we then have? Some people grow anxious over suggestions such as these. They wonder what society is going to do if the hewers of wood and drawers of water are sometime going to fail us? A few years ago when a religious census was taken in one of our cities, an agent called upon the head of a large household and after gathering the desired particulars about the church affiliations of the family was about to depart when the hostess said, "But there are others here whose names you ought to have—the good people who help in my kitchen." To her amazement the agent replied, with an air of great condescension, "Ah yes! they too have souls!"

Perhaps a good many of us haven't yet got beyond this point, though we don't all assign the same set of people to the "soulless" classes.

We have suggested in our programs for April 22, that the circles face the problem presented by a constantly rising "standard of living." Let us try to picture to ourselves how our own community would adjust itself to such conditions. We must suppose for the time being that as the standard rose, no persons of a lower standard would be available to fill the gaps. We see organized labor struggling to protect itself from low grade immigrants. Let us try to imagine how things would be with the low grade worker actually eliminated. Some of us will live to see great social changes in this country and it is a good plan sometimes to anticipate the possible future, for it gives us a clearer view in our struggle with present problems.

THE '94 DECENTNIAL

The Class of '94 are at this time agitating very earnestly the question of their decennial celebration which occurs this summer. Special efforts are being made to bring together as many of the class as possible, and all members are urged to communicate with other members of the class whom they can reach and get from them some report of their ten years' experiences. Details of the program for the decennial will be developed as the

committee learn who are to be present, and all members are urged to drop a line, enclosing stamp, to the class secretary, who will see that they are supplied with Chautauqua announcements for the coming season and all available particulars regarding class affairs. Address the secretary, Miss Anna M. Thomson, Chautauqua, New York.

Apropos of our study of Venezuela this month, the circles could have an exhibition of caricatures which would be very instructive and amusing. *The*



STATUE OF BOLIVAR

In Central Park, New York. Gift of Venezuelan government and people in 1884.

Review of Reviews for February and March, 1903, contained a varied collection of American and European caricatures which brought out many different aspects of the situation.

HOW FREE ARE WE?

This is a question which Chautauqua circles will find it both entertaining and profitable to try to

answer. Papers prepared by different members would bring out some facts worth thinking about. Dr. Ely's chapter on the "Range of Ethical Obligation" suggests some of the many ways in which society puts checks upon its members. Suppose, for instance, that one of the circle takes a day in the life of an ordinary individual and notes the

what these poets have to say of industry. Then compare the poet's attitude toward this subject with his interest in other things and discover from this how important, relatively, were labor questions in his day.



GRECO-AMERICANS AT HULL-HOUSE

The presentation of a Greek play, at Hull-House, Chicago, under the direction of Miss Mabel Barrows in December, 1903, was an event of more than usual interest. The play itself, "The Ajax" of Sophocles, has only once been put upon an English-speaking stage, and that at Cambridge University, England, more than twenty years ago. The striking feature of the Hull-House presentation was that it was given by native Greeks who, while they used the original Greek lines, pronounced them according to the rules of modern Greek. These Greco-Americans who threw themselves so enthusiastically into the task of interpreting a great masterpiece of their own nation, were, with one exception, men without university training, and long weeks of study and rehearsal were devoted to making the play a success. Mr. Georgios Metalas, who took the part of Ajax was a graduate of the University of Athens and his rendering of the character of Ajax was remarkably effective. The population of Chicago numbers some seven thousand Greeks, and this worthy achievement is significant of what the neighborly spirit of our social settlements is doing to bring out the distinctive gifts of these new Americans. Our illustrations show Ajax, Tecmessa, and two other members of the cast. We give below the complete list of characters with their Greek names:

Athena	Liverios Manussopoulos
Odysseus	Panagiotes Lambros
Ajax (Ajax)	Georgios Metalas
Tecmessa	Michael Loris
Euryakes	Demetrios Mazarakos
Messenger	Spiros Manussopoulos
Teucer	Demetrios Manussopoulos
Menelaos	Iason Korologos
Agamemnon	Konstantinos Boukydis
Chorus of Salaminian Sailors, Comrades of Ajax.	
Paraskevas Eliopoulos, leader.	



SOME STUDIES IN AMERICAN FICTION

Many of our readers and circles prefer to take up a single book at a time and give exclusive attention to that. For this reason no lessons in "Provincial Types in American Fiction" have as yet been assigned. But as there are some circles which would like to have a little more time for this book, we are giving here some suggestions which will prove of service. They are taken from a most admirable and helpful work by Bliss Perry entitled, "A Study of Prose Fiction," published by Hough-



MEMBERS OF THE CHORUS

Paraskevas Eliopoulos, leader.

seemingly reasonable things which he may not do, or the checks which have been put upon other people for his benefit. His breakfast is more or less under control of law. The milk presumably has been supervised. Certain forms of butter may have been prohibited in the state where he lives. As a good citizen, he must keep his sidewalk in proper condition. He rides to business on a trolley. How is his liberty curtailed here? He buys a morning paper. What about the age of the child who sells it? What of the character of the news, etc.? Several different walks of life should be chosen and assigned to members in order to illustrate the principle quite fully.



LABOR AND THE POETS

Allusion has been made in "The Library Shelf," page 92 of this magazine, to some of the different ways in which poets have sung of labor, and we all remember the heated discussion which followed the publication of "The Man with the Hoe." The Jests might try an interesting experiment by assigning different posts to various members and seeing



MICHAEL LORIS

Who took the part of Tecmessa in the Greek play at Hull-House.

ton, Mifflin & Co. To get the best results from this study, the circle should all read the same stories at the same time and be able to discuss them together. This discussion could be made the closing feature of the circle's program, so as not to break in upon the industrial questions which are occupying the chief attention. For the first week in April, "Pembroke" and "Colonel Carter" might be considered. "In Ole Virginia" and "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain" the second week; "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and "The Luck of Roaring Camp" the third week; and "Silas Lapham" and "Huckleberry Finn" the fourth week.

The following suggestions relate only to the study of the characters. Next month we shall give hints for studying these stories from other points of view:

How does the author describe his characters? Does he comment upon them himself, or do other people in the story describe them? Are they complex personages, or simple folk who can be relied upon to act in a given way? How do the leading characters develop? Through conscious or unconscious struggle? Do they deteriorate or grow finer under the influence of the passing years or under the tutelage of some stronger personality? Do the characters possess traits belonging to distinctive professions or classes in society? Or to certain ages or positions? Are the characters really "types" of certain localities or are they in addition



GEORGIOS METALAS

Who took the part of Ajax in the Greek play at Hull-House.

individuals with marked traits peculiar to themselves? Does the grouping of the characters show off their qualities to special advantage? What contrasts are introduced? Are the actions of the characters always true, or in order to bring about results are they made to act inconsistently?



NOTES

It will be welcome news to all Chautauquans that our beloved Chancellor, Bishop John H. Vincent, sails this month from Europe for America. Hereafter his home will be on this side of the Atlantic and Chautauqua will once more claim his presence during its summer session.

Attention is called to an error in the Membership Book. Question 12 on page 21 should read "Revolutionary" instead of "Colonial" period.

Chautauquans will all rejoice in the honor which has come to our Counselor Dr. E. E. Hale in his appointment as chaplain of the United States senate. The country is to be congratulated no less than Dr. Hale.

Two Chautauqua readers from Kentucky have recently started upon a journey to Egypt and Palestine. Before sailing they sent for a supply of Chautauqua Vesper Services to be used on the steamer and elsewhere in their journeyings. Later we may have some account of the circumstances under which these services were used.

A member of the Class of 1903 calls attention to the fact that at a meeting last summer, the class decided that as many as could do so, should take up the special Bible course this year, so that they might feel that they were carrying on some line of work in common.

Among the C. L. S. C. Special Courses, published in the special course hand book, are seven excellent courses for the study of the Bible. The first of these provides for persons who want to read the Bible as a whole. A fee of fifty cents enrolls a member for this course and he is then furnished with a question paper and a study pamphlet giving suggestions upon the different books of the Bible,

their purpose and how they should be studied. On completion of the work the golden crown seal is awarded. This course may be taken at any time, either during the four years or after graduation.

The other six courses are under the direction of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, and offer the best possible facilities for thorough biblical study under competent direction. They include courses on the Life of Christ, The Foreshadowings of the Christ, The Founding of the Christian Church, and The Work of the Old Testament Sages. The fee for each of these courses is 75 cents, and full direction sheets are provided for all students.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR APRIL

APRIL 1-8—

In *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*: "Panama and Its Neighbors."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society," Part II, chap. IX.

APRIL 8-15—

In *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*: "American Sculptors and Their Art."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society," Part II, chap. X.

APRIL 15-22—

In *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society," Part II, chap. XI.

APRIL 22-29—

In *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society," Part II, chap. XII.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

APRIL 1-8—

1. Roll-call: Reports on the various states of South America, giving a brief statement of the most important events in the history of each and its present situation.
2. Map Review: Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, showing resources of the countries.
3. The story of Bolivar, the liberator (see "The United States and Foreign Powers," by Curtis; also "Venezuela," by the same author).
4. Reading: Description of Bogota or other selections from "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by Scruggs.
5. Paper: The Story of De Lesseps (see encyclopedias).
6. Summary of president's message on Panama with selections (the full text of the message was published in all the leading papers of the country January 4-5).
7. Report: The latest chapter in the story of Venezuela (see *Review of Reviews*, 27: 39, 131-8 and 339 (Jan., Feb. and Mar., '03) also *Outlook*, 72: 959 and 73: 412-13).

APRIL 8-15

1. Roll-call: Reports on paragraphs in "Highways and Byways."
2. Paper: Herbert Spencer (see recent reports in newspapers and magazines).
3. Reading: Selections from Lanier's "The Symphony" (see "The Library Shelf," page 92 of this magazine).
4. Discussion: Chapter IX in "Evolution of Industrial Society."
- Reading: Selection from "The Ship That

Found Herself," by Rudyard Kipling (see "The Day's Work" or *McClure's Magazine* 6:328 (Mar., '96).

6. Debate: Resolved, That in the anthracite strike of 1902, the strongest arguments were on the side of the capitalists (see *The Outlook*, 72: 398-404 and 585-9 (Oct. 18 and Nov. 8, '02); *Review of Reviews*, vol. 26: 515 (Nov., '02) and 27: 460 (Apr., '03); *McClure's Magazine*, vol. XX, 219, 323 (Dec., '02, Jan., '03); *CHAUTAUQUAN*, 36: 4-6 (Oct., '02). Also Ely's "Evolution of Industrial Society," chap. X).

APRIL 15-22—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from the poets descriptive of industry (see suggestions in Round Table).

2. Short papers on "How would our community be affected by a constant raising of the 'standard of living' among its members?" (See suggestions in Round Table); or brief reports on the following topics upon which full particulars will be found in vol. XIX of the report of the Industrial Commission: Public employment offices in this country and in Europe, p. 757; Results of eight-hour day legislation, p. 767; Hours for government employees, p. 790; Apprentices to trades, p. 809; Attitude of labor toward union men, p. 813; Employment of women, 923.

3. Readings: "Accountability," by Paul Lawrence Dunbar (see "The Library Shelf"); selections from "Looking Backward."

4. Discussion: Chapter XI in "Evolution of Industrial Society."
5. Debate: Resolved, That peonage is justified as a business necessity in dealing with backward races (see *Review of Reviews*, 28:136-9 (Aug., '03); *Outlook*, 74: 391, 486, 687, 732, 890; *Independent*, 55: 1616-18, also "Forced Labor in West Virginia," *Outlook*, 74:7).

APRIL 22-29—

1. Roll-call: Quotations from Emerson's essays on "Wealth" or on "Power."
2. Discussion: Required article on Racial Composition.
3. Reading: Selection from "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," by Besant; also from "The Eight-hour Decision and the Home," in *The Commons* for January, 1904 (a copy

can be secured by sending ten cents to The Chicago Commons, 180 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.).

4. Paper: The Consumers' League (full information can be obtained from the secretary, 105 East 22nd street, New York City).
5. Reading: Selection from "A Touch of Nature," by Myra Kelly in *McClure's Magazine*, 22:249 (Jan., '04.) or other stories of hers, dealing with East Side school life among the Russian Jews in New York may be found in *McClure's Magazine*, vols, 20, 485; 21, 130; 21, 464 (March, June and September, '03).
6. How Free Are We? Answers to this question by members of the circle (see suggestions in Round Table).

THE TRAVEL CLUB

FIRST TWO WEEKS—

1. Map Review of Venezuela.
2. Roll-call: Oral Reports on Venezuelan customs, character of natives, resources, climate.
3. Paper: Guzman Blanco (see "Venezuela," by Wm. E. Curtis).
4. Reading: "The Last Buccaneer," by Charles Kingsley (Ward's "English Poets," vol. IV).
5. Discussion: The Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (see "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics" by W. L. Scruggs, also *Review of Reviews*, 12:695, and articles in the *Nation* and *North American Review* in Poole's Index under this title).
6. Report: The latest Chapter in the Story of Venezuela (*Review of Reviews*, 27:39, 131-8 and 339 (January, February, March, '03) also *Outlook*, 72:959 and 73:412-13).

SECOND TWO WEEKS—

1. Roll-call: Reports on Colombian customs, etc., as in above program.
2. Map Review of Colombia.
3. Reading: Description of Bogota from "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by W. L. Scruggs.
4. Paper: The Story of Bolivar (see bibliography, also "The United States and Foreign Powers," by W. E. Curtis).
5. Oral Report: The Story of De Lesseps (see encyclopedias, also CHAUTAUQUAN, 16:587; *McClure's*, 1:83; *Atlantic*, 76:285).
6. Summary of the president's message regarding Panama with selections. (The full text of message was published in all the leading papers of the country, Jan. 4 and 5).

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON MARCH READINGS

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. Signor Secchi de Casale, at Vineland, N. J.
2. Bryan, Texas, Asti, Cal., and all through the state. Truck farmers near Denver, and Pueblo, Colorado, Salt Lake City, Utah, Cheyenne, Wy., Memphis Tenn, colonies at Daphne and Lamberth, Ala., and Tontitown, Ark.
3. A party in the United States active from 1853 until 1856. Its main principle was that persons of foreign birth or (subsequently) those who had not been twenty-one years in the United States, should have no part in the government. Its members were called *Know-Nothings* because the party being originally organized as a secret society, its members professed at first to know nothing about it.
4. By requiring each Chinese immigrant to pay a tax of \$100 and allowing no vessel to bring more than one such immigrant for fifty tons of tonnage.
5. They may not be employed upon any public works.
6. Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, West Australia, New Zealand. All of these colonies impose a tax upon the Chinese and restrict the number of immigrants.

"READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. The larger part of the land is held by the state which rents or sells it in small tracts on very advantageous terms.
2. It produces half the crop of Central America and is surpassed only by Brazil and the East Indies.
3. William Walker was born in Nashville in 1854. He studied medicine in Europe, practised in Philadelphia, then became a lawyer in New Orleans and in California. He joined the democratic faction in Nicaragua in 1855 and with the aid of American filibusters and malcontents became dictator, and opposition being suppressed, was elected president. All Central America was turned against him and in 1860 his invasion of Honduras led to his capture and execution.

THE LIBRARY SHELF

How differently the poets have sung of labor. Hood felt the pressure of English trade conditions and he sang "The Song of the Shirt," while Mrs. Browning voiced "The Cry of the Children" against their appalling fate. To Whittier, "Songs of Labor" meant "The Shoemakers," "The Fishermen," "The Ship Builders," "The Huskers." Kipling has shown us how men work in the engine rooms of steamers and amid the perils of the cattle ship. Morris Rosenfeld sings pitifully of the sweat shop, and Lanier appeals in his "Symphony" to our sense of brotherhood which must some day secure to every man

"A little while
A little while

Where Art and Nature sing and smile."

The following lines from this exquisite poem of Lanier's will give some suggestion of its beauty. But those who can secure the full poem will hardly rest satisfied to let these necessarily brief selections complete the poet's message for them:

SELECTIONS FROM "THE SYMPHONY"

By Sidney Lanier

"O Trade! O Trade! would thou wert dead!
The time needs heart—'tis tired of head:
We're all for love," the violins said.
"Of what avail the rigorous tale
Of bill for coin and box for bale?
Grant thee O Trade! thine uttermost hope:
Level red gold with blue sky-slope,
And base it deep as devils grope:
When all's done, what hast thou won
Of the only sweet that's under the sun?
Ay, canst thou buy single sigh
Or true love's least, least ecstasy?"
Then, with a bridegroom's heart-beats trembling,
All the mightier strings assembling
Ranged them on the violins' side
As when the bridegroom leads the bride,
And, heart in voice, together cried:
"Yea, what avail the endless tale
Of gain by cunning and plus by sale?
Look up the land, look down the land
The poor, the poor, the poor, they stand
Wedged by the pressing of Trade's hand
Against an inward-opening door
That pressure tightens evermore:
They sigh a monstrous foul-air sigh
For the outside leagues of liberty,
Where Art, sweet lark, translates the sky
Into a heavenly melody.
"Each day, all day" (these poor folks say),
"In the same old year-long, drear-long way,
We weave in the mills and heave in the kilns,
We sieve mine-meshes under the hills,
And thieve much gold from the Devil's bank tills,
To relieve, O God, what manner of ills?—
The beasts, they hunger, and eat, and die;
And so do we, and the world's a sty;
Hush, fellow-swine: why muzzle and cry?
Swinchood hath no remedy
Say many men, and hasten by,
Clamping the nose and blinking the eye.
But who said once, in the lordly tone,
Man shall not live by bread alone
But all that cometh from the Throne?
Hath God said so?
But Trade saith No:
And the kilns and the curt-tongued mills say Go!

*There's plenty that can, if you can't: we know.
Move out, if you think you're underpaid;
The poor are prolific; we're not afraid;
Trade is Trade.'*

* * * * *

"But oh, the poor! the poor! the poor!
That stand by the inward-opening door
Trade's hand doth tighten ever more,
And sigh their monstrous foul-air sigh
For the outside hills of liberty,
Where Nature spreads her wild blue sky
For Art to make into melody!

Thou Trade! thou king of the modern days!

Change thy ways,
Change thy ways;

Let the sweaty laborers file
A little while,
A little while,

Where Art and Nature sing and smile.
Trade! is thy heart all dead, all dead?
And hast thou nothing but a head?
I'm all for heart," the flute-voice said,
And into sudden silence fled,
Like as a blush that while 'tis red
Dies to a still, still white instead.

* * * * *

And then the hautboy played and smiled,
And sang like any large-eyed child,
Cool-hearted and all undefiled.

"Huge Trade!" he said,
"Would thou wouldst lift me on thy head
And run where'er my finger led!
Once said a Man—and wise was He—
Never shall thou the heavens see,
Save as a little child thou be."
Then o'er sea-lashings of commingling tunes
The ancient wise bassoons,

Like weird
Gray-beard

Old harpers sitting on the high sea-dunes
Chanted runes:

* * * * *

"Life! Life! thou sea-fugue, writ from east to west
Love, Love alone can pore
On thy dissolving score
Of harsh half-phasings,
Blotted ere writ,
And double erasings
Of chords most fit.

Yea, Love, sole music-master blest,
May read thy weltering palimpsest.
To follow Time's dying melodies through,
And never to lose the old in the new,
And ever to solve the discords true—
Love alone can do.

And ever Love hears the poor-folks' crying,
And ever Love hears the women's sighing,
And ever sweet knighthood's death-defying,
And ever wise childhood's deep implying,
But never a trader's glozing and lying.
And yet shall Love himself be heard,
Though long deferred, though long deferred:
O'er the modern waste a dove has whirred:
Music is Love in search of a word."

—Poems of Sidney Lanier, Charles Scribner's Sons.

ACCOUNTABILITY

By Paul Laurence Dunbar

Folks ain't got no right to censuh othah folks
about dey habits;
Him dat giv' de squir'l's de bushtails made de bob-
tails fu' de rabbits.
Him dat built de gread big mountains hollered out
de little valleys,
Him dat made de streets an driveways wasn't
shamed to make de alleys.

We is all constructed diff'ent, d'aint no two of us
de same;
We cain't he'p ouah likes an' dislikes, ef we'se bad
we ain't to blame.
Ef we'se good, we needn't show off, case you bet
it aint ouah doin'
We gits into sustain channels dat we jus' cain't
he'p pu'suin'.

But we all fits into places dat no othah ones could
fill,
An' we does the things we has to, big er little,
good er ill.
John cain't tek de place o' Henry, Su an' Sally
ain't alike;
Bass ain't nuthin' like a suckah, chub ain't nuthin'
like a pike.

When you come to think about it, how it's all
planned out, it's splendid,
Nuthin's done er evah happens, 'dout hit's some-
fin' dat's intended.
Don't keer whut you does, you has to, an' hit
sholy beats de dickens,
Viney, go put on de kittle, I got one o' mastah's
chickens.

—From "Lyrics of Lowly Life." Published by
Dodd, Mead & Co.

NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

As the Round Table settled down for work, a somewhat perturbed looking member from Ohio was the first to claim the floor. "I think," she said, "that a little light upon the subject of debates might be a good thing for us. A circle which I visited recently was anxious to hold a debate on one of the subjects suggested in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, but they seemed utterly at sea as to how to go about it. A debate is such a simple affair, that I found it hard to believe my few suggestions to them were really so valuable as the circle assured me they were, and it has occurred to me that there may be others in like straits."

"I'm glad you brought up this point," replied Pendragon. "We are sometimes in danger of assuming that people have more initiative than is really the case. It explains the fact that so many good things lapse when the leader is withdrawn. I will ask the circle at Yarrus, Missouri, to show us how a debate differs from a discussion. I have noticed that they have a very business-like way of doing things." "Our plan for debates is this," responded the secretary from Yarrus, "we appoint two members to speak on the two sides. The affirmative, of course, opens the debate. Then the negative replies. The second speaker on the affirmative side then presents his case, incidentally replying to the leader of the negative. Then the second negative speaker follows. Each speaker is allowed ten minutes, the warning bell ringing two minutes before his time is up. For the second series of speeches where each tries to riddle his adversaries' arguments, we allow five minutes and then the leader of the affirmative side is allowed an extra five minutes to close the argument. We usually decide by vote of the circle, but sometimes appoint three members to serve as umpires and agree on a verdict. A discussion is, of course, more informal. We divide the circle into two sides, usually according to their preferences, but, of course, if most of those present are pretty gener-

ally of one mind, we assign certain ones to the other side and then we present our views in hit or miss fashion and vote at the end as to the best arguments."

"I must confess," remarked a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, "that I think some of us don't try quite hard enough to make our meetings interesting. I spent a month in an isolated country region where the circle had no library. The program committee in arranging for the meeting observed various magazine references in the 'suggestive programs,' but at once dismissed them saying, 'of course, we can't use those.' It seemed to me a shame not to utilize some of these sidelights and in glancing over the programs I noticed that one reference was to an article on Ireland in the *Review of Reviews*. From the page numbering I saw that it was a very full article, and as it was on 'Ireland's Emancipation,' a subject about which most of us knew nothing, I felt sure it would be especially timely in view of Mr. Commons's paragraphs on Irish immigration. So I consulted the committee and we agreed to tax the members three cents apiece, there were nine of them, and buy that number of the magazine. It really gave us material for a large part of our meeting, for it had a fine map, and besides the map review, we had the article summarized, selections read from it—and then we discussed the Irish character apropos of the statements in this and in Mr. Commons's article and of our own knowledge of the Irish in this country. The circle were so much impressed with this experiment that they bound the magazine in good stiff covers and call it the nucleus of their new library. They propose to buy some such help as this each month and gradually build up a working library."

"Our experience," said the treasurer of the Okaw Circle, of Windsor, Illinois, "is quite in line

with this as regards supplementary helps. It simply means that we look at a subject from several points of view and so we understand it and remember it better. Our study of 'Geographic Influences' was made especially interesting with the help of Frye's School Geography under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Sheer of the Methodist Episcopal Church in our city. We have had most spirited discussions over the Racial Composition articles and at our 'special meetings' once a month, our regular meetings are weekly, we give particular attention to some one subject. Our next program of this sort will be devoted to Whittier."

Pendragon now called upon representatives of various circles to report briefly. The delegate from Steubenville, Ohio, explained that "Geographic Influences" had been especially interesting to them and that they had secured large maps to supplement their study. The Winslow Literary Club of Arizona, with seventeen members, stated that they were specializing on racial studies and labor problems.

Scipioville, New York, "a small country place" with members quite remote from each other, seemed to be in no wise affected by this difficulty. They had celebrated holiday week with a banquet, had found the "Concise Atlas" very helpful in their reading journeys, and were "progressing finely."

Tarentum, Pa., reported that during their five years, enthusiasm had ebbed and flowed and at present was at flood tide. Not only had they enjoyed debates and papers of various sorts but as some of their number had been to Chautauqua, found the files of the summer *Herald* most useful. For diversion, at New Years they gave a "silhouette social." They left the Round Table in the dark as to just how this idea was worked out, but promised particulars later.

The "People's Temple" Circle, of Boston, Mass., described themselves as a hard working set connected with a down-town church. Having adopted the competition plan for the two sections, they were all carrying their fair proportion of work and though they considered themselves as a circle still in "swaddling clothes" evidently had no intention of being hampered in their progress when ingenuity could devise a way to greater freedom.

"While we are hearing from Massachusetts," said Pendragon as the Boston member retired, "we ought to have a report from the Fideles Club of Newton, Massachusetts." Whereupon the presiding genius of the circle, spoke as follows: "We are working with enthusiasm and if you could know all the conditions under which our young people do their reading, you would appreciate their full

interest in Chautauqua. One of our number is making her books a source of cheer to an invalid friend who is almost entirely cut off from society, and another sends her CHAUTAUQUAN each month to a little fishing village where books are a luxury. Four or five of our 1904 members are planning to be at Chautauqua this summer." "This letter from Belfast, Maine, is another note from New England," added Pendragon. "The Seaside Circle are having a fine year and incidentally keeping watch over one of the new 1907's who is reading all by herself in an isolated town, with the Atlantic Ocean all about her."

"Before you leave New England," said a member from New Haven, "I would like to report for the Addison Moore Circle. For various reasons, we thought it well to change the name of our circle this fall. We are now known as the 'Whitney' Circle in memory of Eli Whitney, the famous inventor. We have twenty-five in the circle and one corresponding member in Vermont who sends us frequent reports. Some of our members come five miles by trolley to meet with us and our attendance is remarkably good. We have been having some delightful talks this year on American musical composers."

"You'll be interested, I think, in these 'by-laws' of the Muskogee, Indian Territory, circle year book," Pendragon remarked as he turned the pages of a little green covered pamphlet. "I will read some of them:

"The leader shall be the hostess of the preceding meeting; the duty of the leader shall be to prepare the program with assigned parts and forward the same for publication at least one week before the meeting.

"All members detained from meeting without an acceptable excuse shall send written work.

"There shall be a division of members known as corresponding members, such division to be unlimited.

"There shall be a division of members known as retired members, such division to be unlimited."

"Under the division membership they classify as active members those who are doing full work, associate members those who are doing part of the reading and honorary members those who are graduates. I notice that the circle is limited to thirty, so its expansion seems to be within safe lines."

"A letter which I have just received from Mr. Francis Wilson," continued Pendragon, "tells of the prosperity of his 'traveling' circle which is in its fourth year. He says, 'The studies of this year are greatly to our liking, and we are much pleased with them.' As to the Racial Composition of this

circle he explains that three of the members are of English, French, and Irish forbears respectively, and the fourth member an Italian.

"And now I have especial pleasure in introducing to you the secretary of the circle at Augusta, Georgia. This circle which is one of the oldest clubs in Georgia has been carrying out the spirit of our American Year by making some studies of its own locality, and I know you will be eager to hear the results." The Alabama delegate was heartily greeted by all present as she took the floor. "I'm not going to read everything that is in these papers," she said, with a reassuring smile, as she referred to some sheets of manuscript, "but I'll give you some idea of the results of our last meeting which we called 'a touch of local color.' One of our members reported on the Negro question in our town, and I'll read you some selections from her paper. She says:

" 'I think as a rule that we people of Augusta are apt to belittle our town and it is only when we have occasion to consult statistics and "take stock," so to speak, that we find we have, after all, a rather good sort of town. My time being limited I will only touch on the advantages and conditions of the Negro in this place and my information comes not from "hearsay evidence" but from the Census Abstract of 1900, the report of the last grand jury, and the report of the superintendent of public schools.

" 'I shall not enter into the private instances of old Mammys and Uncles who belong to the unreconstructed past and for whom we have a tender feeling of responsibility that as long as they live they must be provided for. True, they are fast dying out, but we all have at least one of them among our pensioners. And the pity of it all is that as they go their places are forever vacant, for the next generation is not of the same material.'

" 'However, it is the next generation with which we have to deal and beginning with the children, I am glad to find that the percentage of Negro children attending school in Augusta compares very favorably with other cities in different parts of the country. For instance, Augusta, shows 41.6 per cent as against 38.6 in Bridgeport, Conn.; 21.7 in Allentown, Pa.; 41.7 in Davenport, Ia.; 40.3 in Philadelphia, Pa.'

" 'The percentage of white children at school in Augusta is 45.8 and the relative amounts of school taxes paid by white and colored are as .03 by colored to .97 by the whites. The amount spent on Negro public schools as compared with what is spent on the whites is as .15 on Negro to .85 on whites. This refers to public schools only and of the Negro children attending schools only about one-half of them go to the public schools. Aside from these, are the Paine Institute, owned and supported by the Southern Methodist Church; the Haines Industrial School, supported by subscrip-

tions and tuition fees, and the Walker Baptist High School belonging to the colored Baptist Church and supported mainly by tuition. So in the question of education we are more than bearing our share of the burden.'

" 'The mind is not the only thing that requires attention and in order to improve the morals of the young the Richmond County Reformatory does its share toward making good citizens. There are at present sixty-four inmates of that institution, fifty-eight of whom are colored. For the poor and homeless the Richmond County Home opens its doors to both races, and about 45 per cent at present are colored. In reference to hospitals it is well known that the Lamar Hospital endowed by Mr. Lamar for the Negro is as well kept up as the city hospital for whites. Among themselves they have formed an orphanage for colored children which, although managed by them, is practically supported by their white friends.'

" 'Every now and then we hear an outcry about the "Jim Crow" cars. I have inquired of railroad officials and learn that in some cases the same car that goes on one trip as a smoking car for white men on the next trip is a Jim Crow car for the other race exclusively, it being thoroughly cleaned at the end of each trip. In other instances the cars when ordered are exactly similar to the cars for the white passengers but owing to the general dirt and carelessness of the Negro the cars devoted to them soon became in a much worse condition than the others and then the railroad heard that a great discrimination is made against the colored race.'

" 'My three minutes are probably up but in conclusion I will say that I read so much of what is done that ought not to be done toward the Negro and again of how we leave undone those things that we ought to have done, that it was a most satisfying research making me conversant with facts that convinced me that at least we of Augusta are sweeping well in front of our doorstep. And when severe measures are sometimes adopted it is a necessary part of that same sweeping.'"

When the applause which greeted the paper had subsided, the Georgia delegate continued, "Our program included some other touches of local color also, and really we were quite surprised to find that no less than fifteen of our townspeople could lay claim to fame. But I will postpone the reading of the list till another time."

" 'If these Augusta Chautauquans,' said Pendragon, "have been under the impression until now that their town wasn't all that it should be, I'm sure we may all feel encouraged to begin investigating our local conditions. Some of our towns may not be able to boast much in the way of a literary pedigree but I suspect that there are few communities which cannot show some interesting illustrations of 'racial composition' and of whole hearted efforts to make good Americans out of raw European

material. Don't be satisfied to get things out of books alone. Do some first hand work yourselves. Let us know what you find.

"One more circle must be heard from before we separate" he continued, "the Osceola Circle of Iowa."

"Our pedigree," remarked the delegate modestly, "takes us directly back to the old Osceola Circle, organized in 1879, and in these twenty-four years we've had a good deal to do with the events which have shaped our community. We have twenty-one members, and I have thought the other readers and circles might like to try our puzzle called 'The Initials' which under the inspiration of the idea of the 'Historical Man and Woman,' one of our members worked out. 'The Initials' of these paragraphs form the foundation as well as the superstructure of English literature."

THE INITIALS

1. Certain Frenchmen disguised under a title, as a society, offered a bribe to an American embassy. What was the title?

2. That weird night when witches dance in the pale light of the stars or ride on broomsticks, hedgegoats, etc., to rendezvous with their master the devil.

3. When Odin banquets, who serves? When battles rage they are "choosers of the slain" heroes, designating with their spears those doomed to death, whose souls they conduct to Valhalla.

4. For whom does the Red Cross Knight wage valiant fight and slay the dragon in her defense?

5. A Greek of Alexandria, both astronomer and mathematician. He instructed his daughter whose fame obscured that of her father.

6. An altar built in honor of the Celtic Zeus. Believed to be the original of the Temple of Apollo in the island of the Hyperboreans.

7. Father and sons held the secret of making a celebrated terra-cotta and founded a school long known by their name.

8. A rhetorician born in Spain, went to Rome with Galba, taught oratory there twenty years under the patronage of Vespasian.

9. Living on the mountain heights for six months of the year she was reported to be amiable and agreeable. Stern and terrible during the other six months of the year, inhabiting the lower regions. Personifies the seasons.

10. The chief god in Norse mythology. Source of wisdom, patron of culture and of heroes. His attendants are two ravens and two wolves.

11. When his father had made great and noble sacrifice to obtain blessedness, this, his son, said: "You still have me, father. To whom shall I be given?" And when he repeated the question his father was angry and said, "to death" and slew him. He went to the abode of Yama who granted him three boons: to be reconciled with his father; to seek the sacred sacrificial fire that takes one surely to immortality; then Yama solved for him all doubts about the state of man after death and

instructed him as to the nature, duties and destiny of the soul.

12. The name of a ship we are often bidden to remember, which sank in a quiet harbor February 15, 1898.

13. A Roman general who served under Sulla, defeated Mithridates. He was famous for his luxurious living and for the splendor of his villas at Tusculum and Naples. He was a collector of books and a patron of learning.

14. A pass between rocky cliffs on the road between Sardis and Smyrna. Herodotus records that a conqueror caused two images to be cut in the rock over either side of the pass to proclaim his victories and upon them he inscribed: "I won this land by my shoulders."

15. A noted physician in England who received many honors one hundred years ago. Parliament made him a grant of ten thousand pounds sterling to show its appreciation of his discovery for the benefit of suffering humanity.

16. A female deity in Egyptian mythology on whose statue was inscribed these words: "I am that which is, has been and shall be,—my veil no one has lifted."

17. A German critic and poet who had Goethe for his patron at Weimar. It was said his learning was like a fruitful vine laden with clusters of luscious fruit. A complete edition of his works published at Stuttgart comprises twenty volumes.

18. The name of a street in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, noted as the abode of "the writers of trashy pamphlets and broadsides who became the butts for the wits of their time."

19. A woman of England, a philanthropist and leader in much needed reforms who died in 1845 but her work is carried on by her followers.

20. Meaning "happy" or "victorious." Mother of a great and worthy teacher whose history is found in the New Testament.

21. An Italian poet whose portrait by Giotto was found on the wall of the Bargello at Florence. His opinions so closely resemble those of Roger Bacon that he is believed to have studied theology at Oxford and Paris while his knowledge of the liberal arts was obtained at Padua and Bologna. He was born in 1265.

22. An Anglo-Saxon poet to whom was given a command in a dream, to sing, "the beginning of created things." He is celebrated as a saint on the 11th of February and is called the father of Angle-Saxon letters.

23. An ancient city of Babylon in which was built a temple of seven stories in the shape of a pyramid. It was called the "Eternal House" and on it was inscribed, "The seven spheres of heaven and earth." The ruins of this "Eternal House" now form an imposing mound near the city of Babylon.

24. His name alone has been found at Olympia—his sculptures have all been lost. Yet he was the teacher of three of the most famous sculptors of the fifth century, B. C. He devoted himself to the teaching of the structure and proportion of the perfect athlete rather than the graceful and sympathetic figures of the Ionic school. The work of his pupils alone proclaim his honor: his name lives through them.

Out of date occu-
pation - with
Intelligent
Women



Based on heredity-
habit-careless-
ness-indifference
or ignorance

Up to date - Easy-
Quick - Safe - Best-
way of washing
Coarse things and
Fine - anything Wash-
able in fact, is found
on every packet of
Pearline and Pearline
is found Everywhere.
It's the Most Widely
imitated house-
hold article of
the day

You know about
imitation
and flattery



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Talk About Books

Mr. Frank Norris is beyond a doubt versatile and virile. "The Responsibilities of a Novelist, and other Essays" are the latest proof in print. These informal discussions on literary matters are (within their proper field) on all sorts of subjects and written in all sorts of moods. Some, like that which gives the book its title, are serious, elevated and actuated by deep moral feeling. Some, such as "Fiction Writing as a Business," and "The Volunteer Manuscript," are humorously didactic. Some are soundly and sanely critical; some are mere genial gossip; some are wholly speculations. The common quality of them all is their abounding vitality. There is absolutely nothing of the academic in them; at times their freedom of style approaches recklessness. Their tone is rather that of spoken discourse, of a man talking to a friend—or an amanuensis—than of laborious and polished writing; and their contents has the same character, for the papers invariably suggest much, and never exhaust their subjects. For readers who are interested in the tendencies underlying modern literature there is a good deal of food for thought on the thirty odd subjects which Mr. Norris touches up in this book of lively essays.

P. H. B.

[*"The Responsibilities of a Novelist."* By Frank Norris. \$1.25. New York: Doubleday Page & Co.]

Happiness, for which all men strive, is an elusive thing, beyond the command of any one, yet easily to be secured by simple means. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in "The Quest of Happiness," holds "that the supreme end of life is not the mere getting of those good things named lands, gold, offices or honors, nor the pursuit of those knowledges and accomplishments that are named culture, but rather that happiness means the blessedness that comes through obedience to those laws of God that portray His will and image forth His character." He discusses happiness as latent in trouble and suffering, happiness in work, in the home, in books, and in many other of man's relations with his fellows or the world at large. Perhaps one of the most interesting chapters is that devoted to the enemies of happiness, "Hurry, Worry and Debt." The entire book is very readable, being free from didacticism and "preaching."

C. C. T.

[*"The Quest of Happiness"* By Newell Dwight Hillis. 5½ x 7¾. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The announcement of a new book on Hawthorne is sure to attract the attention of a wide circle of readers; for few writers have possessed a more engaging personality than the author of "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Marble Faun." The element of mystery which prevailed all his work seemed to extend in a measure to Hawthorne him-

self, and his friends ascribe to him an elusive spiritual quality which was one of his greatest charms. It is a pleasure to know that this new volume, entitled "Hawthorne and His Circle," is the work of Mr. Julian Hawthorne, who here sets down his personal reminiscences of the friends of his childhood. Many details of the narrative which relates to his father are here published for the first time. We look at Hawthorne and his friends through the eyes of a boy, and realize something of the atmosphere which they created for him. Yet these boyish recollections are naturally seen through the medium of a man's appreciation of their influence; the result is a fascinating volume, no formal biography but an unconventional narrative in which the grave and the gay are closely blended so vividly that for the time being we live among the scenes which he describes.

K. F. K.

[*"Hawthorne and His Circle."* By Julian Hawthorne. \$2.25. New York: Harper Bros.]

The sad and almost tragic end of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, has caused no little discussion upon the question of his martyrdom to the cause. His papers have been withheld until recently, but are now in the possession of the Library of Congress. Mr. E. P. Oberholtzer, a Philadelphia newspaper writer, has had access to them and in his new "Life of Robert Morris" shows that the financial reverses of Morris, which ultimately placed him in Prune Street prison for debt, were the result of speculation and not of aiding the American cause twenty years before. This is the only book on Morris available for the general reader, and it is acceptably written.

E. S. E.

[*"Robert Morris."* By Ellis P. Oberholtzer, Ph. D. \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Ever since Ernest Thompson Seton showed us the human qualities of the wood folk in his "Wild Animals I Have Known," nature's great menagerie has possessed a new charm for us, and the literature of the wild woods finds an ever-widening circle of readers. Naturally the progressive schools have been quick to utilize this important addition to their equipment for nature study and it is not surprising that a "Wood Folk Series" of readers has already reached its fourth volume which is entitled "Wood Folk at School." The author states in his preface that the knowledge gained by the wild creatures is the result of three factors: instinct, training and experience. In the fascinating chapters on "What the Fawns Must Know," "The Partridges' Roll Call," etc., we are introduced to the little children of the woods and watch with delight their evolution into self-reliant maturity. Mr. Charles Copeland has added to the attractive-



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ness of the book by his illustrations of critical moments of the lives of the woodfolk. The happy boy or girl who is destined to read "Wood Folk at School" is to be congratulated. K. F. K.

["Wood Folk at School." By William J. Long. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

A practical manual for both teacher and pupil is the suggestive little book, "How to Make School Gardens," by H. D. Hemenway, director of the Hartford School of Horticulture. The volume is based on actual experience and is aimed to meet the practical needs of the leaders in educational progress who are, in increasing numbers, making garden work the basis of all nature study.

L. E. V.

["How to Make School Gardens." By H. D. Hemenway. Illustrated in tint. 5 x 8. \$1.00 net. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.]

"It is emphatically untrue that the achievement of the nineteenth century has been less in art than in science." This is the text of Charles Waldstein's very thought-provoking essay, "Art in the Nineteenth Century," originally delivered as a lecture at Cambridge University and now published in book form. One cannot help being impressed, while reading this well-worked out thesis, that the nineteenth century was really in need of such a defense as Mr. Waldstein's. The book is a new and helpful sidelight on the consideration of the present age and it may be fully admitted that the writer proves his main contention, "The nineteenth century was the age of artistic expansion." L. E. V.

["Art in the Nineteenth Century." By Charles Waldstein. 4 x 7. 60 cents. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"Tales of Ogre, Knight and Elf" collected in "The Crimson Fairy Book" from Hungary, Russia, Servia, Roumania, Sicily, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Tunis, Portugal, and the shores of the Baltic, are pleasing proof that "all mankind loves a lover." Less than half a dozen of these wondrous stories from a long time ago lack the beautiful maiden and masterful hero who lived happily ever after. Truly we may say of this and like volumes,

"They are the key to wizard wiles,
The guide-books to enchanted isles,"

and may believe that many of those who are old and very wise will delight in this "reading journey through the borderlands" of the unreal and impossible. E. G. R.

["The Crimson Fairy Book." Edited by Andrew Lang. With colored plates and other illustrations by H. J. Ford. \$1.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

A nice tale from Kate Douglas Wiggin's pen is always heartily welcomed and eagerly read. The story of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" is bright, vivacious, entertaining, and bracing as well. The little child with the thin, colorless face and "eyes that glowed like two stars, their dancing lights half

hidden in lustrous darkness," interests one from the very beginning. She is invited to leave her mother and the "farm that is away off from everywheres" and the six brothers and sisters whom she has helped to bring up, and to make her home with two maiden aunts of the Puritan type. Her school experiences and trials at home keep the impetuous, sensitive, conscientious child busy trying to control her temper, and although she never becomes painfully good (for which we are thankful), she does learn self-control and a sweet thoughtfulness for others. The last chapter leaves her on the threshold of womanhood and contains a faint hint of a sequel to follow. All who have learned to love Rebecca will wish that it may not be long delayed.

F. M. H.

["Rebecca, of Sunnybrook Farm." By Kate Douglas Wiggin. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and & Co.]

"The Golden Windows," by Laura E. Richards, is a refreshing little book of morality stories, cast in the form which Aesop loved and which long since made him the friend of the whole race. In these charming little modern fables, the author has selected her actors from everyday people, but the Play Angel and other useful accessories occasionally take an important part. The fables are, as might be expected, "for old and young," and a happy feature of the collection is that at times one is not sure whether the moral best fits the parents or the children. The method of telling is one of the charms of the book, for the author's originality is delightfully shown in the quaint and unexpected turns which the stories take. The book is attractively illustrated with half-tones by Arthur E. Becher, and the initial letters for each chapter have been wrought out with artistic effect by Julia R. Richards.

K. F. K.

["The Golden Windows." By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

A charming story, equally suggestive to mothers and little daughters, is "The Mislaid Uncle." A small girl of eight years is sent across the country from the Pacific coast to Baltimore as an express parcel, while her mother sails to the Orient to care for the sick husband and father in the Philippines. The child's brave, sweet spirit and dainty ways win the devotion of her traveling companions as well as of the rich and crusty old bachelor whom she mistakes for the uncle that she had never seen. The lost relative is duly found, and the "old Uncle Joe" and the "new Uncle Joe" are mutually attracted, while the little maid makes everybody happy all around, readers included, by choosing to stay where she is most needed. The drawings are admirable, and add not a little to the attractiveness of the book.

F. M. H.

["The Mislaid Uncle." By Evelyn Raymond. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.]

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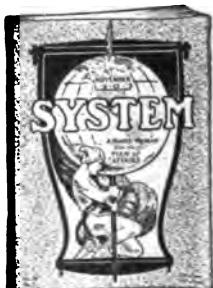
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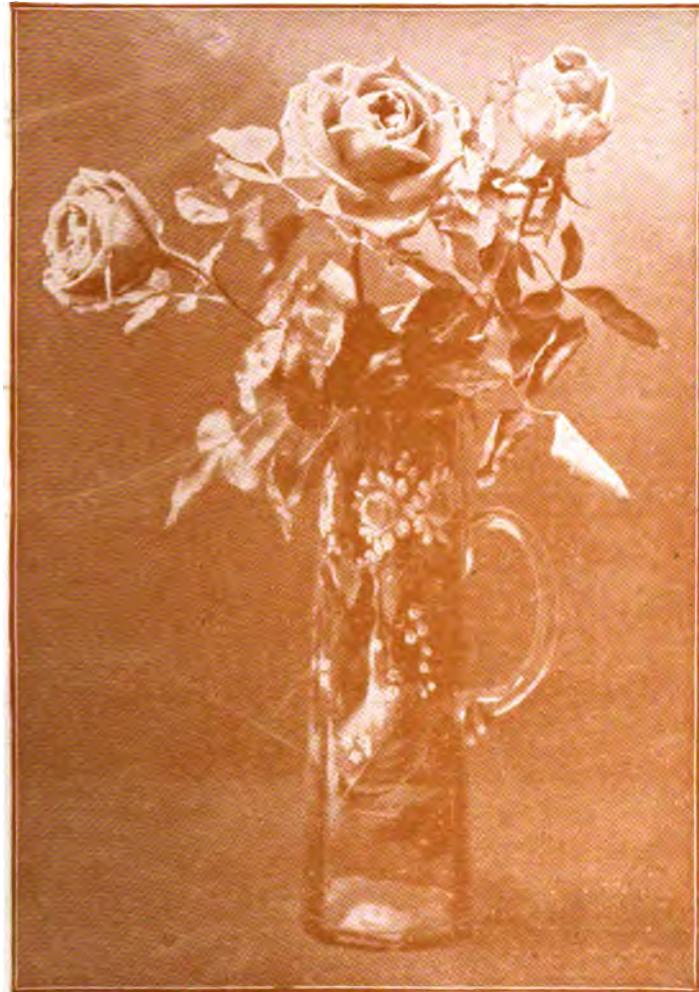
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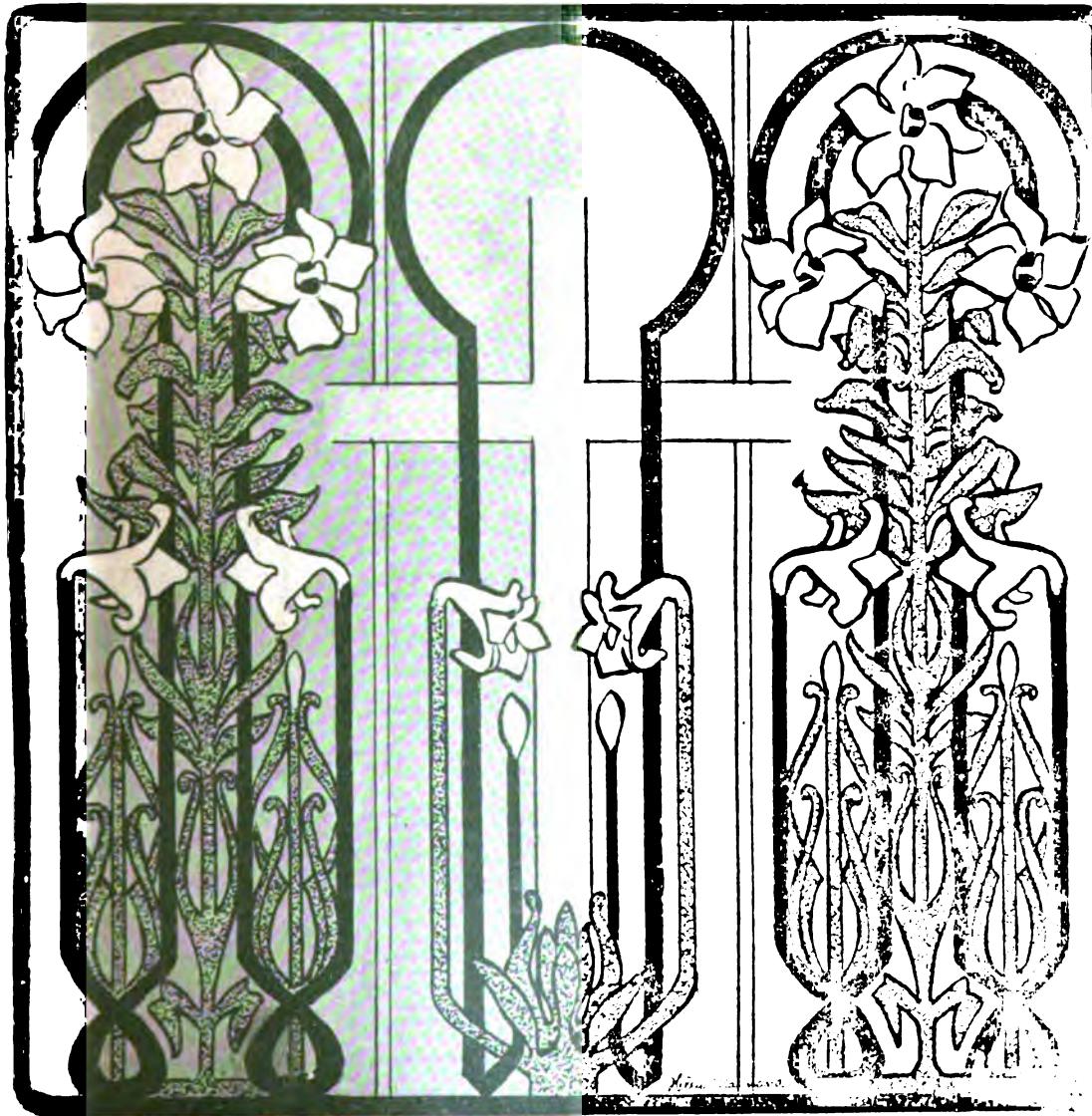
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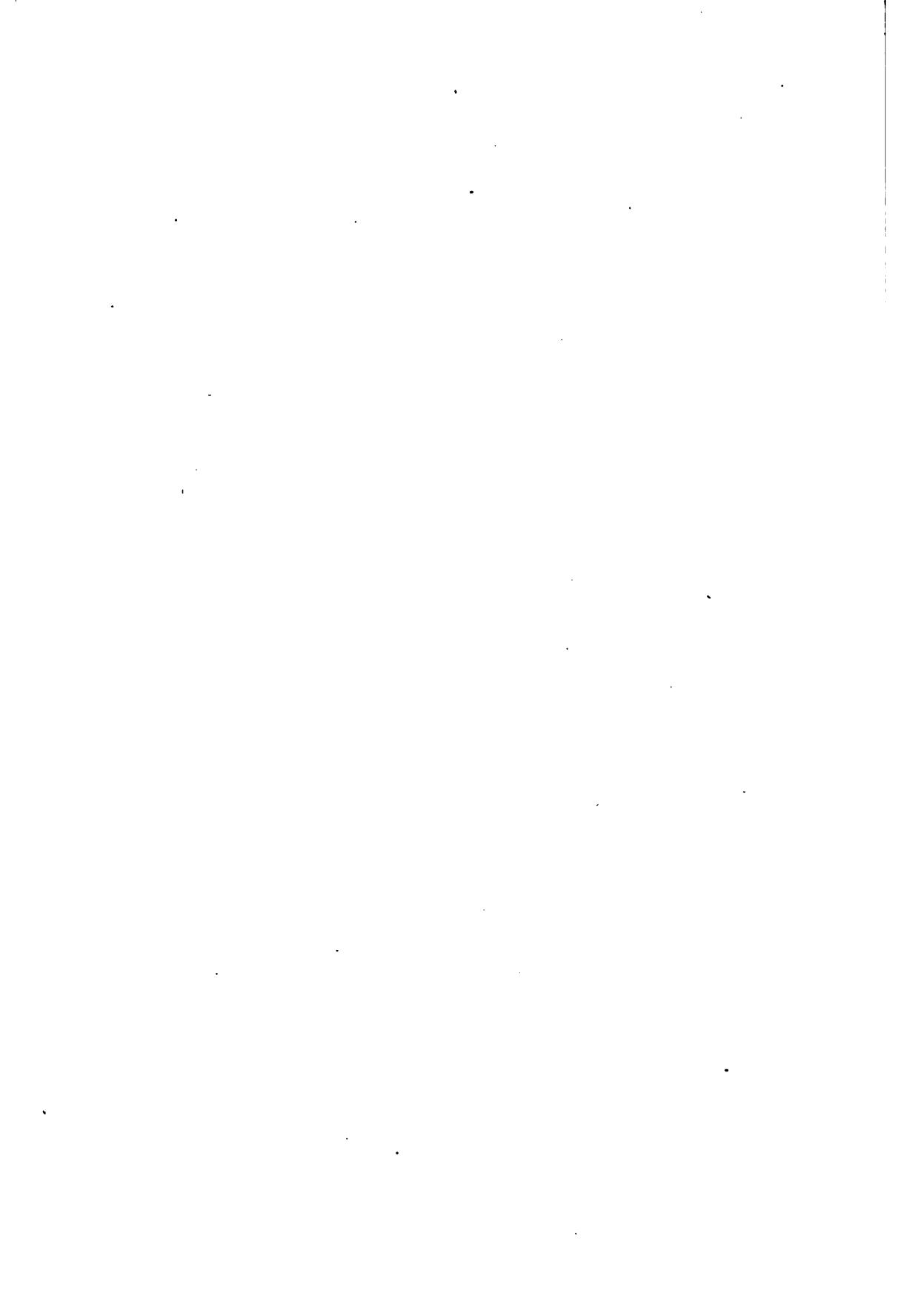
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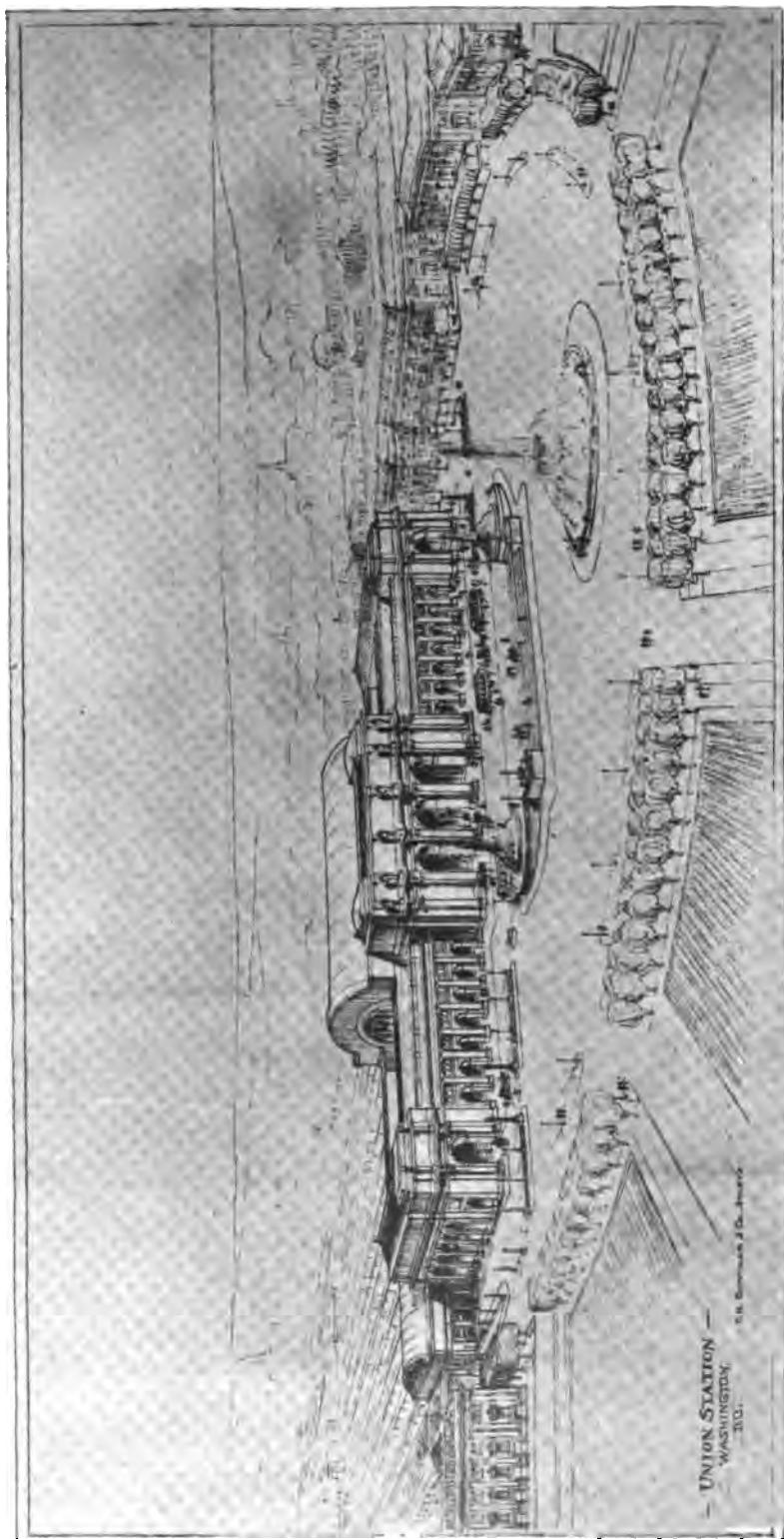


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See page 156.

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

APRIL, 1904

No. 2



H i g h w a y & B y w a y .

ALLOWING for exaggeration and bias, the reports from the theater of the Russo-Japanese war, which extends from Vladivostok to Port Arthur and embraces Korea and the Japan and Yellow seas, indicate that the first stage of the conflict ended with the balance of advantage, military and diplomatic, heavily on the side of Japan. The attack on the Port Arthur fleet was as brilliant and daring as it was successful. It put several of Russia's best warships out of service and, in connection with the action at Chemulpo, the Korea port, and some minor engagements and accidents, it has given her control of the sea. The ships at Vladivostok have not interfered with her operations, and she has been able to occupy Masampho and other Korean ports and coigns of vantage. The transports have landed thousands of men, horses and ponies in that kingdom and enormous quantities of foodstuffs, ammunition and war material generally. She is in control at Seoul, and has made Korea her ally.

How far she has penetrated into Northern Korea is still uncertain at this writing, but a land battle is believed to be imminent, as the Russians have crossed the Yalu River and have occupied several villages and cities. Russia evidently intends to act on the defensive for some weeks as her forces along the Yalu are not, at the most extravagant estimate, strong enough to justify her in inviting a decisive battle. She may even retire before the Japanese and permit them to invade Manchuria.

Meantime Port Arthur is effectively blockaded, and the frequent bombardments that have been reported have been taken to indicate an intention to invest and isolate

that stronghold. Communications with Harbin, the Manchurian railway center, are still maintained, and the Port Arthur garrison has been reinforced since the commencement of hostilities. Still, its early fall is predicted by all military authorities. No doubt Vladivostok will be blockaded and attacked as Port Arthur has been, and it is difficult to see how Russia can prevent her enemy from making full use of the present opportunity.

The fact is generally recognized that Japan is as thoroughly prepared and certain of her immediate objects and needs as Russia is unprepared and uncertain. The situation would be very different if the latter belligerent had in Manchuria an army equal to the whole task confronting her. She must have 400,000 men to cope with Japan, and it is doubtful whether she has half of that force. She is fighting at a distance of 5,000 miles from her base in Europe, and her long, thin, exposed railway (which may be crippled at any time by hostile Chinese or Japanese spies and disguised soldiers) cannot be depended upon to meet all requirements. Not only troops but provisions and material must be transported. Months will pass before Russia is placed in a position to assume an aggressive attitude, and if Japan maintains her present pace, no such respite will be afforded her.

Little is known regarding the plans of either power, the censorship being specially rigorous in Japan's case. *A priori* it is supposed that Japan will not scatter her energies, but rather limit herself to operations in which her navy can continue to give effective support to her army. It may be impossible for her to drive the Russians out of Manchuria, but is that necessary?

Were she to reduce Port Arthur and Vladivostok and occupy the whole of Korea Russia's only alternative to peace proposals on Japan's terms would be a desperate

campaign to recover the ports named and to dislodge the Japanese from the Hermit Kingdom. This might be beyond her strength.

Coming to diplomacy, Japan has made several remarkably adroit moves. By a treaty with Korea, she has regularized her occupation of that peninsula. Russia has protested against her violation of Korea's neutrality, but the

violation ceased the moment the treaty was concluded. Moreover, Japan has pledged herself to respect the integrity and independence of Korea, and to evacuate the kingdom upon the termination of the war. She has also pledged herself to recognize China's sovereignty over Manchuria and, in the event of her triumph, to refrain from seeking territorial compensation in that quarter also. By these self-denying ordinances she has "placed herself on a high moral plane," in the words of her sympathizers in America and in England.

Russia, on the other hand, has made no promises with regard to Korea and has intimated that the treaty with Japan was made under duress and without the assent on the part of Korea which was necessary to validity. If she wins, she may annex Korea in addition to Manchuria, as to which her ante-bellum professions still stand, though the war may be deemed to have wrought a modification of them. A proclamation by Viceroy Alexieff, however, speaks of Russian sovereignty over Manchuria. This expression may or may not be significant.



SERGE DE WITTE
Russian Minister of
Finance.

The Causes of the Far-Eastern War

In previous reviews of the Russo-Japanese differences we have attempted to set forth the respective claims and contentions of the two powers. Until the St. Petersburg and Tokio governments gave to their peoples and to the onlooking world their respective statements of the issues of the war, most of the comment on the negotiations was of necessity conjectural and hypothetical. Even now not a little is left unexplained. We know what Japan demanded and Russia refused to concede; we do not know what the former's "irreducible minimum" was or would have been if the latter had shown a disposition to make further and more substantial concessions. British organs of weight have spoken of the "remarkable moderation" of Japan's demands, but there are many competent and impartial students of the many-sided Far-Eastern problem who, on Japan's own showing, do not see this alleged moderation.

It had been supposed that Korea alone, Japan's recognized "sphere of interest," not to say estate in reversion, was the bone of contention between Japan and Russia, and that a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the whole question could be reached on this simple basis—Korea for the Japanese and Manchuria for Russia. There are many who believe that in spite of the war and the extreme positions assumed by the contending powers, this will be, must be, the basis



THE EARLY BIRD SKI CATCHES THE
WORMOVITCH

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

of the ultimate settlement. Be this as it may, when Japan suddenly broke off the negotiations and suspended diplomatic relations with Russia, the two governments were far apart and had not come within sight of the compromise just mentioned.

Japan's terms, in the last stage of the negotiations, were as follows:

1. A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean empires.

2. A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of an equal opportunity for the commercial industry of all nations with the natives of those countries.

3. A reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and that Russia has special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria, and a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia therein.

Russia, on the other hand, steadily declined to discuss the Manchurian question with Japan, on the ground that it concerned primarily, China, the sovereign owner of the province, and secondarily all the powers who had coöperated in China at the time of the Boxer rebellion and were signatories of the Peking protocol. As none of the other powers had challenged Russia's position in Manchuria, notwithstanding her failure to keep the repeated promises of evacuation, the tsar and his advisers refused to give Japan any special explanations, assurances or pledges with regard to that part of the controversy. Concerning Korea Russia was willing to recognize Japan's special interests and claims, but she insisted that she, too, had interests in that peninsula that Japan should respect. Her counter-proposals were these:

1. A mutual and conditional guarantee of the principle of the independence and sovereignty of Korea.

2. An undertaking to use no part of Korea for strategic purposes, as the authorization of such action on the part of any foreign power was directly opposed to the principle of the independence of Korea.

3. The preservation of the full freedom of navigation of the Straits of Korea.

This was more than Japan could accept—too one-sided from her point of view. Russia, she feared, would never leave

Manchuria, and the proposed treaty safeguarding Korea simply meant to her that she would be estopped from seeking "compensation" in the sphere she had for centuries regarded as her own. Why, Japan asked herself, should Russia refuse to guarantee the sovereignty of China over Manchuria if she really intended to restore that province?

At all events, when Japan had concluded that the negotiations were futile and that Russia was determined to retain Manchuria without relinquishing all claims to Korea, she broke off diplomatic relations with the tsar's government and virtually declared the existence of a state of war. The conflict is now seen to have been inevitable, since there is no room for two great powers in Korea and Manchuria. Russia or Japan must control the Sea of Japan and the Straits of Korea. Russia's expansion in Asia and her sacrifices and expenditures in Manchuria and in the Liao-tung Peninsula would be absolute waste should she fail to obtain a warm water port and an outlet to the sea. On the other hand, a Russianized Manchuria would be a constant menace to the nominal independence of Korea—and Korea, as the Japanese say, is an arrow directed at their heart. Two ambitious and growing powers, expanding in opposite directions met at Korea, and a collision followed. The events of several decades have led up to and developed the present climax. The outcome no one can predict with any degree of confidence.



GENERAL
KUROPATKIN

In charge of Russian forces in the Far East.

"Neutralization" of China by a World-Concert

Two or three days after the commencement of the hostilities between Japan and Russia the world was startled by an event

of greater moment than the attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. It was announced that the United States had diplomatically intervened "to save China" from the possible aggression of one or both of the contending powers! Secretary Hay, it was stated, had addressed an identical note to Russia, Japan and the neutral governments asking them to "neutralize" China and to safeguard her territorial and administrative integrity.

This move excited much interest and speculation. Was it a blow at Russia, an

expression of sympathy with Japan? Or was it a disinterested attempt to localize the war and limit the area of hostilities without prejudice to either of the belligerents? It appeared certain that if China, through choice or necessity, became a party to the conflict, Russia or Japan would invade the empire proper and perhaps seize Peking—

complication which might have far-reaching consequences of a permanent character. Moreover, the war, it was feared, might extend to Europe and involve France and England, the respective allies of Russia and Japan. The commercial interests of the open-door favoring nations likewise prompted the neutralization of China. But could the object be accomplished? Would not the belligerents suspect ulterior motives?

All these natural questions have been answered by the text of the Hay note and the replies thereto of the powers chiefly concerned. Suspicion was quieted by the publication of the fact that the American note had been originally suggested by Germany. The scope of the proposal is narrower than the first reports indicated, but its importance is very considerable, nevertheless. Here is the Hay note in full, addressed to our own ministers to the courts of St. Petersburg and Tokio:

You will express to the minister of foreign affairs the earnest desire of the government of the United States that, in the course of the military operations which have begun between Russia and Japan, the neutrality of China, and in all practical ways her administrative entity, shall be respected by both parties, and that the area of hostilities shall be localized and limited as much as possible, so that undue excitement and disturbance of the Chinese people may be prevented and



ANOTHER ASBESTOS CURTAIN STUCK

—Minneapolis Tribune.



CATCH AS CATCH CAN

—London Punch.

the least possible loss to the commerce and intercourse of the world will be occasioned.

The neutral powers were simultaneously informed of the submission of this proposal or suggestion, and while certain difficulties were raised, the principle of the note was promptly indorsed. Subsequently, explanations having rendered clear the fact that Manchuria was not within the purview of the proposal, all objection was withdrawn. Japan and Russia, therefore, stand pledged to respect the neutrality of China as well as her "administrative entity," and to "limit the area of hostilities as much as possible." These phrases are rather vague, and were purposely made so, as more definite and restrictive stipulations could hardly have been secured.

What, then, is the net result of the American diplomatic success? Manchuria, like Korea, will be the scene of active operations, and its future is to be determined by the outcome of the war. But China proper will not be invaded by the troops of either belligerent unless she herself violates the obligations of neutrality. Should she prove herself unequal to the duty of maintaining order and preventing her subjects from taking part in the hostilities, a difficult question will arise; but it is supposed that in that event the troops of neutral powers would be sent to occupy and police the disturbed territory. Russia and Japan will

respect her sovereignty so long as she remains truly neutral, but not an hour longer. Further, supposing China to be both able and willing to remain passive and peaceful, the agreement elicited by the Hay note means that when the time comes to sign a peace treaty between Russia and Japan neither of these powers will be morally free to claim territorial compensation at the expense of China—always excepting the Manchurian provinces, which, nominally Chinese, have been under Russian control, and anything that protects China's integrity protects the open-door principle (that is, the principle of equal trading facilities and privileges for all nations having treaties with the empire).

To say that China has been "saved" would be gross exaggeration; to say that the danger of her being dragged into the war, with serious consequences to herself and to other nations, has been reduced to a minimum, is to describe the situation with tolerable accuracy.



Jap—"You dump him out and together we'll whip him."

—Ohio State Journal.



THE NEW NEPTUNE
He's the boss of the Yellow Sea.—Minneapolis Journal.



VICE-ADMIRAL
TOGO

Commander of Japanese
fleet.

Which Side Has American Sympathy?

Neutrality is compatible with the strongest and most unmistakable expression of national (though, of course, not official) sympathy with one or more of a number of powers engaged in war. Europe and America are and earnestly desire to remain perfectly neutral toward the war drama in the Far East; but with which of the belligerents is the opinion and sentiment of the world?

So far as Europe is concerned, the continental nations almost without exception are with Russia, while Great Britain is with her ally, Japan. It must be recognized, however, that prior to the commencement of the hostilities by Japan, even in France and Germany the educated classes were disposed to visit more severe criticism upon Russia than upon her rival. Japan seemed to have the better case, morally and dialectically speaking. She seemed to be reasonable, while Russia was deemed guilty of breach of solemn agreement in failing to evacuate Manchuria and, further, of attempting to place obstacles in the way of Japan's pro-

gress. She had so much territory to develop and populate, so much room to grow in, while Japan was cooped up in her islands and doomed to poverty, stagnation and congestion.

The sentiment has changed radically. The dash, bravery, skill and cleverness of the Japs are admired, but the wishes and hopes of victory go to Russia. France, of course, cannot wish for the defeat of her ally, while Germany has of late been exceedingly friendly toward Russia. A secret understanding between these two powers is hinted at in certain quarters. Apart from these special circumstances there are general considerations to be taken into account.

Japan is a "pagan" power; in the words of an American prelate she is at best an example of "enlightened heathenism." She is making war on a great Christian power. Then she is an Asiatic nation and Mongolian in origin. There are those who believe that her supremacy would be full of danger to European civilization. "The yellow peril" is a familiar phrase. Would not a triumphant Japan undertake to reor-



MAP OF THE SCENE OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST

ganize China and make her a military power, and would not a pan-Mongolian movement be the natural development of that enterprise? "Asia for Asiatics" under Japanese direction is supposed to be the motto of the more aggressive Japanese, and if that be the real stake of the struggle, it is asked, how can western missionaries, traders and culture-messengers contemplate with equanimity the success of Japan? Would the West like to be driven out of the East by an Asiatic people that has copied the worst side of civilization—militarism?

In the United States there is practically no pro-Russian party today, and such arguments as those just indicated are hardly encountered in our periodical press. Even the traditional friendship of Russia for the United States and the great moral aid extended by the tsar, Alexander II, to the Union during the Civil War, when all the rest of Europe sympathized with the South, is not often referred to in current discussion. How striking the contrast is between American sentiment toward Russia today and the feeling which was manifested as late as the early nineties of the last century! To what is the change to be ascribed?

To several causes. First, to the improved relations between this country and England, who is Russia's great enemy in Asia. Second, to Russia's policy during and since the Boxer rebellion, especially with regard to Manchuria and the open door. The majority of American traders and merchants are convinced that Russia detests the open-door principle and would repudiate it at the first opportunity if she once secured control of Manchuria. Our trade in that part of China has been declining, and the losses are supposed to have been caused by Russian discrimination, secret scheming and all manner of improper subsidies and special privileges to Russian merchants. The non-fulfilment of the repeated promises of evacuation has contributed even more perhaps to the distrust and antipathy with which so many Americans regard official Russia.

Another cause is the reactionary and illiberal policy of Russia in internal affairs.

Everywhere men speak of Finland, Kishineff and the persecution of non-conformists, foreigners, Jews and progressive critics of autocracy and repression. In short, there are multitudes of Americans who believe that Japan is more civilized and "western" than Russia, and that she stands for liberalism, honest dealing, the open door, and freedom of intercourse in the East, as against Russia's alleged exclusiveness, selfishness, greed and duplicity.

Finally, it is urged by the Japanese partisans that the present war, though begun by Japan, was really provoked by Russia, and that justice and self-preservation forced the former power to enter upon the conflict. Certain it is that the whole Japanese nation is behind the Tokio government, while in Russia a "peace party" earnestly opposed the course of the dominant element of the bureaucracy and recommended concessions to Japan not only in Korea, but in Manchuria. The tsar himself is supposed to have been averse to war and hopeful to the end of the negotiations of a peaceable settlement. From this alleged fact the conclusion is drawn that Russia's vital interests were not threatened by Japan, and that her duty to the cause of humanity demanded compliance with Tokio's minimum demands.

All Americans, however, agree that part of national duty and interest is to maintain an absolutely "correct" attitude and avoid giving offense to either of the belligerents.



The Panama Canal and the Republic

There have been important developments in the isthmian canal situation as well as in the political conditions of the Panama Republic. The canal treaty with Panama



FRANK W. TAUSSIG
Of Harvard. Elected
President American
Economic Association.

was ratified by our senate on the 23rd of February by a decisive vote—66 to 14. Whereas originally the Republicans counted on but two or three Democratic votes, and



MANUEL AMADOR
First President of the
Republic of Panama.

expected to lose one or two on their own side of the chamber, in the final division not one Republican voted against ratification and fourteen Democrats voted for it. Senator Gorman, the leader of the minority, had hoped either to defeat the treaty or, at least, to solidify and strengthen the opposition to its acceptance by the senate. His failure is attributed to the influence

of public and business opinion. Several Democratic senators declared, in explaining their votes, that the sentiment of their constituencies compelled them to support a treaty which personally they could not indorse.

The action of the senate was followed by the necessary formalities, and the convention was put in force and effect by official proclamation. The Panama Canal, conceived and begun by De Lesseps, the unfortunate French engineer, will be completed by the United States government and used as an international waterway. It will be open on equal terms to all nations, and neutral at all times, except that the United States will have the right to close it to an enemy in time of war.

The treaty not only makes the United States the owner of the canal zone, but virtually constitutes us the protector of the Panama Republic. We have bound ourselves to guarantee the integrity and independence of the new state. The Monroe doctrine, of course, would in any case have protected it against invasion or territorial aggression by any old world power, but the treaty, in addition, safeguards it from

attacks by Colombia or any other American nation.

Panama has a constitution and a regular government. A national convention framed and proclaimed the constitution and elected the first president of the republic. Dr. Manuel Amador is the executive thus chosen, and his cabinet is bi-partisan—that is, it has both conservative and liberal members. The constitution is not as "modern" as it was hoped it might, under the influence of our example, be made. However, this is of no special interest to the United States. The Panama constitution does not extend to the canal zone, acquired by us. In that strip a commission or "board of governors" will maintain law and order and carry out the directions of congress, notably with reference to sanitation. It is believed that the district can be rendered healthy and fit for habitation by men otherwise acclimated.

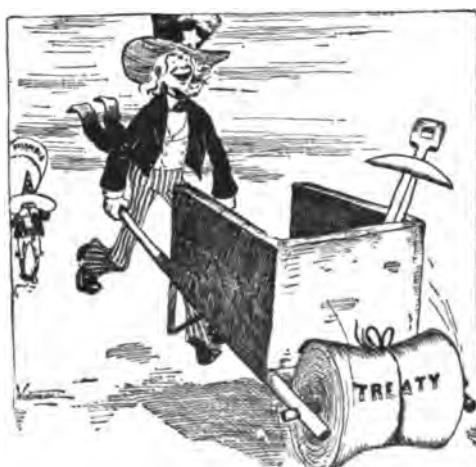
The work on the canal will be directed by a commission of leading engineers. The appointments made by the president are as follows:

Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. N. (retired).

Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. (retired).

William Barclay Parsons, C. E., of New York.

William H. Burr, C. E., of New York.
Colonel Frank Hecker, of Detroit.



PANAMA 'ER BUST!

—Ohio State Journal.

Nullification of Trust Laws, or What?

The bill to amend the trust and commerce acts introduced by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was at first regarded as an "administration measure." As such it was commended by some, denounced by others and objected to as the right thing at the wrong time by a third group. It was characterized as an attempt to make peace with Wall street and the trusts which had been offended by the anti-merger suit and the injunctions against the railroads and the beef packers. It appears, however, that the bill is not supported by the administration, Attorney General Knox having given a strong opinion against it. Its merits or demerits have latterly been discussed without prejudice.

It will be remembered that the radical decisions of the supreme court on the trust act of 1890, upholding and giving it the broadest interpretation, were followed by much agitation of the question of so modifying it as to permit "reasonable" restraint of trade. The law as construed by the court prohibited *all* restraint, all agreements and combinations looking to control of output or prices or suppression of competition. The common law, on the other hand, does not interfere with slight or reasonable restraint, but only with serious and injurious forms of restraint. The cry, then, was for the incorporation of the common law distinction into the national anti-trust legislation.

Senator Foraker claims that his bill is intended to accomplish this and nothing more. It is in the form of an amendment or legislative appendix and reads as follows:

That nothing in the act to regulate commerce approved Feb. 4, 1887, or in the act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2, 1890, or in any act amendatory of either of said acts, shall hereafter apply to foreign commerce or shall prohibit any act or any contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, provided that such restraint be reasonable, or shall hereafter authorize imprisonment or forfeiture of property as punishment for any violation of such acts, except for perjury or contempt of court.

The better opinion seems to be that if this bill should become law the interstate commerce act would be nullified completely, and that even the trust act would lose much of its present value as a check upon monopoly.

The attorney general points out several grave objections to it. In the first place, it permits *any* combination in relation to foreign trade, and this is not only discriminative but dangerous, as it would offend foreign nations and encourage retaliatory measures. In the second place, the bill does not distinguish between ordinary trusts or industrial combinations that rest on mere financial power, and quasi-public corporations that have received special franchises and privileges from the government. Mr. Knox would apply the "rule of reasonableness" to the former species, but he holds that there is no necessity or warrant for applying it to the latter. The bill, he says, would effect the undoing of much of the remedial legislation of the last two decades, especially the railroad and interstate commerce legislation, which was enacted at the demand of the western and northwestern states.

It is generally believed that congress will ignore the whole subject and maintain the *status quo*. The time is not ripe for trust legislation of the Foraker bill sort, even from the standpoint of those who favor it in principle. Besides, this year being a national election year, the practical politicians are determined to let every contentious subject severely alone. The present session of congress is spoken of as a do-nothing session. Neither party is willing to furnish campaign ammunition to the other.



REAR ADMIRAL
WALKER
Of the New Panama
Canal Commission.

The Death of Senator Hanna

Last fall Senator Hanna won a remarkable victory in his state, Ohio. He had managed the Republican campaign and had led his party to a brilliant triumph. The legislature was overwhelmingly Republican and Mr. Hanna's reelection to the senate, without opposition, was assured. But the labor of the campaign overtaxed his waning strength (he had for months complained of ill health) and he told his intimate friends that he should be unable to direct another great contest. Urged by many to become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, his response was that he might not, if nominated and elected, live to be inaugurated.

The senator died of an attack of typhoid fever, which in his enfeebled condition he was unable to resist, on February 15. His passing away elicited demonstrations of sorrow and regret and tributes of appreciation of his character and services such as fall to the lot of few public men so strongly and peculiarly identified with partisan activity. Democrats mourned as sincerely as Republicans, though no man ever fought their party more strenuously than did Senator Hanna in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Business men, politicians, labor leaders, divines and professional men unite in declaring Mr. Hanna's death to have caused a severe loss to the nation and to the senate. All speak of his honesty, his simplicity, his modesty and candor, and his devotion to the welfare of the country as he understood it.

Mr. Hanna's political career was an unusual one. He entered politics late in life, when past middle age by a considerable space of time. He had been a successful manufacturer, investor and promoter, and when in 1895 he appeared on the national scene as the friend and champion of Mr. McKinley, then a candidate for the presidency, few knew him. It was not

without opposition and distrust that he was made chairman of the national committee.

In the McKinley-Bryan campaign of '96 Mr. Hanna was the worst-abused politician in the country. The anti-Hanna cartoons are still remembered. He was pictured as the personification of aggressive plutocracy, as the foe of labor, the representative of trusts and monopolies. This view of him, it is conceded, was not confined to political enemies. Later, when he was elected United States senator, it was charged that money had procured his election, and that he had no fitness for that high position. He was called an intruder by statesmen of the old school.

Very little of the early prejudice survived the second McKinley-Bryan campaign. It disappeared from public discussion shortly after that contest, and no trace of it was visible at the time of his death. Senator Hanna had become a leader in the industrial peace and arbitration movement. He had won the respect and confidence of the miners, the American Federation of Labor and the workmen generally. He had declared himself a believer in trades unions and in agreements with them. He had said that he would rather establish right relations between employer and employed than be president. All this had served to change the general estimate of his character. There is little doubt that had his health permitted it he would have announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination. He was the leader of the anti-Roosevelt element of the party, and his power and popularity were unquestionably great. He was a Republican of the McKinley type, and opposed what he regarded as radical tendencies within his party. He was not in sympathy with anti-trust agitation and legislation, and advocated the building up of a merchant marine by means of liberal subsidies. His death will have far-reaching effects in more than one direction.

Racial Composition of the American People

CITY LIFE, CRIME AND POVERTY

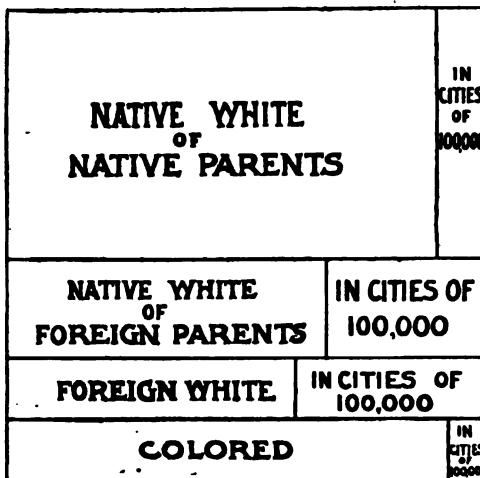
BY JOHN R. COMMONS

STATISTICS are considered by many people as dry and uninteresting, and the fact that a book or magazine article is statistical is a warning that it should not be read, or that the statistical paragraphs should be passed over for the narrative and historical parts. This is a dilettante and lazy attitude to take, and especially so in the study of social subjects, for in these subjects it is only statistics that tell us the true proportions and relative importance of our facts. The study of statistics leads us to a study of social causes and forces, and when we see that in the year 1790 three per cent of our population lived in cities and in the year 1900 thirty-three per cent lived in cities of 8,000 population and over, we are aroused to the importance of making a serious inquiry into the reasons for this growth of cities and the effects of city life on the future of democracy and the welfare of the nation. More impressive to the student of race problems becomes the inquiry when we realize that while one-fifth of our entire population lives in the thirty-eight cities of 100,000 population and over, two-fifths of our foreign-born population, one third of our native offspring of foreign parents and only one-tenth of our people of native parentage live in such cities. That is to say, the tendency of the foreign-born towards great cities is four times as great, and the tendency of the children of foreign parents is three and one-third times as great, as that of the colonial and older native stock.

These proportions appear in the accompanying table and diagram:

POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND LARGE CITIES: 1900

Total for United States.	In U. S.		In 38 cities of 100,000 population and over.	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per cent of total of corresponding class.
Population.....	75,994,575	100.0	14,808,347	18.7
Native white, native parents.....	40,958,816	53.9	4,245,817	30.3
Native white, foreign parents.....	15,637,063	20.6	5,280,186	33.2
Foreign white.....	10,213,817	13.4	3,973,324	30.7
Negroes.....	8,833,994	11.6	668,324	7.6
Indians and Mongolians.....	351,385	.5	32,696	0.3



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1900

If we present the matter in another form in order to show the full extent of foreign influence in our great cities, we have the following diagram which shows that

This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full set, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).

Colonial Race Elements (October).

The Negro (November).

Immigration During the Nineteenth Century (December and January).

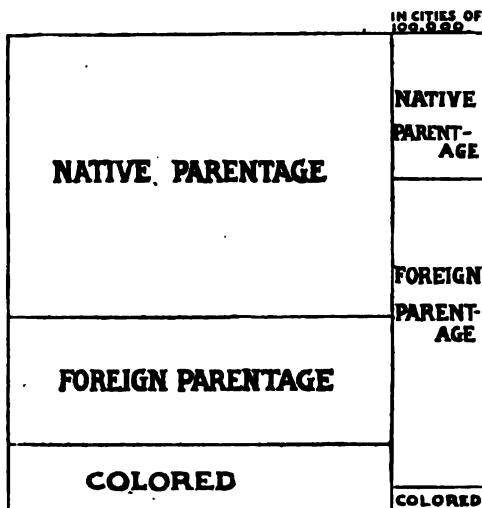
Industry (February).

Social and Industrial Problems (March).

City Life, Crime and Poverty (April).

Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

59 per cent of the population outside, and only 30 per cent of the population within, these cities is of native parentage, while 27 per cent of the population outside, and 65 per cent of the population within, these cities is of foreign parentage. The census enumeration carries us back only to the parents, but if we had knowledge of the grandparents we should probably find that the immigrant element of the nineteenth century contributed a goodly portion of those set down as of native parentage.



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN CITIES, 1900

Still more significant becomes the comparison when we take each of these cities separately, as is done in the chart on page 117 reproduced from the Statistical Atlas of the Twelfth Census.

Here it appears that the extreme is reached in the textile manufacturing city of Fall River, where but 14 per cent of the population is of native extraction while in the two greatest cities, New York and Chicago, the proportion is 21 per cent, and the only large cities with a predominance of the native element are St. Joseph, Columbus, Indianapolis and Kansas City, with Denver equally divided. As already stated grandparents would still further diminish the native element.

If we carry our comparison down to the 160 cities of 25,000 population we shall find that in such cities is one half of the

foreign-born population* and we shall also see marked differences among the races. At one extreme, three-fourths of those born in Russia, mainly Jews, live in these principal cities, and at the other extreme, one-fifth of the Norwegians. The other Scandinavian countries and the Welsh and Swiss have about one-third, while the English and Scotch are two-fifths, Germany, Austria, Bohemia and Poland, one-half to three-fifths, Ireland and Italy nearly two-thirds.

Individual cities suggest striking comparisons. In New York the census shows 785,000 persons of German descent, a number equal to nearly one-half the population of Berlin, and larger than that of any other German city, and larger even than the native element in New York (737,477). New York has nearly twice as many Irish (710,510) as Dublin, nearly as many Jews as Warsaw, half as many Italians as Rome, and 50,000 to 150,000 first and second generations from Scotland, Hungary, Poland, Austria and England:† Chicago has more Germans than Dresden, one-third as many Bohemians as Prague, one-half as many Irish as Belfast, one-half as many Scandinavians as Stockholm.‡

This influx of population to our cities, the most characteristic and significant movement of the present generation, has additional significance when we classify it according to the motives of those who seek the cities, whether industrial or parasitic. The transformation from agriculture to manufactures and transportation has designated city occupations as the opportunities for quick and speculative accumulation of wealth, and in the cities the energetic, ambitious and educated classes congregate. From the farms of the American stock the sons leave a humdrum existence for the uncertain but magnificent rewards of industrialism. These become the business men, the heads of great enterprises, and the millionaires whose example hypnotizes the imagination of the farm lads throughout the

*Twelfth Census, I, clxxvi.

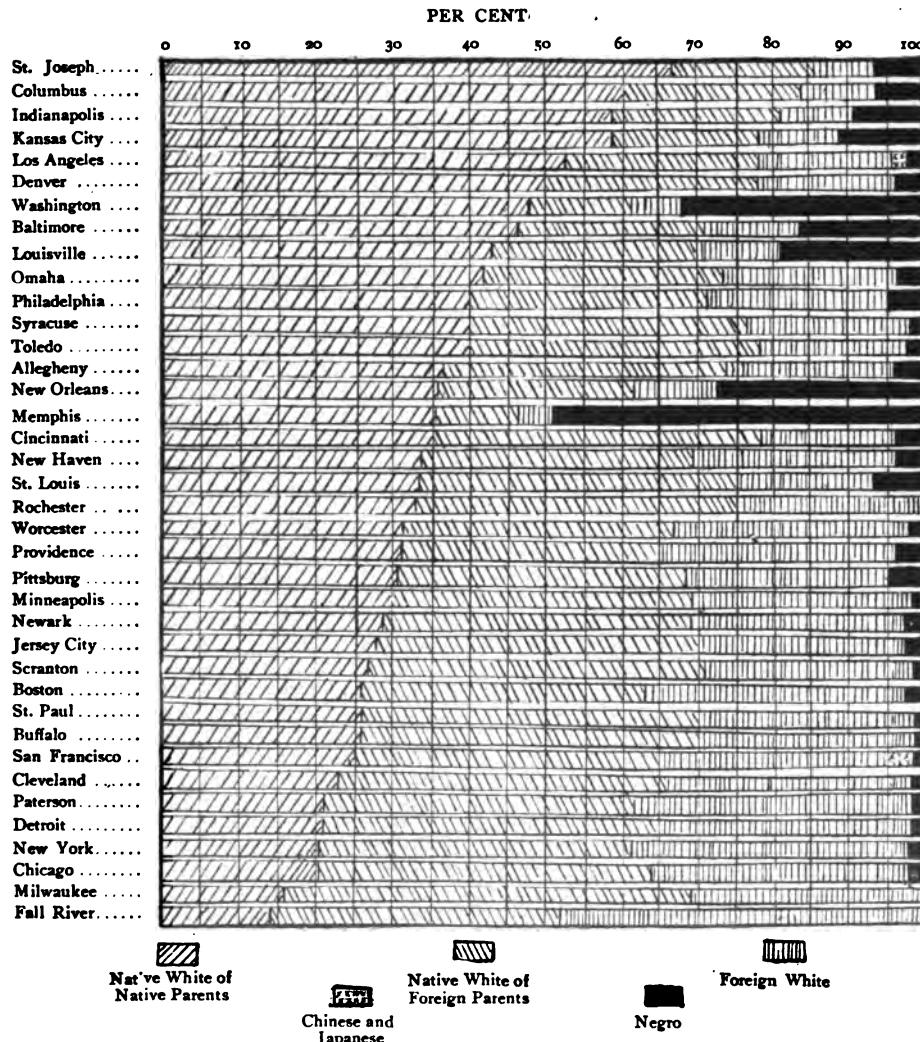
†See *Federation*, June 1902, page 40.

‡See Twelfth Census, vol. I, pages 878-881.

land. Many of them find their level in clerical and professional occupations, but they escape the manual toil which to them is the token of subordination. These manual portions are the peculiar province of the foreign immigrant, and foreign immigration is mainly a movement from the farms of Europe to the cities of America. The high wages of the American industries and occupations which radiate from American cities are to them the magnet which fortune seeking is to the American born. The cities, too, furnish that choice of employers and that easy reliance on charitable and friendly assistance which is so necessary to the indigent laborer looking for work,

Thus it is that those races of immigrants the least self-reliant or forehanded, like the Irish and the Italians, seek the cities in greater proportions than those sturdy races like the Scandinavians, English, Scotch and Germans. The Jew, also, coming from the cities of Europe, seeks American cities by the very reason of his racial distaste for agriculture, and he finds there in his coreligionists the necessary assistance for a beginning in American livelihood.

At this point we gradually pass over from the industrial motives of city influx to the parasitic motives. The United Hebrew Charities of New York have asserted that one-fourth of the Jews of that city are



CONSTITUENTS OF THE POPULATION OF CITIES OF MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1900

applicants for charity, and the other charitable societies make similar estimates for the population at large. These estimates must certainly be exaggerated and a careful analysis of their methods of keeping statistics will surely moderate such startling statements, but we must accept them as the judgment of those who have the best means of knowing the conditions of poverty and pauperism in the metropolis. However exaggerated, they indicate an alarming extent of abject penury brought on by immigration, for it is mainly the immigrant and the children of the immigrant who swell the ranks of this indigent element in our great cities.

Those who are poverty-stricken are not necessarily parasitic, but they occupy that intermediate stage between the industrial and the parasitic classes from which either of these classes may be recruited. If through continued poverty they become truly parasitic, then they pass over to the ranks of the criminal, the pauper, the vicious, the indolent and the vagrant, who, like the industrial class, seek the cities.

The dangerous effects of city life on immigrants and the children of immigrants cannot be too strongly emphasized. This country can absorb millions of all races from Europe and can raise them and their descendants to relatively high standards of American citizenship in so far as it can find places for them on the farms, but the cities of this country not only do not raise them but are themselves dragged down to a low level by the parasitic and dependent conditions which they foster among the immigrant element.

CRIME

This fact is substantiated by a study of criminal and pauper statistics. Great caution is needed in this line of inquiry, especially since the eleventh census promulgated most erroneous inferences from the statistics compiled under its direction. It was contended by the census authorities that for each million of the foreign-born population there were 1,768 prisoners,

while for each million of the native born there were only 898 prisoners, thus showing a tendency to criminality of the foreign born twice as great as that of the white native born. This inference was possible through oversight of the important fact that prisoners are recruited mainly from adults, and that the proportion of foreign-born adults to the foreign-born population is much greater than that of the native-born adults to the native population. (See Chapter VI, CHAUTAUQUAN, February, 1904.) If comparison be made of the number of male prisoners with the number of males of voting age, the proportions are materially different and more accurate, as follows:

NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS

Per million of voting population 1890.—	
United States (Omitting "unknown").	
Native white, native parents.....	2,282
Native white, foreign parents.....	6,742
Native white, total.....	3,145
Foreign white.....	3,270
Negro	12,819

While the foreign born show greater criminality than the total native born, this table shows that instead of being twice as great, it is barely five per cent greater when comparison is made with the entire class of adults from whom criminals are drawn. This inference harmonizes with our general observations of the immigrants, namely, that they belong to the industrial classes, and that our immigration laws are designed to exclude criminals.

But this analysis brings out a fact far more significant than any yet adverted to, viz., that the native-born children of immigrants show a proportion of criminality more than twice as great as that of the foreign born themselves, and nearly three times as great as that of the children of native parents.

This significant fact is further brought out, and with it the obverse of the census mistake above referred to, when we examine the census inferences respecting juvenile criminals. The census calculations show that there are 250 juvenile offenders for every million of the native-born population

and only 159 such offenders for every million of the foreign-born population, but if we remember that the number of foreign-born children is small, and then proceed to compare the number of boys who are offenders with the number of boys of school age, rather than with the number of persons of all ages, we shall have the following results, confining our attention to the North Atlantic states where juvenile reformatories are more liberally provided than in other sections:

MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Per million of male population of school age (5-20 years) North Atlantic states: 1890. (Omitting "unknown.")

Native white, native parents	855
Native white, foreign parents	2,740
Foreign white	2,252
Colored.....	10,925

This table throws a very different light on the situation, for it shows that the tendency towards crime among juveniles, instead of being less for the foreign born than for the native born, is nearly three times as great as that of the children of American parentage, and that the tendency among native children of foreign parentage is more than three times as great as that among children of American parents.

This amazing criminality of the children of immigrants is almost wholly a product of city life, and it follows directly upon the incapacity of immigrant parents to control their children under city conditions. The boys especially, at an early age, lose respect for their parents, who cannot talk the language of the community, and who are ignorant and helpless in the whirl of the struggle for existence, and are shut up during the daytime in shops and factories. On the streets and alleys, and in their gangs and in the schools the children evade parental discipline, and for them the home is practically non-existent. Says a well-informed student of race problems in New York,* "Example after example might be given of tenement house families in which the parents—industrious peasant laborers—

have found themselves disgraced by idle and vicious grown sons and daughters. Cases taken from the records of charitable societies almost at random show these facts again and again."

Far different is it with those foreigners who settle in country districts where their



A POLISH JEWESS

Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

children are under their constant oversight and, while the youngsters are learning the ways of America, they are also held by their parents to industrious habits. Children of such immigrants become substantial citizens, while children of the same race brought up in the cities become a recruiting constituency for hoodlums, vagabonds and criminals.

The reader must have observed in the preceding statistical estimates the startling preëminence of the Negro in the ranks of criminals. His proportion of prisoners for adult males seems to be five times as great as that of the native stock, and nearly twice as great as that of foreign parentage, while for boys his portion in the North Atlantic states is eleven times as great as that of the corresponding native stock, and nearly

*Kate Holladay Claghorn, "The Tenement House Problem," vol. II, page 78.



TYPES OF ALIENS AWAITING ADMISSION AT ELLIS ISLAND STATION

Report of the Commissioner of Immigration, 1903.

four times as great as that of foreign parentage.

The Negro perhaps suffers by way of discrimination in the number of arrests and convictions compared with the whites, yet it is significant that in proportion to total numbers the Negro prisoners in the northern states are nearly twice as many as in the southern states, reaching the enormous proportion of 20,000 to the million of voting age in the North Atlantic states, but standing at less than 12,000 in the southern states. Here again city life works its degenerating effects, for the northern Negroes are congregated mainly in towns and cities, while the southern Negroes remain in the country.

Did space permit, it would prove an interesting quest to follow the several races through the various classes of crimes, noting the relative seriousness of their offenses, and paying attention to the female offenders. Collateral studies of this kind may advantageously be pursued in the books referred to below. Only one class of offenses can here be noted in detail, namely, that of public intoxication. Although classed as a crime, this offense borders on

pauperism and the mental diseases, and its extreme prevalence indicates that the race in question is not overcoming the degenerating effects of competition and city life. Statistics from Massachusetts seem to show that drunkenness prevails to the greatest extent in the order of preëminence among the Irish, Welsh, English and Scotch, and least among the Portuguese, Italians, Germans, Poles and Jews. The Italians owe their prominence in the lists of prisoners to their crimes of violence and very slightly to intoxication, though the latter is increasing among them. In the southern states the ravages of drink among the Negroes have been so severe and accompanied with such outbreaks of violence that the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic has been carried farther than in any other section of the country. Probably three-fourths of the southern Negroes live in prohibition counties, and were it not for the paternal restrictions imposed by such laws the downward course of the Negro race would doubtless have outrun considerably the speed it has actually attained.

Besides the crimes which spring from racial tendencies, there is a peculiar class

of crimes springing largely from race prejudice and hatred. These are lynchings and mob violence. The United States presents the paradox of a nation where respect for law and constitutional forms has won most signal triumphs, yet where concerted violations of law have been most widespread. By a queer inversion of thought a crime committed jointly by many is not a crime but a vindication of justice, just as a crime committed by authority of a nation is not a crime but a virtue. Such crimes have not been continuous but have arisen at times out of acute racial antagonisms. The Knownothing agitation of 1840 to 1855, which prevailed among religious and patriotic Americans, was directed against the newly arrived flood of immigrants from Europe and Asia, and was marked by a state of lawlessness and mob rule such as had never before existed, especially in the cities of Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Baltimore.* These subsided or changed their object under the oncoming slavery crisis, and the Civil War itself was a grand resort to violence by the South on a question of race domination. Beginning again with the Kuklux and White-cap uprisings in the seventies, mob rule drove the Negroes back to a condition of subordination, but the lawless spirit then engendered has continued to show itself in the annual lynching of one hundred to two hundred Negroes suspected or convicted of the more heinous crimes.† Nor has this crime of the mob been restricted to the South, but it has spread to the North, and has become almost the accepted code of procedure throughout the land wherever Negroes are heinously accused. In the northern instances this mob vengeance is sometimes wreaked on the entire race, for in the North the Negro is more assertive and defends his accused brother. But in the South the mob usually stops with vengeance on the individual guilty or sup-

posedly guilty, since the race in general is already cowed.

Other races suffer at the hands of mobs, such as the Chinese in Wyoming and California at the hands of American mine workers, Italians in Louisiana and California at



A POLISH WOMAN

Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

the hands of citizens and laborers, Slovaks and Poles in Latimer, Pennsylvania, at the hands of a mob militia. With the rise of organized labor these race riots and militia shootings are increasing in number, and they often grow out of the efforts of older races of workmen to drive newer and backward races from their jobs, or the efforts of employers to destroy newly formed unions of these immigrant races. Many strikes are accompanied by an incipient race war where employers are endeavoring to make substitution, one race for another, of Irish, Germans, native whites, Italians, Negroes, Poles, and so on. Even the long series of crimes against the Indians, to which the term "A Century of Dishonor" seems to have attached itself without protest, must be looked upon as the mob spirit of a superior race bent on despoiling a despised and inferior race. That the frenzied spirit

*See John B. McMaster, "The Riotous Career of the Knownothings," *Forum*, July, 1894, page 524.

†See *International Quarterly*, September, 1903, article on "Lynching," by J. B. Bishop.

of the mob, whether in strikes, panicky militia, Indian slaughter, or civil war, should so often have blackened the face of a nation sincerely dedicated to law and order is one of the penalties paid for experimenting on a problem of political and economic equality with material marked by extreme racial inequality.

POVERTY AND PAUPERISM

Prior to the year 1875 the laws of the United States imposed no prohibition upon the immigration of paupers from foreign countries, and not until the federal government took from the states the administration of the law in 1891 did the prohibitions of the existing law become reasonably effective. Since that year there have been annually debarred as likely to become public charges 431 to 5,812 arrivals, the latter number being debarred in the year 1903. In addition to those debarred at landing, there have been annually returned within one year after landing, 177 to 637 immigrants, who had meantime become public charges. From these statements it will be seen that, prior to 1891, it was possible and quite probable that many thousand paupers and prospective paupers were admitted by the immigration authorities, and consequently the proportion of paupers among the foreign born, as shown by the census of 1890 (the latest census covering the subject), was probably larger than that which will be shown by succeeding censuses. In the earlier years systematic arrangements were in force in foreign countries, especially Great Britain, to assist in the deportation of paupers to the United States, and therefore it is not surprising that, apart from race characteristics, there should have come to this country larger numbers of Irish paupers than those from any other nationality. The Irish in the United States, and, in a lesser degree the English and Scotch, have incurred an undeserved obloquy through their preëminence in the pauper records, because, during the period of their greatest migration, our laws had not yet been enacted and enforced for

the exclusion of paupers. Taking, however, the census reports for 1890, and confining our attention to the North Atlantic states, where children are generally provided for in separate establishments, we have the following as the relative extent of pauperism among males:

MALE PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES

Per million voting population, North Atlantic States, 1890.

Native white, native parents	2,096
Native white, foreign parents	1,782
Foreign white.....	4,653
Colored	5,067

Here we see the counterpart of the estimates on crime, for the natives of foreign parentage show a smaller proportion of paupers than the natives of native parentage, while the foreign born themselves show double the relative amount of pauperism of the native element, and the colored paupers are two and one-half times the native stock.

The census of 1890 also furnishes data for computations which would show the contributions of the different races and nationalities to the insane asylums and all benevolent institutions. In all cases it appears that the foreign born and the Negroes exceed the native classes in their burden on the public. A state like New York suffers under this burden far beyond its just proportion, and, to take the matter of insanity, with one-fourth of the population and one-third of the voters foreign born, one-half of the insane supported by the state of New York are foreign born. In New York City in the year 1900, of 2,936 inmates of almshouses only 564 were born in this country. When the permanent census bureau and the bureau of immigration, under authority recently granted, shall have made their reports on these important subjects it will be possible to form more accurate judgments than the present scattered and defective statistics allow. Especially are we ignorant of the extent of outdoor pauperism, that is, the paupers who are aided in their homes and not in public or private institutions. That this exceeds



UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION STATION, ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR

Report of the Commissioner of Immigration, 1903.

the institutional element is altogether probable, and, judging from the reports of charitable associations in various cities, much the greater portion of this class of poverty and pauperism is foreign by birth. There are two reports of the Department of Labor of great value and significance incidentally bearing on this subject, one of them showing for the Italians in Chicago their industrial and social conditions. According to this report the average earnings of Italians in that city in 1896 were \$6.41 per week for men and \$2.11 per week for women, and the average time unemployed by the wage-earning element was over seven months. In another report of the Department of Labor it appears that the slum population of the cities of Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia in 1893 was unemployed three months each year. With wages one dollar a day and employment only five months during the year it is marvelous that the Italians of Chicago, during the late period of depression, were not thrown in great numbers upon public relief. Yet, with the strict administration of the exclusion laws, leading to the deportation of over 2,000 Italians in 1903 as liable to

become public charges, it is likely that the immigrants of that race, although low in poverty and standards of living, are fairly well screened of actual paupers.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

- I. Immigration and Cities.
 1. Pauperism of immigrants and their children in large cities compared with rural districts.
 2. Motives leading to city immigration: Industrial.
Parasitic.
 3. Effects of city life on immigrants.
- II. Crime and Immigration.
 1. Adult male criminals compared with males of voting ages, by nativity and parentage.
 2. Juvenile male criminals compared with boys of school age, by nativity and parentage.
 3. Effects of city life on crime among second generation of immigrants.
 4. Negro criminals
 5. Public intoxication.
 6. Mobs and race conflicts.
- III. Poverty and Pauperism.
 1. Improvement in immigration laws and restrictions.
 2. The extent of immigrant pauperism compared with that of other classes.
 3. Poverty of Italians.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What do the statistics show as to the proportion of native and foreign-born in our large cities?
2. What proportion of the total population live in these cities?
3. What additional facts do we get from an examination of these cities separately?
4. What do we find on examining the statistics of the cities of above 25,000 population?
5. How do the different elements of the foreign population of New York and Chicago compare with old world cities?
6. Show why the cities attract both the native and foreign population.
7. What results follow from the large amount of poverty among immigrants in the cities?
8. How does crime among the foreign-born adults compare with that among the native born?
9. What is true as to crime among the descendants of these foreign-born immigrants?
10. How does city life tend to demoralize the children of foreigners more than those of native birth?
11. How does crime among the Negroes compare with that among the whites?
12. How are the different races in this country affected by the drink evil?
13. What caused the outbreak of the mob spirit in 1840-55?
14. Aside from the Negro, what races have been the object of mob violence in this country, and why?
15. How recently has the United States undertaken to prevent pauper immigration?
16. What do the statistics show as to the actual results of such restriction?
17. Why have the English, Irish and Scotch become especially prominent in the pauper records?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What proportion of the population of New York live in tenements?
2. Who was Colonel Waring and what was his service to this country?
3. In what provisions for the public health and pleasure does Boston lead the other cities of this country?
4. To what countries are we indebted for Jacob Riis, Carl Schurz, Theodore Thomas, Louis Agassiz, James McCosh, John Ericsson, H. H. Boyesen, John Muir.

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Reading Journey in the Border- lands of the United States

THE BAHAMAS AND THE CARIBBEES

BY AMOS KIDDER FISKE, A. M.

Author of "The West Indies" in "The Story of the Nations."

PROPERLY to make a tour of the West Indies while sitting in one's library or by the fireside, it must be divided into two separate journeys, and there must be variations from the conventional lines of travel, whether by the regular trading vessels or by popular excursion trips. The best way of making it would be with a comfortably equipped yacht in which one could wander from accessible port to port at will, and take his own time and his own way. This can only be done, as a matter of fact, by a favored few, but with proper guidance it may be done in imagination, not without pleasure and profit. Events have taken Cuba and Porto Rico out of the more romantic and picturesque relation of the American archipelago and given them a different political and commercial aspect from the rest. A journey to these has a character and interest of its own and should be separately taken, with incidental visits, perhaps, to the others of the Greater Antilles, Jamaica and Santo Domingo, which are out of the beaten track. To give unity and a certain harmony of purpose to the present journey, it will be confined to the Bahamas and the Caribbees, with a mere glance at the others in passing, and we will take such science and history as will serve our purpose as we go along, after a preliminary glance over the field.

Students of the physical geography of the region have come to the conclusion that this long range of islands is made up of the remnants of a continental bridge, which in long ages past connected the eastern shores of North and South America with a continuous but variegated surface above the water, while the present connecting isthmus was below the ocean level, and the deep basin of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, so far as it was under water at all, was an inlet from the Pacific instead of the Atlantic.

It was here, as everybody knows, that Columbus brought up on his way to the riches of the Orient by a western passage over the newly ascertained rotundity of the earth, first touching land in the Bahamas and establishing his only colony on the north coast of Santo Domingo, whence he wandered among the islands on his various voyages, never learning his proximity to a great continent hitherto unknown to Europe, and dying in the faith that he had really reached the Indies on the other side of the globe.

Pope Alexander VI assumed to divide the earth into halves by a line a hundred leagues west of the Azores and to grant to Spain all the heathen lands to the west of his imaginary partition, while Portugal was to hold all to the east. It was on this infallible authority that Spain laid exclusive

This paper is the eighth in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By

Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson,

D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin

Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson

(January.)

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker,
U. S. N. (February).

Panama and Its Neighbors. By Gilbert H.
Grosvenor (March).

The Bahamas and the Caribbees. By Amos
Kidder Fiske (April).

Cuba and Porto Rico: Cuba, by Capt. Mathew
Hanna; Porto Rico, by Dr. Samuel M. Lind-
say (May).

claim to all the West Indies and the adjacent shores. When the spirit of discovery and adventure was awakened in Holland and England the validity of this claim was disputed, and when there were wars with Spain ruthless poaching upon her preserves

the coasts of Guinea and Coromanti and transporting them like cattle. In this nefarious traffic one Hawkins, a naval officer, attained unsavory celebrity, but it did not prevent his being knighted as Sir John and standing high on the roll of British naval heroes.

Other roving traders of England, Holland and France sought profit in the Indies of the West by bringing out things to sell and getting treasures to carry away. But all such traffic was treated as contraband by Spanish authorities, and this caused it to degenerate into smuggling and piracy. Some refugees on a little island off the west coast of Haiti engaged in supplying these clandestine traders with food, and from a smoked viand called "boucan" they became known as boucaniers, or buccaneers. When the Spaniards broke up their traffic, these wild cowboys took to the water and became marauders and freebooters. They attacked Spanish settlements on shore and Spanish vessels at sea for the purpose of robbery and revenge, and lurked among the smaller islands with their booty. Then came the privateers, when England, France or Holland was at war with Spain, as one or another usually was, with letters of marque to make reprisals upon Spanish commerce. Chief among these were Hawkins and Drake and the French corsair, Jacques Cassard. and there was little to distinguish their exploits from piracy.

Early in the seventeenth century the Spanish right of possession where there was no occupation was boldly disputed, and English, French and Dutch began to colonize in the smaller islands, the Bahamas and the Caribbees, and to quarrel and fight over their possession. At the same time they were trying to get a foothold on the South American coast. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Guiana about the beginning of the seventeenth century and hesitated over taking possession of Trinidad, where he seized the Spanish town of San Josef, but he sailed away to the north and never came back. The first attempt at English colonizing in the islands, in spite of Spain, was made by



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

followed from various quarters. For the first hundred years after Columbus she was not much disturbed by enemies from Europe, but her settlements were confined to the shores of the Greater Antilles, while adventurous spirits sought gold in the interior and penetrated the coasts of Mexico and South America. The mild natives of the northern islands, the Arawaks, were exterminated in the unavailing effort to make them work as slaves, while the fierce Caribs of the south resisted every effort to seize their lands. This brought African slavery in to develop plantations, which accounts for the greater part of the present population. The Portuguese were the first to bring slaves to supply the needs of Spanish colonists, buying them of Moors in Northern Africa; but this was also the first trade in which Englishmen engaged with the islands, and they made it more enterprising and profitable by kidnapping the Negroes on

Sir Thomas Warner in 1624 on the island of St. Christopher, or St. Kitts, as it came to be irreverently called, but having trouble with the Caribs he permitted a French adventurer named Esnambuc to help him hold it, which led to quarrels over its possession. The French, however, were finally driven away. The Dutch took possession of St. Eustatius and Saba in the Northern Caribbees, as well as Curaçao and the neighboring islands off the coast of South America, and Dutch smugglers and French corsairs divided St. Martin between them.

The English gradually extended their sway among the smaller islands in the north, and laid early claim to all the Bahamas and to Barbados in the south, which was widely separated from the archipelago. The French busied themselves more in the south, contending with the Caribs for Guadalupe, Martinique and some of the other islands, but the English got hold of Dominica and St. Lucia, while St. Vincent was long left to the natives, and Spain was undisturbed in Trinidad, which lay close to Venezuela. In Cromwell's time the English wrested Jamaica from Spain. A trading company took St. Thomas, which had a magnificent harbor, and made it a center for its operations. This came under the control of Denmark, which afterwards acquired Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, and St. John by purchase. These were a sort of neutral ground in the long squabbles that followed between the English, French and Dutch, Spain making little attempt to vindicate her extravagant claims.

During the wars of the eighteenth century, there was much fighting over the possession of various islands, and some of them changed hands several times, but ownership was finally fixed by treaty early in the nineteenth century. There were some notable naval battles and many exciting incidents before this was accomplished. Meantime buccaneering had been suppressed, privateering had been abandoned as not compatible with civilized warfare, and piracy died out. But the plantation system developed with slave labor, and fortunes were made,

chiefly in sugar and rum. There were fine estates and lordly mansions on some of the islands, but the income went largely to support absentee owners in extravagance in London and Paris. All this was made possible by the toil of wretched slaves who were often barbarously treated by overseers and drivers. Early in the last century English philanthropy began an agitation that led first to the abolition of the slave trade and then to the emancipation of slaves. After this the plantation system declined, fortunes ceased to be made in the islands, the luxury and cruelty subsided and the romance faded from West Indian history; but much of the picturesque was left in the life of the people, while the glories of tropical nature were unimpaired.

Now we are prepared to go down to the islands with enough knowledge to take intelligent note of particular scenes and incidents of the past on the way, while giving more attention to their present aspect. First we come



WEST INDIAN AMAZONS

upon the Bahamas, the northern part of which lies off the coast of Florida. A sunken table-land stretches under water from the verge of the continent some two hundred miles eastward, where there is a precipitous declivity, into the depths of the Atlantic. It extends about seven hundred miles southward to the deep channels that separate it from the transverse ridge of the Greater Antilles. This is of uneven surface, with valleys and gorges and dark caverns in which aquatic monsters lurk, and on the

higher parts the islands have been mostly built up by coral polyps working, or rather growing and perishing, for ages, the forces of the atmosphere and the sun slowly covering them with soil and vegetation. There



BACK STREET WITH OPEN SEWER

are hundreds of projecting rocks and islets and a few inhabited areas. There is no great variety of animal life on the land or in the air, but here and there is a rich profusion of fruits and flowers. The Bahamas form a British crown colony, and the center of its life is at Nassau on the little island of New Providence, because this happens to lie upon a deep channel across the submerged table-land and to have the only harbor in the whole group that will admit vessels of more than nine feet draught. The island contains a fourth of all the inhabitants of the Bahamas, and two-thirds of these are concentrated in the capital city of the colony.

The population consists largely of Negroes, the descendants of slaves, but there are white colonists here and there, on Great Bahama, Great Abaca and few other islands, the progeny of settlers from Great Britain or of loyalists who left the southern states after the Revolution. Though the British took possession early in the seventeenth century and held it continuously, all efforts at colonization failed until near the end of the eighteenth. In the long interval the islands were left the most of the time to solitude and desolation, and became the occasional haunt of smugglers and wreckers.

The redoubtable pirate, Edward Teach, known to romantic story as "Blackbeard," made his headquarters at New Providence, where he not only preyed upon the traffic of Spain, going and coming below the islands to and from the Antilles and "the main," but made depredations upon that of the English colonies until the governor of Virginia put a price upon his shaggy head and succeeded in capturing it. The scattered settlements grew slowly and quietly in the last century until our Civil War, when a little feverish life was infused into them by the new form of clandestine traffic known as blockade-running. For that Nassau became an active and flourishing base, but it afterwards subsided into dulness until it became a popular winter resort for people from the States, with occasional wayfarers from abroad. The summers are wet and depressing, but in winter the mild and sunny climate makes it a paradise for those whose throats and lungs cannot bear the harsh weather of the North. There they can luxuriate in the soft sunshine and the tepid waters and feast upon luscious fruits, which afford the chief traffic of the place.

All traffic among the islands centers at Nassau, collected by rude craft sailed or paddled by Negroes, and besides fruits



A SPANISH-AMERICAN STREET

there are sponges, shells, coral and a few other products which are taken up at Nassau by the trading vessels. This is a well-built town of 15,000 inhabitants and has its picturesque side, but apart from its gay



ON WATLING ISLAND, THE LANDING PLACE OF COLUMBUS

and grinning blacks and its official coterie, it has, at least in winter, the aspect of a health and pleasure resort, where life passes lazily but comfortably.

As we go on our way southward we recall again that Columbus first touched western land on an island upon the eastern verge of this group, which he called San Salvador. During the long period of Spanish neglect and English desolation, the name and island were both lost, but it is believed to have been that now called Watling. We may also remember that Ponce de Leon later on came here from Porto Rico on his search for the fountain of youth, instead of which he found the arrows of death on the coast of Florida. As Columbus voyaged southward through the passages among these islands he made a few stops, but he was intent upon getting to the realm of the "Grand Khan of Cipango," which he thought was not far away. He believed he had found it when he touched the coast of Cuba, but not meeting with the expected welcome of the Oriental potentate he kept eastward along its northern shores, and that of another large island which he called

España, or "Little Spain." Upon that he planted his little colony of men while he hastened back to Spain to report his great discovery, and when he returned he gathered the forlorn remnant and with a party of newcomers made a permanent settlement which he called Isabella. We have not time for a prolonged visit to what was really the island of Columbus, but we cannot pass it without lingering for a moment. We must remember that in one of his absences his brother Bartholomew crossed the island and founded Santo Domingo, where his son Diego afterwards ruled as viceroy of Little Spain and built a palace and a church. There are relics of those old days still to be seen in the quaint but shabby capital of the so-called Republic of Santo Domingo. It was from here that Diego sent out colonists to take possession of Cuba, among whom were Hernando Cortez, afterwards the hero of the conquest of Mexico, and Bartolome Las Casas, who unavailingly deplored the cruelties by which the gentle Arawaks were crushed out.

From Isabella, Columbus made his first



HARBOR OF PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA

cruises westward, still searching for the elusive realm of the far East. On his later voyages he was forced to avoid his beloved island, which had been given over to another, afterwards to be restored to his son, and do his cruising independently, still on his futile search. The western end of the island came early into the possession of France and was afterwards the scene of bloody insurrections, in one of which the famous Toussaint L'Ouverture figures so conspicuously. There for nearly a century has been the Black Republic of Haiti, a travesty upon self-government and a series of bloody revolutions. Its shabby, tumble-down capital of Port-au-Prince would be worth visiting, just for a glimpse of the results of human incapacity ruling over incapable beings; but it is more cheerful merely to remember that not far away were the ancestral estates of Alexandre Dumas, and that the deep bay between Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Tiburon was the naval rendezvous of Bolivar in his liberating expeditions.

We cannot pass down the islands without just a backward glance at Jamaica, the Eng-

lish island that lies south of Cuba, for there are incidents in its history worth recalling, even if we cannot go so far out of our way to visit it. Jamaica is a verdant island of high mountains, deep valleys and spreading table-lands and plains, with a profusion of animal and vegetable life, and was the scene of stirring events in the old days. Spain did little with it, and in 1655 Cromwell sent out admirals Venables and Penn, father of the Quaker colonizer of Pennsylvania, to take it away. Port Royal on its south coast, where Kingston now is, became a center of the slave trade and of buccaneering, and was the resort of adventurers and desperate characters, where it was said that "more than royal opulence" was united with the "worst vices and lowest depravity that ever disgraced a seaport." It was overwhelmed with a direful calamity for its iniquities in 1692, when an earthquake wrecked the city and sank part of it below the waters, to be followed by a pestilence bred from the putrifying bodies of thousands of unburied dead. But Jamaica was long afterward the flourishing home of sugar plan-

tations and a scene of tropical splendor in the days of slavery. In recent times, with all its wealth of soil and climate and capacity for production, it has not prospered, because the white inhabitants are few, the offspring of slaves are numerous and indolent, and industries are not varied or skilfully managed. But Kingston is an interesting city of 40,000 people, and near it are notable botanical gardens. Over the island are many picturesque places, and in the highlands the climate is delightful and healthful. On the north shore much fruit is raised and shipped from Port Antonio, which only last year was so fiercely swept by a hurricane. This reminds us that hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes have done much to give excitement to life and interest to history in the West Indies.

But we must hasten back to resume our journey down the Caribbees. This string of islands, extending from the Virgins, east of Porto Rico, in a double line to Guadaloupe and thence in a single line to Trinidad, with Barbados lying a hundred miles off to the east of its lower section, is sometimes designated as the Lesser Antilles. Those which belong to Great Britain, down to and including Dominica, form the Leeward Islands colony, those below Martinique being the Windward Islands colony, while Barbados and

French St. Bartholomew and the French and Dutch St. Martin. Guadaloupe and some outlying small islands above Dominica, and Martinique below it, are French. The Windward group includes St. Lucia, St.



THE KINGSTON MARKET-PLACE, JAMAICA

Courtesy Keystone View Co. Copyrighted by B. L. Singley.

Vincent, Grenada and the Grenadines and Tobago.

Passing by our territory of Porto Rico and giving little heed to those rocky and desolate Virgins, which got their name from reminding Columbus of the ill-fated procession of St. Ursula, we will make our first call at St. Thomas. It was on his second voyage in 1493 that Columbus entered the archipelago between Dominica, which he sighted on Sunday but did not visit, and Guadaloupe and scattered holy names all the way up to the Virgins. St. Thomas is less than forty miles from Porto Rico, and owes its importance wholly to the splendid port of Charlotte Amalia about which most of the population is gathered. This is in a sheltered bay on the south side of the island, and the town with its red-tiled roofs rises in terraces within an amphitheater of mountains. Here was one of the refuges of buccaneers and pirates in the bad old days, and perhaps it is in memory of that that two towers on the neighboring heights are called Blackbeard and Bluebeard, though they



BAY AND HARBOR, PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA

Trinidad are each a colony by itself. Scattered in the former group are the Danish islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz, the Dutch St. Eustatius and Saba, the



CHARLOTTE AMALIA, ST. THOMAS

were built after the piratical times. As a neutral port in the hands of a Danish company this was a trading center during the wars and has always been a port of call for all kinds of craft going and coming. The place appears lively and picturesque on a casual stop, but it hardly invites a long stay. St. John is insignificant and Santa Cruz is a little out of the way unless one makes a special trip to it. It has a genial tropic climate and a rich soil, and once it derived prosperity from sugar and rum, but in recent times it has been rather languishing for lack of industry and its trade has declined. Its principal charm now is its rich gardens of fruits and flowers, the rank vegetation and densely wooded heights, for Christiansted and Fredericksted are slovenly towns and the rural residences are flimsy Negro huts.

Leaving aside the smaller English islands of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the French St. Bartholomew and the French-Dutch St. Martin, as of minor interest in such a hasty trip, we will make our next stop at the purely Dutch St. Eustatius, passing Saba on the way. These are at the head

of the line of volcanic peaks that rise out of the sea, and Saba is little more than a cone with its top blown off. It is 2,800 feet high and in the depression of the old crater at the top is the town of Bottom, where most of the inhabitants live. They climb up and down by a steep pathway appropriately called "the ladder," and do most of their transporting on their heads. There are about 2,000 of them, rosy-faced Dutch people and some darkies. They cultivate rich patches of ground around their lofty abode and have some mechanical trades, the chief of which, strangely enough, is building boats. St. Eustatius is larger and more accessible and has a huge central crater called the "punch bowl," from which a variegated surface of hill and vale slopes to the sea. In the old days it was one of the resorts of buccaneers and smugglers and later a center of considerable trade, more or less contrabrand, but nowadays it is chiefly visited from St. Kitts for its picturesque mountain scenery, the cliffs and gorges torn by volcano and earthquake and healed over with rich vegetation and brilliant flowers.



THE SANTO DOMINGO NAVY

As Columbus came on his second voyage, he is said to have given St. Christopher its name because the mountain which was its chief feature looked like a big elevation carrying a small one on its back, as his own patron saint carried the infant over the stream. It is here that Sir Thomas Warner made the first English settlement, and Esnambuc, after being worsted in a tussle with Spanish galleons and their escort, took refuge for repairs and joined him in driving out the Caribs. The English

d'Antilles," but they afterwards quarreled and fought over it until the English came out ahead. There used to be around the mountain slopes a broad belt of flourishing sugar plantations, which were sometimes swept by floods from Mt. Misery, but these flourish no more. The principal town retains the French name of Basse-terre, and in and about that the population, consisting largely of Negroes, chiefly centers, and lives mostly by raising fruit and trafficking with visitors. The town is picturesque, with its white houses and red roofs, its outlying gardens and verdant surroundings, and with its variegated population in which black predominates.

Passing Nevis, the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton, and Montserrat, we come to the French island of Guadeloupe, named for Santa Maria de Guadaloupe by Columbus. Somehow the French islands have a gayer aspect than those held by the English, and there is more varied shading of complexions among their people as well as a brighter mixture of colors in their attire. They seem also to have got along better without slavery, perhaps because no such sharp social and political distinction between the races has been insisted upon. Guadeloupe



STREET IN SANTO DOMINGO

and French at first divided the island between them, the former calling it the "Mother Colony" and the latter "Mere



TYPICAL BACK STREET IN A WEST INDIAN TOWN

possession of it in 1625, after an alleged discovery twenty years earlier, and it was so isolated from the scene of wars and tumult that their possession was never interrupted. It was almost covered with sugar plantations in the days of slavery and so fully occupied and cultivated when emancipation came that the Negroes had to keep on working, because they could get no land of their own and it was hard to get away. It cannot be said to have flourished in these latter days of cheap sugar, but it has got on, and has more of the aspect of modern civilization than most of the islands, with its Codrington College and its schools and churches. Bridgetown on Carlisle Bay is a center of considerable trade and a stopping place for British merchant and naval vessels. It is well built and has an attractive public square shaded with trees. Over the island there are some fine plantations worth visiting, where a generous hospitality is extended to the well accredited stranger.

We must finish our journey by a run to Trinidad, past Tobago, which is now regarded as the original of Robinson

Crusoe's island. Trinidad lies close in to the Venezuela coast, with the Gulf of Paria and connecting passages between. On his third voyage in 1498 Columbus took a southerly course and after a perilous passage sighted land afar off which seemed like three peaks blending into one. He named it the Trinity and made his way to it, going through a passage which he called the serpent's mouth into the Gulf of Paria on its western side, without knowing that a vast continent lay off to his left, to be "discovered" the next year by Amerigo Vespucci of Venice.

Trinidad remained in Spanish possession until about the end of the eighteenth century, when it was captured by the English, who have held it ever since. We have time only to take a glance at it. It is half as large as Porto Rico, and nearly square, with projecting capes at three of its corners. It has a mountainous ridge in the north and an isolated height in the interior, and much of its surface is covered with forests and grassy plains. Its chief town is Port of Spain, on the Gulf of Paria near the angle formed by the northwestern cape, and near



DIGGING ASPHALT, PITCH LAKE, TRINIDAD

by are flourishing plantations of sugar cane, tobacco, coffee and cacao. Its physical characteristics are South American, and it has a luxuriance of vegetable, animal and insect life, great ceiba trees and tall palms, a wealth of flowering shrubs and plants, many reptiles, and birds of brilliant plumage.

Port of Spain has a thriving English aspect, with well built and shaded streets, fine parks and buildings and a splendid botanical garden. A few miles away the old Spanish capital, San Josef, carries one back into the past with its quaint and crumbling architecture. The chief natural curiosity of the island is the asphalt lake in the southwest from which exudes an inexhaustible supply of the material which goes into the pavement of many of our streets. Slavery came late here and did not last long, and labor has been supplied largely by "contract coolies" from India, and there is an interesting colony of Hindus in the southern part of the island.

Trinidad, like many more of these islands of the American archipelago, would repay a longer visit or a considerable sojourn, if one had the time and means, but we have been compelled to make only a flying trip and the reader must be left to make his way

back as best he may. As he goes only in imagination, he can take his time and linger where he will.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How did the slave trade in the western hemisphere begin? 2. Who were the buccaneers?
3. What nations contended for supremacy in the West Indies? 4. What type of civilization developed as piracy and privateering died out? 5. What are the physical characteristics of the Bahamas?
6. Describe the connection of Columbus with the West Indies. 7. What famous men are associated with Haiti? 8. Why has Jamaica had an unprosperous career? 9. What is the character of Saba and St. Eustatius? 10. Why is St. Christopher so called? 11. What historic associations has Nevis?
12. How was Dominica associated with the American Revolution? 13. What famous French women spent their girlhood in Martinique? 14. What special distinction has St. Vincent? 15. How does Barbados differ from the other West Indies? 16. Describe the chief points of interest in Trinidad.

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Where did Pope Alexander's line divide the West Indies and South America? 2. What story by Edward Everett Hale gives a vivid picture of the slave trade in the nineteenth century? 3. Who was William Wilberforce? 4. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture? 5. What is the legend of Saint Ursula? 6. Who wrote the poem on the death of Sir John Moore?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Of general books relating to the American archipelago, besides "The West Indies" in Putnam's "Story of the Nations" series, the best are Rodway's "West Indies and the Spanish Main," and Robert T. Hill's "Cuba, Porto Rico, with the Other Islands of the West Indies," which gives special attention to physical characteristics and commercial interests; Eves' "The West Indies" and "The Story of the West Indies" by Arnold Kennedy. There are many books about separate islands and groups like Rowan and Ramsay's "The Island of Cuba," Hazard's "Cuba with Pen and Pencil," Hazard's "Santo Domingo, Past and Present," Keim's "Life in Santo Domingo," Spenser St. John's "Haiti or the Black Republic," F. A. Ober's "In the Wake of Columbus," dealing with the course of the first discoveries; "In Sunny Lands" by William Drysdale, and McKennan's "Descriptions of the Bahama Islands," which are confined to the northern group; and several relating especially to the "Lesser Antilles," or "Caribbees." The most instructive of the latter are Charles Kingsley's "At Last," W. A. Paton's "Down the Islands," and C. A. Stoddard's "Cruising Among the Caribbees." Froude's "English in the West Indies" deals largely with political and economic problems but contains interesting sketches of Trinidad and Jamaica. Ober's "Camps in the Caribbees" combines interesting scientific observations with accounts of personal experience and adventure, and Lafcadio Hearn's "Two Years in the French West Indies" contains fascinating

sketches of life in Martinique and Guadalupe. Of picturesque features in times past, as historical revivals or well conceived fiction, are Frank R. Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast," "Tom Cringle's Log" and "Cruise of the Midge," by Michael Scott, and Hearn's "Youma." Sketches of yachting trips are given in Anson Phelps Stokes's "Cruising in the West Indies."

Of recent magazine articles worth looking up are "In and About the West Indies" by J. R. Dasant, *Macmillan's*, June, 1897; "Life in the West Indies," anonymous, *Blackwood's* April, 1901; "Extension of American Influence in the West Indies," *North American Review*, August, 1902, and the following in the *Popular Science Monthly*: "The Aborigines of the West Indies," January, 1898; "The West Indian Bridge between North and South America," May, 1898, and "Physical Geography of the West Indies," by F. L. Oswald, April, May and June, 1899. Anyone desiring to read up on the volcanic eruption in Martinique in May, 1902, will find ample material in the following numbers of different magazines of that year: *Review of Reviews*, June; *Geographical Journal*, July and October; *National Geographic Magazine*, December; *Pall Mall Magazine*, July; *Scribner's*, July; *World's Work*, July; *Cosmopolitan*, July; *McClure's*, August and September; *Outlook*, June to August (by George Kennan), and *Century*, September. Perhaps no part of the world has been more written about in proportion to its land area, which is evidence of the interest taken in the subject.



ROAD ALONG THE SHORE OF A TROPIC ISLAND

American Sculptors and Their Art

SCULPTORS OF NOTE IN OUR LARGE CITIES

BY EDWINA SPENCER

"Onward and upward every step shall go,
And farther, freer, every soul shall range!"



THESE "smiling words" suggest the past, as well as prophesy the future, of American art, for though it does not yet appear what we shall be, we are no longer a nation either ignorant or uninterested with regard to the beautiful. In writing of our sculptors, one cannot now deplore, with Hawthorne, "their lonely studios in the unsympathetic cities of their native land"; and in spite of the growing supremacy of New York as the hub of our artistic universe, it is not to Manhattan alone that we owe the constantly increasing interest of our countrymen in matters esthetic. Mr. La Farge has told us that "there is a latent energy within the nation which has helped to establish rapidly things that have had to grow slowly in other countries, and the time has come when our nation opens its mind to a desire for the influences of art." Indeed, there is every evidence that the people of America (not the artistic few, nor those who have spent years abroad, but the mass of Americans) want to know and see what is good in art, and also to possess it.

This widespread appreciation is attested by the countless art schools springing up throughout the country; by the growth of collections, both public and private; by the number and variety of our annual exhibitions, and by the wide range of our art associations. Such buildings as the Library of Congress and such decorative achievements as the sculpture of our recent expositions testify to the demand for good art; as does the appointment of municipal art commissions in our large cities, the growing regard

for civic beauty, and the formation of state art societies having an annual appropriation—like that of Utah, established in 1899, and the one organized in Minnesota a year ago.

Our zeal has extended even into the waters of the Pacific, and has formed the Kilohaua Art League of Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. And there is added evidence in the reproductions of famous paintings and statues that ornament our schools (on the principle that "a room full of pictures is a room full of thoughts"); the circulating collections of pictures and lantern slides; the free lectures on art; the extraordinary influx of books on the subject, as well as their use in our public libraries by people of all grades. Never has the artistic viewpoint been so exploited as at present, by the tongue, the pen, and even the poster artist—for the edge of the art wave is creeping up the shores of the advertising world.

Much of this rapid progress is due to the return of our foreign-trained artists, who have come back to live and work and teach in their own country; and among them the sculptors have been most helpful in this respect. It is Mr. Taft who tells us that "as a rule, the Paris-trained sculptors do not remain abroad; they return to live with their own people, and, like their French masters, they delight in teaching. The influence of such a man as Saint-Gaudens, for instance, becomes incalculable when multiplied through the pupils whom he has brought up to share his labors and his triumphs." These are the men, who, by their concerted influence, are making American sculpture the noble thing it is; and though some of them have remained with the

This is the seventh of a series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." The first was entitled "Daniel Chester French;" the second related to "The Beginnings of an American Art;" the third described "The Development of a National Spirit;" the fourth treated of "America in Contemporary Sculpture;" the fifth was devoted to "Sculptors at Work Prior to the Centennial;" the sixth discussed the work of "Contemporary New York Sculptors."



FRAGMENTS FROM "SOLITUDE OF THE SOUL"

By Lorado Taft.

body of the army, in New York, others are carrying the standard in various communities—perhaps artistically environed with a band of comrades, perhaps “assigned to picket duty on a bleak frontier.” All of them, however, are forceful and serious; they believe in their country and her art with a robustness that is “making history.”

New York is the artistic capital, and may grow more and more to be the sculptor’s clearing-house; but throughout the length and breadth of the continent quiet forces are at work for the upholding of ideals, the implanting of knowledge, and the development of esthetic comprehension. Most of the strong men in our large cities are instructors in the art schools, and therein lies their power. Such teachers as Mr. Taft in Chicago, Mr. Grafly in Philadelphia, Mr. Keyser in Baltimore, and others of their ilk, are wielding an influence which can scarcely be estimated.

Chicago, since the days of her World’s Fair, has been rapidly advancing in artistic activity, and her Art Institute now stands among the foremost schools in the country. None of the sculptors

of note attracted by the Exposition have made permanent homes there, but the city has received a strong stimulus from that manifestation of latent possibilities. The fostering of this stimulus and the wise direction of sculptural effort have been supplied by Lorado Taft, Chicago’s most important worker and teacher,—a man of kindly judgment, sympathetic insight, and keenly appreciative spirit. He has lately written our first “History of American Sculpture,” in which these qualities combine with a peculiar charm of style to give the book unique value, and to make us believe of art, as Bacon did of “poesy,” that it “serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and delectation.”

Mr. Taft is a native of Illinois, and a graduate of the State University, where his father was a professor. Though still a young man, he has long been identified with Chicago, as he settled there in 1886, immediately upon his return from five years of study abroad. Since that time he has taught in the Art Institute, given many courses of lectures, and produced excellent sculpture—largely portraiture and military



FLORAL WEALTH

By Bela L. Pratt. For the Esplanade at the Pan-American Exposition.

monuments, though his ideal works are particularly lovely in form and motive.

Associated with Mr. Taft in his teaching, is Charles J. Mulligan, a man of marked ability, who is very successful in portraying the life of the American workingman. Other names of significance in connection with Chicago's art are those of Leonard Crunelle, the sculptor of children, whose delightful touch has rendered almost every bewitching phase of babyhood; Richard Bock, chiefly known for his architectural sculpture; Leopold Bracony, Max Mauch, Alice Cooper and Julia Bracken. Miss Bracken is the most important woman sculptor of the West, and is one of Mr. Taft's brilliant pupils. Unusual technical skill is added to her charm of conception; she paints well, and, not content with the manipulation of the clay, carves in wood and marble with equal ease.

Boston continues to worthily uphold its

artistic traditions, and possesses three excellent instructors in Henry H. Kitson, Cyrus E. Dallin and Bela L. Pratt. Mr. Kitson, who is not yet forty, has ably served the cause of art by his productions and his influence. His gifts developed early, the fine "Music of the Sea," in the Boston Museum, having been modeled at eighteen—and he has received many honors, including a decoration from the King of Roumania. Mrs. Kitson, formerly Miss Theo Ruggles, was her husband's most talented pupil, and is one of the four women members of the National Sculpture Society, having accomplished much work of merit.

Mr. Dallin has been mentioned in a preceding article as one of the group of sculptors depicting aboriginal types. His equestrian Indians are most impressive. Born in Utah, in 1861, he studied in Boston, and is now established there as instructor in the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Mr.

Pratt, born in Connecticut in 1867, entered the Yale Art School at the age of sixteen, and studied at home and abroad until 1892, when he came into notice through his very fine contributions to the Columbian Exposition. His work for the Pan-American was



"MAN"

By Charles Grafly. From Fountain of Man,
Pan-American Exposition.

also excellent; and he is producing sculpture of growing interest and power, while filling his position of teacher in the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts. Another sculptor belonging to Boston, though now resident in Paris, is Richard E. Brooks, whose statue of Colonel Cass stands in the Public Gardens, and whose John Hanson

and Charles Carroll were ordered by the state of Maryland for Statuary Hall, Washington.

In Philadelphia, the "ancient and honorable" Pennsylvania Academy possesses as its teacher of sculpture one of the most original artists the country can boast—Charles Grafly—who, by lineage, birth and education, belongs to the Quaker City. Mr. Grafly's most unique trait is his use of symbolism, which, however, clothes profound and elevated thought. Although they serve as vehicles for the expression of ideas, his mastery of the human figure and the beauty of his modeling might seem sufficient merits in themselves; but such an achievement as his "Fountain of Man," at the Pan-American Exposition, is rare indeed. He knows how to

"Hold with keen, yet loving eyes,
Art's realm from Cleverness apart;"

and we must deem his Quaker blood responsible for the fact that none of the exigencies of modern professional life can induce him to work less conscientiously, seriously and characteristically.

Alexander Stirling Calder (the son of Mr. A. M. Calder, whose sculpture decorates the City Hall) is Philadelphia's second sculptor of importance. His work is a contrast in almost every way to that of Mr. Grafly, but is excellent sculpture and a remarkable output for a man not yet thirty-five. Edmund Austin Stewardson, whose lamentable death in 1892 cut short a career of exceptional promise, was also a Philadelphian by birth and education; while mention should be made of Samuel Murray, Katherine Cohen, and Charles Brinton Cox.

Mr. Cox (who is also a painter) should perhaps be classed with our sculptors of animals—that small but strong group of gifted men which is worthy of much more space than can be spared it here. The acknowledged leader of this band, Edward Kemeys, is a significant figure in the development of our national art, because of his position as the first to appreciate the sculptural possibilities of our native wild animals. Before his time no one had even attempted

to depict them, unless we take into account a panther used as an accessory to the figure of an Indian by H. K. Brown. Outside equestrian statues, and possibly a dog or two in some figure group, not a native animal had sat for its portrait; and few realize the debt America owes to its pioneer worker along these lines for preserving the likeness of the beautiful fauna which is now so fast succumbing to civilization.

It was when he was scarcely more than twenty years old, and had served with honor during the Civil War, that Mr. Kemeys began the serious portrayal of American wild animals, spending much time in the West, studying them in their haunts. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1843, of northern parents; and his home was in New York up to the time of the World's Fair, when he tarried for eight years in Chicago, thence removing to Washington, where he is now living. His work is full of rugged strength, and gives an impression of intense life such as is rarely seen.

Mr. Edward C. Potter, of Greenwich, Connecticut, is undoubtedly our most thorough master of equine anatomy. He first came into notice through his collaboration with Mr. French at the World's Fair in 1893, and still models the horses for that sculptor's equestrian statues. Mr. Potter, however, has gone far beyond collaborative work in his many and varied achievements, which include some fine portraits and imaginative productions. His supremacy in the knowledge of horses means more than might be supposed, when one stops to think how many of our artists are signally successful in modeling the horses to complete their own groups or portraits.

Two men of originality and power as animal sculptors are A. Phimister Proctor, born in 1862, and Solon H. Borglum, born in 1868; whose picturesque lives have been largely spent in the open. They both came out of the "great West," have studied in Paris, and are at present residents of New York City; their work differs widely, with the differences of their strong personalities.

Eli Harvey, who makes a specialty of

the cat tribe, has lately come into notice through his decorations for the new lion house of the New York Zoo. Henry M. Shrady, another very promising man, leaped with really dramatic swiftness from business into art, and recently has won in two competitions for important statues in Brooklyn and Washington. Frederic G. Roth, like



TABLET IN RELIEF ON TOMB
By Ephraim Keyser.

Mr. Harvey and Mr. Shrady, a resident of New York, has accomplished unusual things for a man of thirty-two, and is looked to for greater successes. Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the only woman who has so far essayed animal sculpture triumphantly, and she has done excellent work.

Among the men who are better known for their treatment of other subjects are a number who have been exceptionally successful in animal sculpture, Paul Bartlett being, probably the most remarkable and H. K. Bush-Brown an interesting example.

To continue our review of the sculptors established in our large cities, we find that Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis each possesses one man of importance. In Baltimore, Ephraim Keyser, born there in 1850, ably represents the highest sculptural ideals, and as instructor in the Maryland Institute



THE BASEBALL PLAYER
By Douglas Tilden.

School of Art, is rendering valuable aid in the great forward movement. Mr. Keyser studied in Munich and Berlin, where he carried off unusual honors; he combines with technical skill a certain poetic charm which is most characteristic—so that his “Titania” suggests all Elf-land, and his memorials seem to epitomize noble and tender grief.

Cincinnati claims Clement J. Barnhorn, a native of that city, and a student for eleven years in its art school, before his sojourn in Paris. Mr. Barnhorn's production of ideal

sculpture has been limited, but his mourning Magdalen, in the Cincinnati Museum, is an unusually beautiful rendering of a theme as old as love and sorrow. Mr. Robert Bringhurst, of St. Louis, on the other hand, is best known through his imaginative work, being especially happy in his fancies and successful in embodying them. He is never-resting in his industry, evidently believing that “leisure is time for doing something useful,” and his output is correspondingly large. He was born in Illinois, in 1855—two years earlier than Mr. Barnhorn—and has been established in St. Louis for nearly twenty years.

From St. Louis to the Pacific slope, the great West has nothing to offer us, as yet, in the way of artistic achievement, until we arrive at San Francisco, the focal point of the sunny coast. Here there are evidences that westward the course of art has been following that of empire; and the virile young land is turning toward sculpture as the fittest embodiment of its ideals and aspirations. Its art is, in many cases, as unrestrained, as untaught, and as unwilling to be guided as the untamed broncho; yet the promise of splendid strength and originality which it displays is a joyous one. There is an eagerness and enthusiasm for sculptural expression; and a buoyant forcefulness which should carry the impulse far along noble lines.

The best sculpture that the Pacific slope has produced is that of Douglas Tilden, whose first exhibit at the Paris Salon, in 1888, was the stalwart figure of a baseball player, which won much praise.

His subjects, in spite of a seven years' stay in France, are invariably American, including such themes as “The Young Acrobat,” “The Football Players,” “The Bear Hunt,” and various memorials to Western heroism. Mr. Tilden was born in 1860, and returned to San Francisco ten years ago, making his permanent home there. His influence has been strongly felt; he has been both instructor and inspirer of many gifted Californians, among them Edgar Walter and Earl Cummings, two



TITANIA OUT DRIVING WITH PUCK AS FOOTMAN

By Ephraim Keyser.

young men whose works have been honored abroad and who give promise of unusual achievements.

Robert I. Aitkin, a brilliant pupil of Mr. Tilden's, is following the same helpful path, as teacher in the Mark Hopkins Institute. He is the sculptor of the McKinley monuments for San Francisco and St. Helena, important commissions for so young a man. Other names are those of Marion F. Wells, who died a year ago, and Frank Happersburger, sculptor of the elaborate, but crude, Lick monument.

An interesting evidence of the strides made by our sculpture, is the number of foreign-born artists who have associated themselves with it during the past dozen or

more years. Of those permanently established here, perhaps the most widely known is Karl Theodore Francis Bitter, whose connection with the Columbian, the Pan-American, and the Louisiana Purchase Expositions has brought him into national prominence. He may well be counted an American sculptor, for from the age of sixteen he made every effort to come to this country from his native city of Vienna, where he was born in 1869, and when he succeeded in reaching here, at twenty, he immediately applied for citizenship. He has ever since devoted himself to artistic production, being an unceasing worker, as well as a man of great executive ability. His decorative sculpture is excellent, and



HENRY VILLARD MEMORIAL.

By Karl Bitter.



HUBBARD MEMORIAL

By Karl Bitter.

his work during the past few years has shown increasing depth of thought and intellectual force.

Another native of Vienna, where he studied in company with Mr. Bitter, is Isidore Konti, born 1862, and a resident of America for twelve years past, whose important works for the Pan-American and still more satisfactory sculptures for St. Louis, place him high in contemporary art. A very brilliant technician is Philip Martiny, ten years Mr. Bitter's senior, and a native of Alsace. His beautiful productions delight the eye, and are content to stop there; it has been said of him that "at his best, he, of all our sculptors, shows the most highly developed *decorative* sense, and the most astonishing skill in its expression." J. Massey Rhind is a Scotchman, the son of a well-known Edinburgh sculptor, and has been resident here since 1889. He lives in New York, as do Mr. Martiny and

and Mr. Konti, while Mr. Bitter's attractive home and studio cling to the Jersey cliffs opposite the city.

John Gelert, of New York, born in Denmark in 1852, is the Scandinavian of most importance; while Hendrick Christian Anderson, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., a native of Norway, gives proof of future successes. Henry Linder, of New York, the sculptor of sweet-faced Madonnas and dainty bits of decoration, is of German birth; as is Rudolph Schwartz, of Indianapolis, sculptor of soldiers. German, also, was the gifted Emil Wuertz, of Chicago, lost at sea on the *Bourgogne*, in 1898. Italian names are by no means lacking, some of note being Ciani, Trentanove, Moretti, and Louis Amateis. The last named is a professor in the Columbian University at Washington, and his work is popular in the South. Another sculptor much appreciated there is George Julian Zolnay, of Hungarian birth, maker of the

Jefferson Davis statue and the memorial in Richmond to Miss Winnie Davis. Mr. Zolnay lives in St. Louis. Michel Tonetti, a Frenchman, has also done good work; he is married to Miss Mary Lawrence who was so remarkable a pupil of Saint-Gaudens, and who frequently collaborates with her husband, as in their two groups for the Pan-American Exposition. Though other names might be given, those mentioned suffice to indicate what an interesting and worthy group of foreign-born sculptors have closely identified themselves with American aims and achievements.

Our youngest (and very promising) men, most of whom are being brought into notice for the first time at St. Louis, will be touched upon next month in the closing article of the series, which describes the sculptures of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

WORKS

In regard to a list of accessible works by contemporary sculptors, it should be borne in mind that their productions have not, to any extent, found their way into the museums, as have those of a past generation; and that, as portrait busts and decorations which are privately owned, as well as works for the great expositions, are not mentioned, the list sometimes fails to give an adequate idea of a man's total accomplishment.

Taft: Statue of Schuyler Colfax, in Indianapolis, Ind.; statue of General Grant in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Soldiers' Monument in Winchester, Ind.; Soldiers' Monument in Jackson, Mich.; four figures on Soldiers' Monument in Yonkers, N. Y.

Julia Bracken: "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," bronze statue in capitol at Springfield, Ill.

Kitson: "The Music of the Sea," in the Boston Museum; "The Minute Man" in Lexington, Mass.; statue of a soldier, in Framingham, Mass.; statue of Farragut, in Boston.

Mrs. Kitson: Statue of Admiral Esek Hopkins, in Providence, R. I.; eight portrait medallions for the Sherman Monument, Washington; Soldiers' Monument in Ashburnham, Mass.; Soldiers' Monument in Newburyport, Mass.; reproduction of same as the Massachusetts Monument at Vicksburg.

Pratt: In the Congressional Library, statue of "Philosophy," six spandrel figures over the main entrance, and four medallions, representing the four seasons; recumbent figure of Dr. Coit and bust of Dr. Shattuck, in St. Paul's School, Con-

cord, N. H.; bronze group for the battleship *Alabama*; "Victory" for the battleship *Massachusetts*; Brown memorial tablet in Cornell University; Avery memorial bust in Groton, Conn., bust of Phillips Brooks in Brooks House, Harvard University; Memorial to St. Paul's School boys in Spanish-American War, in Concord, N. H.; Butler memorial in Lowell, Mass.

Dallin: "The Medicine Man," in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; "The Signal of Peace" in Lincoln Park, Chicago; statue of Newton in the Library of Congress.

Brooks: In Boston, statue of Colonel Thomas Cass, in the Public Gardens, bust of General Francis A. Walker, and medallions of the Mayors; statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, in Statuary Hall, Washington; statue of Robert Treat Paine, in Taunton, Mass.

Graffy: Bust of "Dædalus" in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia; "Mauvais Présage" in the Detroit Museum; statue of General Reynolds for the Smith memorial in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Calder: Statue of Dr. E. D. Gross, in front of the Army and Medical Museum, Washington; statues of six representative Presbyterians on the Witherspoon Building in Philadelphia; fountain for the University of Pennsylvania.

Stewardson: "The Bather," marble statue in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; reproduction in bronze in the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia, as well as a "Portrait of a Lady" and a bust of Alexander Harrison.

Kemeys: Two colossal bronze lions in front of the Chicago Art Institute; "The Still Hunt" in Central Park, New York; "Wolves" in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; colossal head of a bison for the Union Pacific bridge at Omaha; Indian figure in Champaign, Ill.

Potter: "Sleeping Infant Faun" in the Chicago Art Institute; statue of Fulton in the Library of Congress; statue of Governor Blair in Lansing, Michigan; statue of General Slocum at Gettysburg; in collaboration with Mr. French, are the statue of Grant, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, that of Washington, in Paris, France, and that of General Hooker in Boston.

Proctor: Panthers in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Shrady: Statue of Washington in Brooklyn; statue of Grant in Washington.

Bush-Brown: Statues of Generals Meade and Reynolds at Gettysburg; statues of Justinian on the New York Appellate Court Building; decorations for the New York Court of Records; memorial tablet for the Union League Club of Philadelphia.

Keyser: Statue of Baron de Kalb at Annapolis; "Psyche" in the Cincinnati Museum; monument

to Chester A. Arthur, in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.; Stein memorial in the Hebrew Cemetery, Baltimore; portrait bust in the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

Barnhorn: "Magdalen" in Cincinnati Museum; wall-fountain for high school in Indianapolis, Indiana; "Maenads" bronze relief in Queen City Club of Cincinnati.

Bringhurst: "Awakening of Spring" in the Chicago Art Institute.

Tilden: "The Tired Boxer" in Olympic Club, San Francisco; cast of same in Chicago Art Institute; "Football Players" in the University of California; "The Baseball Player" in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco; "Native Sons Fountain," and "Mechanics Fountain" in San Francisco.

Aitkin: McKinley monuments in St. Helena, California, and San Francisco; Dewey monument in San Francisco.

Bitter: Astor memorial gates of Trinity Church, New York; Villard memorial in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Memorial to Mrs. Rebecca Foster, the "Tombs Angel," in New York; Hubbard memorial, in Montpelier, Vermont; Memorial to Ensign Breckinridge, at Naval Academy, Annapolis; "Peace" marble group on New York Appellate Court Building; statues and medallions for exterior of the new sculpture wing of the Metropolitan Museum; pulpit and choir rail, with frieze of angels, in "All Angels" Church, New York; main gates, baptismal font and reredos, in Church of the Holy Trinity, New York; various sculptures in Broad street station of Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia; reredos and altar in Grace Church, Utica, New York; Pepper memorial in University of Pennsylvania, pediment sculpture for Bank of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; many other works for public buildings in New York City and for private residences.

Martiny: Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, in Jersey City; two groups for New York Chamber of Commerce; bronze doors for St. Bartholomew's Church, New York; statue of Garret A. Hobart in Paterson, New Jersey; statue of McKinley in Springfield, Massachusetts; De Ferney Monument, in Newport, Rhode Island; sculpture for the New York Appellate Court Building, for the courthouse at Elizabeth, New Jersey, for the Carnegie Library at Washington, and the Chicago Art Institute.

Schwartz: Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Indianapolis, Ind.; statue of Governor Pingree in Detroit, Michigan.

Amateis: Monument to the defenders of the Alamo in Austin, Texas.

Wuertz: "The Murmur of the Sea" in Chicago Art Institute.

Rhind: Bronze doors for Trinity Church, New York; fountains in Albany, N. Y., and Hartford Conn.; sculptured front for the Alexander Commencement Hall at Princeton, N. J.; frieze for the Farmer's Deposit National Bank, and statue of Robert Burns in Pittsburg, Pa.; statues of Stephen Girard and H. H. Houston, in Philadelphia; statue of David B. Henderson at Clermont, Iowa; statues of Generals Grant and Sherman at Muskegon, Mich.; bronze doors for General Theological Seminary, New York.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Pratt: *New England Magazine*, vol. XXVII, p. 760.

Dallin: *Brush and Pencil*, vol. V, p. 1; same in *New England Magazine*, vol. XXI, p. 196.

Graffy: *New England Magazine*, vol. XXV, p. 228; *Brush and Pencil*, vol. III, p. 343; *Booklovers Magazine*, vol. II, p. 499.

Calder: *House and Garden*, vol. III, p. 316.

Kemeys: *The Century*, vol. VI, p. 213; *McClure's*, vol. V, p. 120.

Proctor: *Brush and Pencil*, vol. II, p. 241.

Shrady: *Munsey*, vol. XXIX, p. 546.

Tilden: *Munsey*, vol. XIX, p. 914; *Overland Monthly*, vol. XXXI, p. 142.

Wuertz: *Brush and Pencil*, vol. III, p. 107.

Rhind: *Art Interchange*, vol. XL, p. 84; *Munsey*, vol. XIV, p. 671.

Anderson: *The Century*, vol. LXI, p. 17.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How is the growing interest in art being shown in America?
2. How is it being influenced by Paris-trained men?
3. For what is Chicago indebted to Mr. Lorado Taft?
4. Who are the leading teachers of sculpture in the Boston art schools?
5. What is the most distinctive trait of Mr. Graffy's work?
6. Who are our chief animal sculptors, and in what field is each especially successful?
7. Who are the leading sculptors of today in Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco?
8. What foreign-born sculptors have taken up their residence here?

Stories of American Promotion and Daring

PLANTING THE FLAG IN OLD LOUISIANA

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."



HEN the gigantic region known as Louisiana was purchased by President Jefferson a century ago, the American people knew as little about it as the American colonies knew about the vast territory called New France which came under English sovereignty at the end of the Old French War, fifty years earlier. But however great Louisiana was, and whatever its splendid stretch of gleaming waterway or ragged mountain range, it was sure that the race which now became its master would not shirk from solving the tremendous problems of its destiny. In 1763 the same race had taken quiet possession of New France, including the whole empire of the Great Lakes and all the eastern tributaries of the Mississippi River; in the half century since that day this race had proven its vital powers of successful exploitation of new countries; in those fifty years a Tennessee, a Kentucky, an Ohio, and an Indiana and Illinois had sprung up out of an unknown wilderness as if a magician's wand had touched, one by one, the falling petals of its buckeye blossoms. True, New France had been acquired by a great kingdom—but the power of assimilation lay in the genius of the common people of England's seaboard colonies for home building and land clearing. Soon the era of brutal individualism passed from the Middle West and the Old North-

west; weak as it was, the young American republic, in the person of such men as Richard Henderson and Rufus Putnam, threw an arm about the wilderness, while George Rogers Clark, Mad Anthony Wayne and William Henry Harrison settled the question of sovereignty with the red-skinned inhabitants of the land.

Civilization often marches rough-shod; it came rough-shod into the American Middle West—bringing, however, vastly better days and ideals than those which it so harshly crushed. After Anthony Wayne's conquest of the northwestern Indians at Fallen Timber (near Toledo, Ohio) in 1794 the burst of population westward from Pittsburgh and Kentucky to the valley of the Mississippi was marvelous; by the time of the purchase of Louisiana in 1803 the rough vanguard of the race which had so swiftly opened Kentucky and Ohio and Tennessee to the world was crowding the banks of the Mississippi ready to leap forward to even greater conquests. What these rough, irrepressible pioneers had done they could do again. Those who affirmed that the purchase of Louisiana must prove a failure had counted without their host.

Nothing is of more interest in the great government expedition of exploration which President Jefferson now sent into the unknown territory beyond the Mississippi than this very fact of vital connection

This is the eighth paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Zeisberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).

Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road (February).

Millions for Pioneer Canals and Railways (March).

Planting the Flag in Old Louisiana (April).
Astoria (May).

between the leaders of the former movement into the eastern half of the Mississippi basin and this present movement into its tremendous western half. In a previous story we have shown that the founders of the Old Northwest were, largely, heroes of the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars; it is now interesting indeed to note that these leaders in far western exploration—Meriwether Lewis and William Clark—were in turn heroes of the British and Indian wars, both of them survivors of bloody Fallen Timber, where, in the cyclone's path, Anthony Wayne's hard-trained soldiers made it sure that Indian hostility was never again to be a national menace on the American continent.

The proposed exploration of Louisiana by Lewis and Clark is interesting also as the first scientific expedition ever promoted by the American government. For it was a tour of exploration only; the party did not carry leaden plates such as Celoron de Bienville brought fifty years back in those days of gold interwoven with purple, to bury along the tributaries of the Ohio to claim the land for his royal master and the mistresses of France. There was here no question of possession; Lewis and Clark were, on the contrary, to report on the geography, physical characteristics and zoölogy of the land, designate proper sites for trading stations, and give an account of the Indian nations. It is remarkable that little was known of Louisiana on these heads. Of course the continent had been crossed—but not by way of the Missouri River route which had become the great highway for the fur trade. Mackenzie had crossed the continent in the far north, and Hearne had passed over the Barren Grounds just under the Arctic Circle. To the southward from the Missouri the Spaniards had run to and fro to the Pacific for two centuries. The commanding position of St. Louis showed that the Missouri route was of utmost importance; the portage to the half-known Columbia was of strategic value and a knowledge of that river indispensable to

sane plans, commercial and political, in the future.

In May, 1804, the explorers were ready to start from St. Louis. They numbered twenty-seven men and the two leading spirits, Lewis and Clark; fourteen of the number were regular soldiers from the United States army; there were nine adventurous volunteers from Kentucky; a half-breed interpreter, two French *voyageurs*, and Clark's negro servant completed the



MERIWETHER LEWIS

roster. The party was increased by the addition of sixteen men, soldiers and traders, whose destination was the Mandan villages on the Missouri where the explorers proposed to spend the first winter.

There is something of the simplicity of real grandeur in the commonplace records of the leaders of this expedition. "They were men with no pretensions to scientific learning," writes Roosevelt, "but they were singularly close and accurate observers and truthful narrators. Very rarely have any similar explorers described so faithfully not only the physical features but the animals and plants of a newly discovered land. . . . Few explorers who did and saw so much that was absolutely new have writ-

ten of their deeds with such quiet absence of boastfulness, and have drawn their descriptions with such complete freedom from exaggeration."

The very absence of incident in the story is significant to one who remembers the countless dangers that beset Lewis and



WILLIAM CLARK

Clark as they fared slowly on up the long, tiresome stretches of the Missouri; surprises, accidents, misunderstandings, miscalculations and mutinies might have been the order of the day; a dozen instances could be cited of parties making journeys far less in extent than that now under consideration where the infelicities of a single week surpassed those known throughout these three years. These splendid qualities, which can hardly be emphasized save in a negative way, make this expedition as singular as it was auspicious in our national annals. Good discipline was kept without engendering hatred; the leaders worked faithfully with their men at the hardest and most menial tasks; in suffering, risking, laboring, they set examples to all of their party. In dealing with the Indians good

judgment was used; even in the land of the fierce Dacotahs they escaped harm from these Sioux because of great diplomacy, which in this case called for a more bold and haughty front than could, perhaps, have been maintained when hard pressed. With all Indian nations a conference was held at which the purchase of Louisiana from France was officially announced, and proper presents distributed in sign of the friendship of the United States.

The winter of 1804-05 was spent at Fort Mandan, 1,600 miles from the Mississippi. In the spring the party, now thirty-two strong, pressed on up the Missouri, which now turned in a decidedly westward direction. Between the Little Missouri and the upper waters of the Missouri proper game was found in very great quantities, this region being famous in this respect until the present generation. One game animal with which white men had not been acquainted, was now encountered—the grizzly bear; bears in the Middle West were, under ordinary circumstances, of no danger; these grizzlies of the upper Missouri were very bold and dangerous. Few Indians were encountered on the upper Missouri. Fall had come ere the party reached the difficult portage from the Missouri to the Columbia; the distance from the Mississippi to the Falls of the Missouri (the mouth of the Portage River) the point near which the land journey began, was 2,575 miles. The portage to the Columbia was 340 miles in length. Obtaining horses from the Shoshones, the Indians on the portage, the hard journey through the Bitter Root Mountains was accomplished.

The strange white men were received not unkindly by the not less strange Indians of the great Columbia Valley, though it needed a bold front, in some instances, to maintain the ground gained. Yet on the men went down the river, and encamped for the winter on the coast near Point Adams—at the end of a 4,134 mile journey. Here the brave Captain Gray of Boston, thirteen years before, had discovered the mouth of the Columbia and given the great river the

name of his good ship. The winter was spent hereabouts, the explorers suffering somewhat for food until they learned to relish dog flesh; that seems to be an "acquired" taste. By March, 1806, they were ready to pull up stakes and begin the long homeward journey.*

This was almost as barren of adventure as the outward passage, though a savage attack of a handful of Blackfeet—so long now to be the bitter foes of Rocky Mountain traders and pioneers—and the accidental wounding of Lewis by one of his party, were unpleasant interruptions in the monotony of the steady marching, paddling and hunting. It is remarkable that, throughout the western expansion of the United States after the Revolution, our northern pioneers from Pennsylvania to Oregon should have felt—in many cases bitterly—the tricky, insulting hatred of British traders and their Indian allies. As Washington in 1790 laid at the door of British instigators the cause of the long war ended by Wayne at Fallen Timber, so all the way across the continent, our pioneers had to contend with the same despicable influence and were driven by it to deeds which made them, in turn, equally despised by their northern rivals. "I was in hopes," wrote an early pioneer, "that the British Indian traders had some bounds to their rapacity . . . that they were completely saturated with our blood. But it appears not to have been the case. Like a greedy wolf, not satisfied with the flesh, they quarreled over the bones . . . Alarmed at the individual enterprise of our people . . . they furnished [the Indians] with . . . the instruments of death and a passport [horses] to our bosom."† Even at the very beginning these first Americans on the Columbia and the Bitter Root range had a taste of Indian hatred from both the Blackfeet and the Crows.

*The "Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition," to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, will commemorate the 100th anniversary of this exploring expedition.

†Major O'Fallon to General Atkinson, July 3, 1823; "The History of the American Fur Trade," vol. I, p. 154, note.

On the way back to the Mandan villages the explorers had an experience which was by no means insignificant; as they were dropping down the upper Missouri one day two men came into view. They proved to be American hunters, Dickson and Hancock



ZEBULON M. PIKE

by name, from Illinois. They had been plundered by the fierce Sioux and one of them had been wounded; it can be imagined how glad they were to fall in with a party large enough to ward off the insults of the Sioux. The hunters did remain with Lewis and Clark until the Mandan villages were reached—but no longer. Obtaining a fresh start, the two turned back toward the Rockies and one of Lewis and Clark's own soldiers, Colter (later the Yellowstone pioneer) went back with them. These three led the van of all the pioneer host under whose feet the continent was soon to tremble.

Holding the Sioux safely at bay during the passage down the Missouri, Lewis and Clark in September were once again on the straggling streets of the little village of St. Louis, numbering perhaps a thousand inhabitants. From any standpoint this

expedition must rank high among the tours of the world's greatest explorers; a way to the Pacific through Louisiana, which had just been purchased, was now assured. Knowing as we do so well today of Russia's determined effort to secure an outlet for her Asiatic pioneers and commerce on the Pacific Ocean, we can realize better the national import of Lewis's message to President Jefferson giving assurance that there was a practicable route from the Mississippi basin to the Pacific by way of the tumbling Columbia. Without guides, save what could be picked up on the way, these men had crossed the continent; and as the story told by returning Kentucky hunters to wondering pioneers in their Alleghany cabins set on foot the first great burst of immigration across the Alleghanies into the Ohio basin, so in turn the story of Lewis and Clark and Gass and the others set on foot the movement which resulted in the entire conquest of the Rockies and the Great West.

But as the stories of others besides Kentuckians played a part in the vaulting of the first great America "divide," so, too, others besides Lewis and Clark influenced the early movement into the farthest West. One of these, who stands closest to the heroes of the Missouri and Columbia, was Zebulon M. Pike, a son of a Revolutionary officer from New Jersey—the state from which the pioneers of Cincinnati and Southwestern Ohio had come. During Lewis and Clark's adventure this hardy explorer ascended the Mississippi (August, 1805) in a keel-boat, with twenty regular soldiers. The Indians of the Minnesota country were not openly hostile, but their conduct was anything but friendly. The winter was spent at the beautiful Falls of St. Anthony, at Minneapolis. Pike explored the Leech Lake region but did not reach Lake Itasca. He found the British flag floating over certain small forts built by British traders, which he in every case ordered down. An American flag was raised in each instance, and the news of the Louisiana purchase was noised abroad. The British traders treated Pike's band with all the kindness and

respect that their well-armed condition demanded. The expedition came down the Mississippi in April, 1806, to St. Louis.

There were other regions, however, in Louisiana where the United States flag ought to go now, and General Wilkinson, who had sent Pike to the north, now ordered him into the far West. Pike's route was up the Osage and overland to the Pawnee Republic on Republican River. His party numbered twenty-three, and with him went fifty Osages, mostly women and children, who had been captured in savage war by the Pottawattamies. The diplomatic return of these forlorn captives of course determined the attitude of the Osage nation toward Pike's company and his claims of American sovereignty over the land. And it was time America was extending her claim and making it good. Already a Spanish expedition had passed along the frontier distributing bright Spanish flags and warning the Indians that the Spanish boast of possession was still good and would be made better. Pike traveled in the wake of this band of interlopers, neutralizing the effect of its influence and raising the American flag everywhere in place of the Spanish.

Reaching the Arkansas, Pike ascended that river late in the fall, and when winter set in the brave band was half lost in the mountains near the towering peak which was forever to stand a dazzling monument to the hardihood and resolution of its leader. At the opening of the new year, near Canyon City, where deer were found wintering, a log fort was built in which a portion of the party remained with the pack animals while Pike with twelve soldiers essayed the desperate journey to the Rio Grande.

"Their sufferings were terrible. They were almost starved, and so cold was the weather that at one time no less than nine of the men froze their feet. . . . In the Wet Mountain Valley, which they reached in mid-January, . . . starvation stared them in the face. There had been a heavy snow-storm; no game was to be seen; and they had been two days without food. The men with frozen feet, exhausted by hunger, could no longer travel. Two of the soldiers went out to hunt but got nothing.

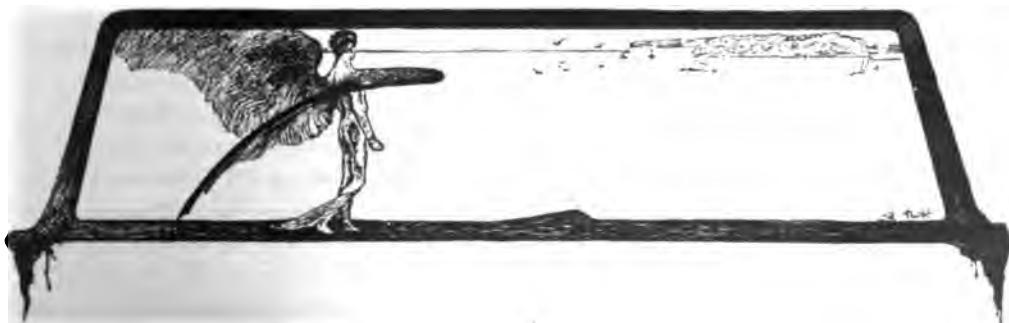
At the same time Pike [and a comrade] . . . started, determined not to return at all unless they could bring back meat. Pike wrote that they had resolved to stay out and die by themselves, rather than to go back to camp ‘and behold the misery of our poor lads.’ All day they tramped wearily through the heavy snow. Towards evening they came on a buffalo, and wounded it; but faint and weak from hunger, they shot badly, and the buffalo escaped; a disappointment literally as bitter as death. That night they sat up among some rocks, all night long, unable to sleep because of the intense cold, shivering in their thin rags; they had not eaten for three days. But . . . they at last succeeded, after another heart-breaking failure, in killing a buffalo. At midnight they staggered into camp with the meat, and all the party broke their four days’ fast.”

Pike at length succeeded in his design to reach the Rio Grande, and here he built a fort and threw out to the breeze an American flag, though knowing well he was on Spanish territory now. The Louisiana boundary was ill-defined, but in a general way it ran up the Red River, passed a hundred miles northeast of Santa Fé and just north of Salt Lake; thence it struck straight west to the Pacific. By any interpretation, the Rio Grande was south of the line. The Spaniards who came suddenly upon the scene diplomatically assumed that the daring explorer had lost his way; he suffered nothing from their hands and was sent home through Chihuahua and Texas.

All the dreams of the purchasers of Old Louisiana and its flag-planters have come true—as well as dreams the most feverish

brain then could not fashion. History has repeated itself significantly as our standard-bearers have gone westward. There was no fear in the hearts of our forefathers when the Old Northwest was carved out of a wilderness that was not felt when Louisiana was purchased. The great fear in each case was the same—the British at the north and the Spaniard at the south. And, too, in each case the leaven of the East was potent to leaven the whole lump. Great responsibilities steady nations as well as men; the very fact of a spreading frontier and a widening sphere of influence—bringing alarm to some and fear to many—was of appealing force throughout a century to the conscience and honor of American statesmen. As, in the dark days of the Revolution, the wary Washington determined, in case of defeat, to lead the fragment of his armies across the Alleghanies and fight the battles over again in the Ohio basin where he knew the pioneers would forever keep pure the spirit of independence, so men in later years have looked confidently to the greater west, to the Mississippi basin and Old Louisiana, for as pure a patriotism, though it might appear at times in rough guise, as ever was breathed at Plymouth Rock.

And, lastly, to the astonishment of all the world, the American flag-bearer has been strangely called far beyond the Columbia, to the islands of the sea, as though by a miracle to prove the words, “To him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.”



The Civic Renascence

WASHINGTON, OLD AND NEW

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement



NE of the most distinguished and useful citizens of Chicago, a woman of wealth and independence, was once asked why she did not change her residence to a more attractive place, and her reply was, "Because there are so many things here to be done over again." It is rare to find such a combination of domesticity and civic patriotism, although it is almost universally in demand. The one instance in city building in America where this ought not to have been necessary is in Washington. Yet even there, having started with a clean sheet, the celebration of the centennial of the removal of the government to Washington revealed the fact that much of the proposed work of improvement would have to be reconstruction. Nevertheless such was the vision of the city's founder and architect that even the misdeeds of carelessness or cupidity have not prevented the possibility of attaining the highest ideals of civic beauty.

The World's Fair at Chicago furnished the spectacular example of the construction of a great temporary city on a single scale in accordance with a comprehensive plan; but it was only an ephemeral city. The metropolitan organizations of Boston mark the most striking advance in municipal coöperation ever witnessed in America; but, while each organization deals comprehensively with its special field, they lack coördination. Greater New York represents in both extent and population the greatest experiment in municipal government in the history of America, but it is the result of economic and social necessity—not of design. The

Harrisburg Plan is the most notable of recent endeavors in city reconstruction; but its several improvements are rather synchronous than comprehensive. The one peerless example of the realization, through the new civic spirit, of an original, scientific and artistic plan is Washington.

In 1790 congress gave to President Washington the power to select a federal territory not exceeding ten miles square on the river Potomac. The site of the present city was chosen by Washington in January, 1791, and Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant was selected to plan the new capital city. A happier choice could not have been made. This skilful young French engineer, utilizing the fertile suggestions of Thomas Jefferson and the invariable sanity of George Washington, executed the boldest and most satisfactory city plan which it has been the privilege of modern men to design.

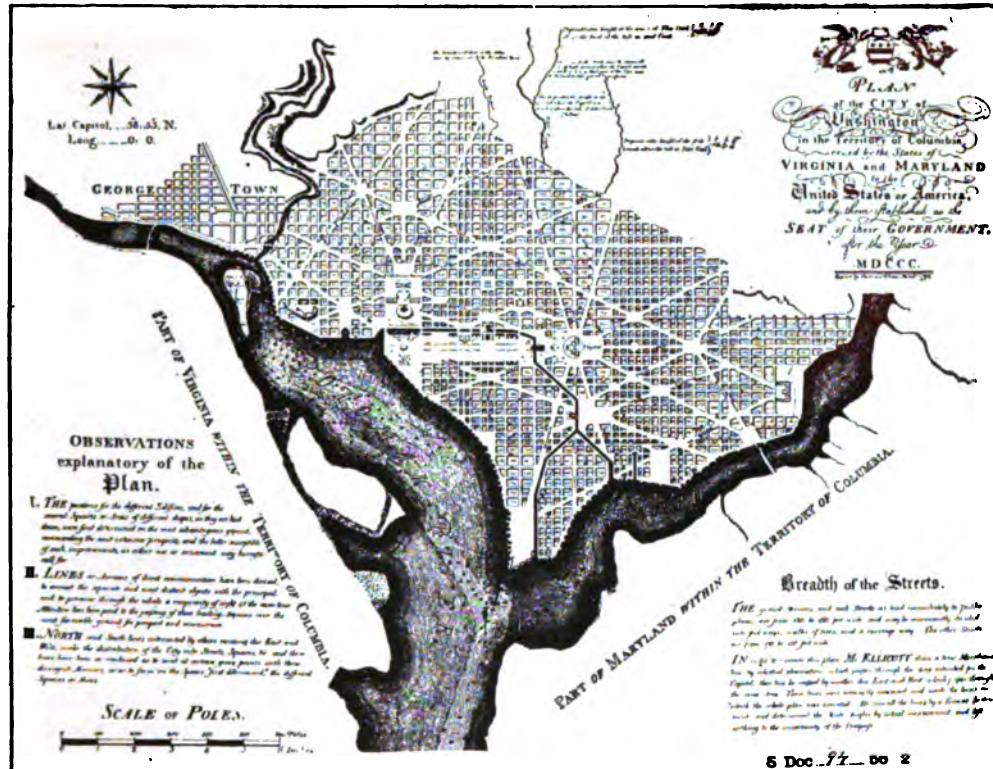
The primary elements in the plan of the nation's capital were the result of the suggestion of Washington that the legislative department should be kept distant from the executive, in order that the fundamental conception of the constitution, the divorce of the legislative from the administrative, should be more easily maintained. Recognizing this constitutional principle in the construction of the city, the plan of L'Enfant was accommodated to the purpose of the capital and the topography of the district with such success that it required a century of development to produce a class of men who could appreciate its significance.

The city was located at the junction of the main stream of the Potomac and its

This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on "The Civic Renascence." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).



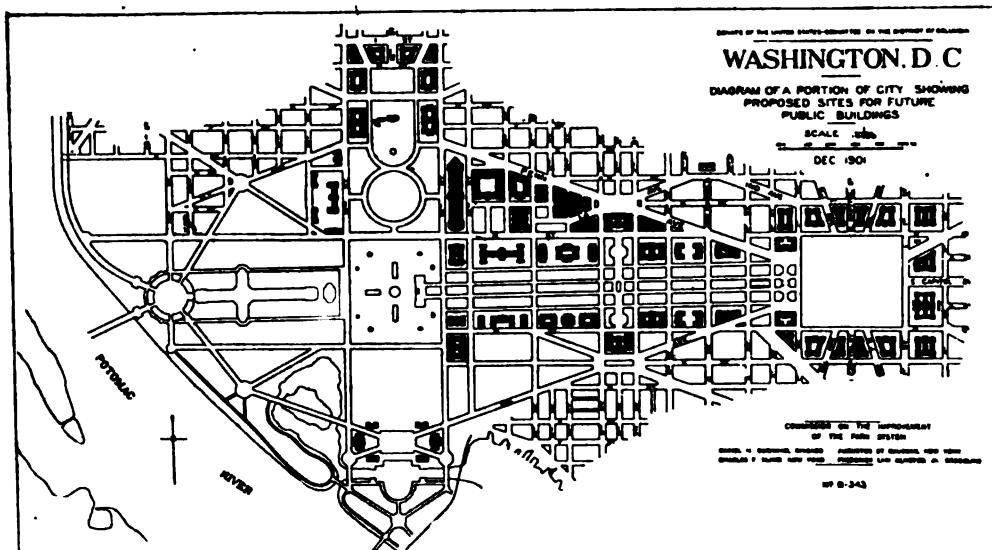
L'ENFANT'S PLAN OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

chief tributary, on the supposition that the chief approach to the city would be by water, and that it had great commercial possibilities. Having recognized the fundamental topographical condition, L'Enfant then selected the site of the Capitol, a central conspicuous elevation, and planned to connect it with the site of the president's house by the main street of the city and a right-angled park following the axes of these two buildings. The prejudice of the time was in favor of a gridiron plan of streets, like that of Philadelphia. L'Enfant adopted this, but superimposed two radiating systems, like the spokes from a hub, from the great focal points of the Capitol and president's house, providing great avenues which should furnish direct means of communication and beautiful vistas. These were also to afford opportunity at their junction points for the embellishment of the city.

Viewed in the perspective of a century, one is divided between admiration for the genius of L'Enfant and contempt for the

authorities who allowed the least departure from this marvelously satisfactory plan. Yet, when one remembers the tedious development of the city, the poverty of the government in the earlier days, requiring gifts of property from the original owners and sales to others to provide funds for the federal buildings, the destruction of the public buildings by the British in 1812, and the modification of conditions due to the advent of railways, one is astounded that the plan remains so nearly intact today. Thomas Twining, an Englishman, writing in 1796, says of Pennsylvania avenue, the central thoroughfare of the city:

"A large wood through which a very imperfect road had been made, principally by removing trees, or rather the upper parts of them, in the usual manner. After some time this indistinct way assumed more the appearance of a regular avenue, the trees having been cut down in a straight line. Although no habitation of any kind was visible, I had no doubt but I was now riding along one of the streets of the metropolitan



city. I continued in this spacious avenue for half a mile, and then came out upon a large spot, cleared of wood, in the center of which I saw two buildings on an extensive scale and some men at work upon one of them."

As late as 1840, De Bacourt, the French minister, wrote that Washington was "neither a city nor a village nor the country, but a building yard, placed in a desolate spot, where living is unbearable."

All cities have some regard for topography, and all beautiful cities achieve distinction primarily by a recognition of topographical advantages. Paris began as an island in the Seine and grew in all directions, restricted by successive fortifications, which, being in turn destroyed, made provision for the concentric boulevards. The recognition of the commerce of the Seine, the governmental center, and other focal points, conditioned by elevation or convenience, determined the plan of reconstruction executed by Napoleon III and Baron Haussmann. In the renascence of Vienna the first distinctive element is the river and the second the encircling boulevard or Ringstrasse, lined by great public buildings appropriately grouped. Venice is a city of the sea, deriving its chief beauty from a full recognition of its waterways, as was subsequently done by Amsterdam. Edinburgh city set upon a hill, the central point

being occupied by the castle located on the promontory which terminates the two-mile ridge upon which was built the old town of Edinburgh. The public buildings and parks on remoter hills, and Prince's Garden, occupying the ravine between the old and the new town, add to its beauty, but serve chiefly to emphasize the strategic position of the castle which gives character to the old gray town. The city which bears the closest resemblance to Washington is Karlsruhe, and this doubtless furnished a suggestion to L'Enfant, as Jefferson possessed a map of the capital of Baden. Karlsruhe is not only preëminently but exclusively a capital city, the chief thoroughfares radiating from the palace, in one direction providing beautiful roads through the forest, in the other determining the construction of the city.

American cities have frequently been planless, as was Boston, but the prosaic mind of William Penn, which devised the rectangular plan of Philadelphia, has cursed most of our cities. Even New York, which was constructed a century ago, had inflicted upon it so stupid an expression of the gridiron plan, that the streets running north and south, making the indispensable arteries of the city, are separated by blocks twice as long as the much less significant streets running east and west. The few examples of rational planning, such as



Frances Johnston, photographer.

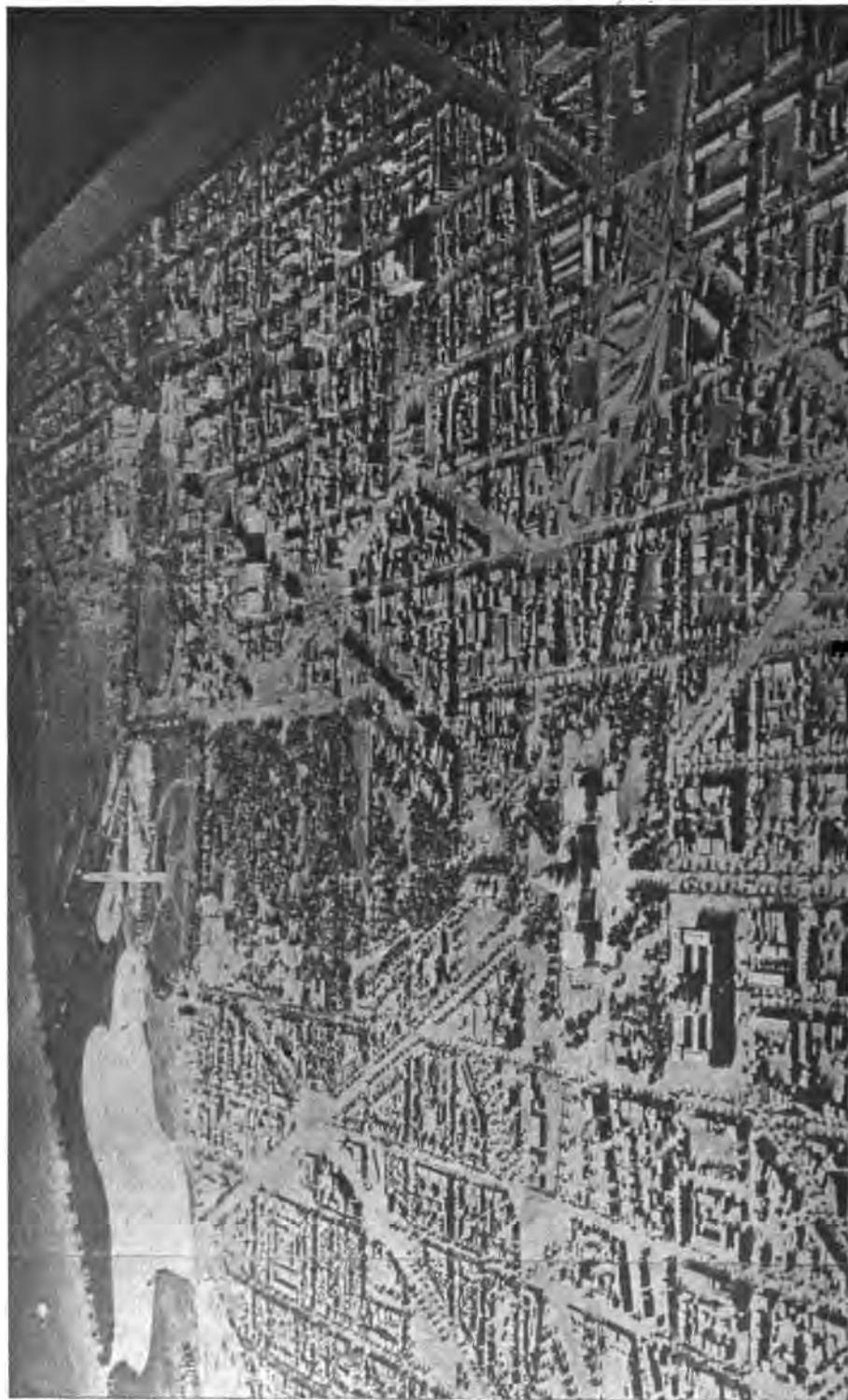
PROPOSED POTOMAC EMBANKMENT

Indianapolis and Sandusky, are so incomplete as to bear no comparison with Washington.

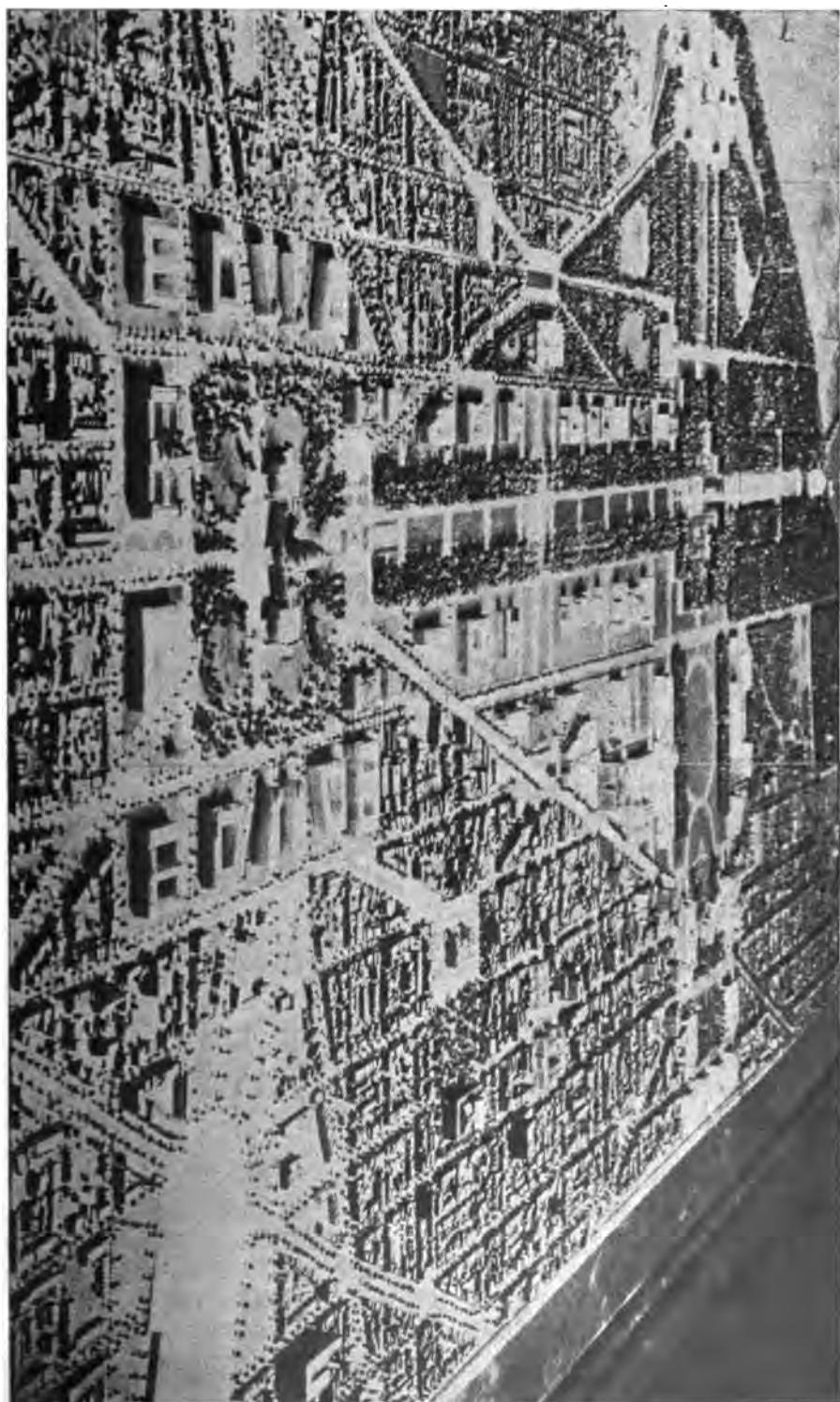
The plan of L'Enfant was complete in every detail, although it has been modified partly to meet new conditions and partly because of the stupidity of government officials. The river has ceased to play so important a part, and the canal which L'Enfant planned to carry from the river up to the Capitol, across the Mall and then following its northern boundary back to the Potomac, has necessarily been abandoned. The original plan of the Capitol grounds is so satisfactory that nothing better can be done than to attempt its realization, even though the building has grown to proportions which he did not anticipate. The section of the city which the Capitol was designed to face failed to develop because of the greed of one of the chief property owners, who attempted to avail himself of his position as commissioner to grow rich out of the necessities of the population. The prohibitive prices which Daniel Carroll demanded for the land east of the Capitol resulted in the development of the business portion of Washington between the Capitol and the president's house. Thus the rear

of the Capitol overlooks the central portion of the city. So commanding was the conception, however, that this scarcely detracts from the beauty of the building or its situation. West of the Capitol grounds the park known as the Mall stretches for a mile along the axis of the Capitol until this crosses the axis of the president's house, when the park turns at right angles and follows the latter. At the intersection of these axes L'Enfant proposed to locate the Washington Monument. Bordering the Mall were to be situated the other necessary public buildings of the federal government, and at the intersections of the diagonal streets was abundant opportunity for placing monuments and fountains.

The failure of the shortsighted authorities to realize at once a plan so comprehensive may be understood if we remember that the man who executed this great design for the federal city and gave it his personal attention for many months, was rewarded by the United States government with the munificent honorarium of twenty-five hundred dollars. He was subsequently dismissed by President Washington, for stubbornly maintaining the integrity of his plan by promptly razing a house built by a politician in the



MODEL OF THE MALL, WASHINGTON
Showing present conditions. Looking west.



Group of Legislative Buildings.

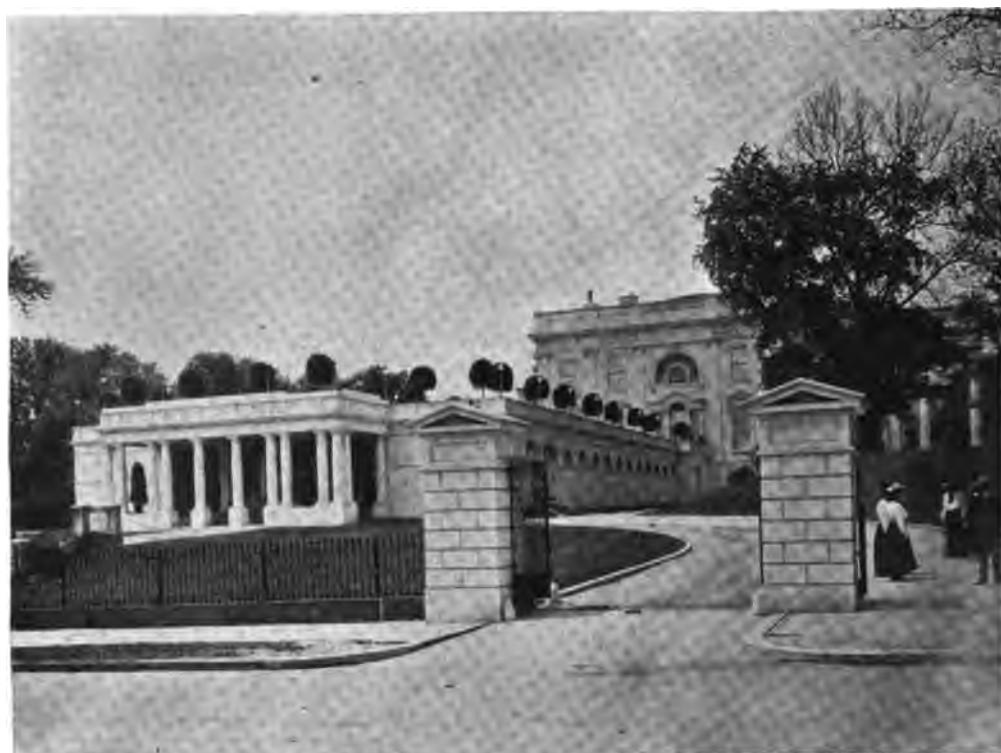
MODEL OF THE MALL, WASHINGTON
Showing treatment proposed. Looking west.

Union Station.

Washington Common.

Lincoln Memorial.

Group of Executive Buildings.



Frances Johnston, photographer WHITE HOUSE EXTENSION FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICES

middle of what was to be New Jersey avenue, and died without recognition of his services, after a disappointed and desolate old age.

In spite of the preservation of the primary elements of this ambitious plan, the departures from it are conspicuous and deplorable. The Washington Monument, which proved ultimately to be one of the noblest memorials ever erected, instead of being located at the intersection of the axes of the two great buildings was placed for the sake of a more secure foundation one hundred feet south of the axis of the Capitol and five hundred feet east of the axis of the White House. Had the monument been less costly and successful it might have been moved when this glaring mistake was finally recognized; but, as it is, it has been one of the greatest sources of embarrassment in planning the improvement of Washington. The Mall, which was to provide a vista from the Capitol to the Potomac, was cut up by streets and departmental grounds, in

to the demands of various depart-

ments. The one dignified building located on it, the Smithsonian Institution, is in marked contrast with the other insignificant or inappropriate structures. The Agricultural Department is housed in a hideous brick building which actually turns its back upon the Mall. The most serious offense was committed in 1872, when, in order to secure competition in railway service, the Baltimore and Potomac Railway was allowed to cross the Mall from the south and establish a station on its northern edge.

It must be borne in mind that for many years the Mall remained undeveloped as pasture or swamp land. It is nevertheless difficult to understand why buildings elsewhere should have been constructed in the worst possible location. Some men, with a limited sense of proportion, secured the location of the Treasury building directly east of the White House, so that it blocks the vista of Pennsylvania avenue. Then, by way of securing symmetry in minor details, while ignoring the great original plan, the State, War and Navy Depart-



Frances Johnston, photographer

ORIGINAL PLAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE

ments building was located in a corresponding position west of the Executive Mansion. The new post-office, an exceptionally hideous structure, projects sufficiently into Pennsylvania avenue to add to the disfigurement of the chief street of Washington. The latest and greatest of the public buildings, the Library of Congress, was located with the same limited vision, anticipating a symmetrical arrangement with a proposed Department of Justice building, considering their mutual relation to the Capitol grounds, but ignoring the city plan. The result is that from several points of view its gilded dome detracts from the majesty of the dome of the Capitol, the dominant feature of Washington.

Up to the time of the Civil War Washington had suffered from lack of funds and population, as well as from the obscurity which was due to its being off the beaten path. According to Rufus Rockwell Wilson:

"Its houses, as a rule, were built of wood, and plain to the point of ugliness. There was no regular grade throughout the city, and most of its walks and avenues were unpaved and ill-kept. The entire water supply came from pumps and springs. The sewerage system was fatally defective,

and the wide, shallow canal which extended from the Potomac nearly to Capitol Hill was a disease-breeding receptacle for the city's refuse and filth. There was no street railroad, omnibuses were the only means of communication between different quarters of the city, and not a street was lighted except Pennsylvania avenue. The fire department was little more than a name, the police force a mere constabulary, and the common school system would have brought shame to any New England town. The Capitol and the present departments were unfinished or not yet begun; weeds grew in the parks and commons; and stables, wooden fences, and patches of bare earth surrounded the White House."

The war revived its importance. Within a decade the squalid city of seventy thousand inhabitants doubled in size, and entered upon a new era, with a reorganization of the local government. The creation of a Board of Public Works, with Alexander R. Shepherd as chairman, inaugurated a genuine municipal life. By the methods of a "boss" but with the vision of a seer, Shepherd prosecuted the work of developing the city in a manner worthy of the nation's capital. A sewerage system was constructed, partly by arching over the



VISTA OF THE CAPITOL FROM THE BOTANIC GARDEN

minor creeks, which had previously run as open sewers through the city. By the end of 1875 123 miles of sewers were in use. The public water system, which was carried by aqueduct from the falls of the Potomac fourteen miles above the city, was extended so that not only the public buildings but the private residences were served. Street illumination was begun, and the establishment of the city datum was settled, requiring the grading of many miles of streets, along which twenty-five thousand shade trees were planted. One hundred and eighty miles of streets were paved, and the admirable plan adopted of extending the lawns so that while the broader streets retained their width of from 130 to 160 feet, the paved area was reduced to a minimum. The public control of these streets, including the turfed and planted portions, accounts for much of the charm of Washington today. In 1874 the improvement of the Capitol grounds under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted was begun. The

work of landscape architecture, together with the sewerage and lighting of the grounds had consumed over a million and a half of dollars by 1876. The beautifying of the city was at once followed by an increase of population and of real estate values.

Another revision of the form of government took place in 1878, when the District Commission was established, consisting of two civilians and a government engineer. The city is thus controlled, as are other capitals, by the central government, which bears half of the local expenses. The growth of the business and residence sections, due to the increased population, has been also accompanied by the multiplication of government buildings consequent upon the greater volume of government business.

In 1889, after over two decades of agitation, congress made provision for the National Zoölogical Park in Rock Creek Valley, by the purchase of 170 acres of land. This area was subsequently extended until 1,605 acres are now included in that

territory. This park and the Soldiers' Home grounds constitute the chief outlying spaces devoted to recreation. The reclamation of the Potomac flats begun in 1882 has added a considerable area still undeveloped. Including the grounds about the public buildings and the various squares, circles and triangles of the city, there are more than three hundred spaces reserved for public use. These, together with the larger parks, give an acreage of 2,882, better distributed than any other city parks in America.

Not least among the municipal improvements of Washington is the construction of a modern street railway system, under the rigid supervision of the District Commission. The railways of the District of Columbia sell interchangeable tickets, follow routes which usually lead from one side of the District to the other, employ grooved rails on the paved streets, and use the underground conduit system of electric propulsion, so that the streets are not disfigured with poles or overhead wires. The surface transportation lines of Washington are probably better systematized than any others in the United States, and the service is maintained under indeterminate franchises which give congress the power of continuous control.

The celebration of the centennial of the removal of the seat of government to Washington, in 1900, aroused new interest in the capital. The American Institute of Architects availed themselves of this opportunity to hold a meeting at which the improvement of the city was discussed by representative architects, landscape architects and sculptors.

They recommended that the Senate District Committee should appoint a commission to consider the improvement of the entire park system of the District of Columbia. As a result of this suggestion a commission was appointed, consisting of Daniel H. Burnham, architect, of Chicago; Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., landscape architect, of Brookline; Charles F. McKim, architect, of New York; and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor, of New York, probably the ablest body of men ever associated for the technical consideration of a public question in America. Mr. Burnham was Director of Works at the Chicago World's Fair, and as architect of the Pennsylvania Railway has been instrumental in introducing the greatest and most satisfactory modification of the original plan for the improvement of Washington—the removal of the railway tracks from the Mall, and the construction of a magnificent union station in harmony with the general scheme. Mr. McKim's widely known work in the Boston public library and the Rhode Island capitol are sufficient to justify his position on the commission. Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Saint-Gaudens stand preëminent in their respective professions.

The American Institute of Architects had considered many of the fundamental difficulties in an attempt to realize all the possibilities of the original plan of L'Enfant; so that the work of the commission was somewhat simplified. They have nevertheless studied the subject much more exhaustively than any unofficial body could, have made a trip to Europe, visiting Rome, Venice, Vienna, Budapest, Paris, London, and their



suburbs, and their proposals are as appropriate and inspiring for the twentieth century as were those of L'Enfant for the nineteenth. In the inauguration of their plans they also had the good fortune to receive unusual assistance from those direct representatives of the public, the chairman and secretary of the senate committee, the late Senator MacMillan of Michigan, and Mr. Charles H. Moore. If the original plan of the designer of Washington could be followed as closely as it has been, in spite of the difficulties of ignorance and greed, there is surely promise that within the present century the plans of the commission may be fully realized.

After Mr. Burnham had triumphed in his bold plan of removing the railway tracks from the Mall, the most difficult problem confronting the commission was that of treating the vista from the Capitol so that the misplacing of the Washington Monument might be neutralized. Great ingenuity has been shown in the proposal for a boulevard stretching from the Capitol through the middle of the Mall and passing on both sides of the monument, thus shifting the axis of the Capitol and reaching the Potomac where it is proposed that the new memorial bridge across the river shall begin. The grounds above the monument are to be reconstructed in the form of a sunken garden, marble steps three hundred feet in width leading down forty feet to a pool, the center of which is on the axis of the president's house. In the words of the commission's report: "Surrounded by terraces bearing elms, laid out with formal paths lined by hedges and adorned with small trees, enriched by fountain and temple-like structures, this garden becomes the gem of the Mall system."

By the extension of the axes of the Capitol and the president's house a Latin cross is created, giving at the points of intersection of the great avenues near the river, two new opportunities for dignified adornment of the city. Where the axis of the Capitol strikes the line of the Potomac Memorial Bridge, several streets and the Potomac

driveway will also focus, giving a center of almost as great dignity as the site of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Here is to be located the Lincoln Memorial on the choicest remaining site in Washington. At the end of the president's house axis is to be established a recreation ground, with gymnasiums, playgrounds and public baths. The kite-shaped area included in the lines connecting these outer points is to be reserved exclusively for public use, the public buildings of the future to be included within the triangles formed by Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues. This will require the purchase of a certain amount of private property and the destruction of some not very valuable buildings, but it is essential to the achievement of a plan which shall be worthy of the Washington of the future.

A question which puzzled the commission was the treatment of the Executive Mansion. It was necessary to provide more space for the offices of the president, and quite serious proposals were made to establish a new president's house at some distance north of the present White House. It was finally decided to reconstruct the president's house according to the original plans, and this piece of work is already completed.

Aside from the reconstruction of the Mall, the most spectacular work proposed by the commission is in the improvement of the Potomac River and Rock Creek banks. It is possible to make on the north shore of the Potomac one of the most beautiful embankments in the world. It is proposed to have an elevated boulevard which will not interfere with the commerce on the lower level, but which will mark the beginning of a drive taking in the chief beauties of the Potomac, and then encircling the city, connecting the various parks and public grounds. The extension of Rock Creek Park from its present site in the northern part of the city along the line of the creek to the point where it enters the Potomac, is a hygienic necessity as well as one of the most desirable esthetic improvements. The possibility of a beautiful stream bordered by paths and roads and appropriately planted

banks in place of a vile open sewer will certainly insure the realization of this part of the commission's plan.

Magnificent as are all these proposals, and hopeful as seems their realization, at least at a remote date, the most important immediate result of the report of the commission will be the location of all subsequent buildings in accordance with the general plan. After a century of comparative indifference, this is not easy to accomplish at one stroke, as is evidenced by the fact that a new building for the Department of Agriculture is already giving trouble because of its suggested relation with the old building—one of the abominations of Washington. If the plans of the commission can triumph in these first days, the future beauty of Washington is assured. Tests in abundance will be made, as, according to the senate committee, the fifty-seventh congress authorized the construction of eight new buildings including the Union Railroad Station, facing a great plaza north of the Capitol, a building for the use of the members of the house of representatives, and a municipal building for the District of Columbia.

In order to arouse public interest in the work of the commission and to give a graphic demonstration which should not only reveal the immediate possibilities, but also act as a guide in all future work, the commission prepared an exhibit which was shown for a time in the Corcoran Art Gallery, and is now located indefinitely in the Library of Congress. In addition to photo-

graphs and maps of Washington and other cities at home and abroad, two huge relief models were prepared, one representing the Washington of today, including the minutest building of the present city; the other indicating the city of the future. These models must inevitably exert a great influence upon the citizens of Washington and the legislators of the country, but they promise to do more than that; they furnish the most necessary suggestion to the progressive and ambitious citizens of other communities, namely, that each city should be provided with two such relief models, representing its present deficiencies and its possible accomplishments.

This will not be the only way in which Washington will assist in the improvement of American cities. The reversion at the dawn of the twentieth century to the original plan of the early days of the republic is the highest tribute the talents of today could pay to the value of a comprehensive plan. Throughout the land cities will be stimulated to follow the example of the nation's capital in devising a rational plan for the recognition of commercial and topographical conditions, and then to enrich the city both materially and esthetically by sustained progress in accordance with the simplest immediate necessities and the highest ultimate ideals.

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The Arts and Crafts in American Education.

ART TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

RHO FISK ZUEBLIN

OME time ago a writer asked, "What is to be the art of America? In what visible form, enduring and distinguished, shall the country embody its high aspiration and its intimate conception of eternal beauty?" The question was answered in fine hope, "The art for America, the art in which we may hope to set an example to the world, is the Art of Public Improvement." If we take this statement in good faith we shall want to know where and how the Juniors, coming sponsors for this great national art, are gaining appreciation and love for the beautiful, and how the boys and girls are being led to beautify their own surroundings.

There are rationally two methods by which the child's interest in and loyalty to the beautiful can be quickened. First, he may be taught to know and care for the beauty in his own city; the other way is to awaken interest through active service in making his city clean and dignified. In several cities such methods have been pursued with varying zeal and success, and we may glance at their records.

Among those which have essayed to fill the child's mind with direct and definite knowledge about his own locality through acquaintance with its true history and meaning, we may first mention Boston and its Old South Work. This work has been

named from the meetings having been held in the Old South Church, and has had for its purpose to excite by educational methods loyalty to Boston as a city, inspiring a true appreciation of local history. The Old South Lectures for Young People were instituted in 1883. Each year since then courses have been given, some especially for school children, others for teachers, all planned to foster the special local patriotism needed at the time. One course followed "The Makers of Boston" from John Winthrop to Josiah Quincy, while one lecture by Edward Everett Hale was on "History in the Boston Streets."

Since 1896 New York has had a City History Club which has been called a Kindergarten of Citizenship,—having for its avowed object "The study of the history of New York, in the hope of awakening an interest in its traditions and in the possibilities of its future." The members of the club, having badges with the motto "For the City," have received their instruction and inspiration through historical excursions, stereopticon lectures, specially published leaflets and pictures of famous men and buildings. Starting with seven classes the number grew to one hundred and eight; while beginning with volunteer leaders, they now employ salaried guides and teachers. It has been said "the proprietary pride with which a young resident of Cherry

This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on "The Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Fisk Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Dopp (December).

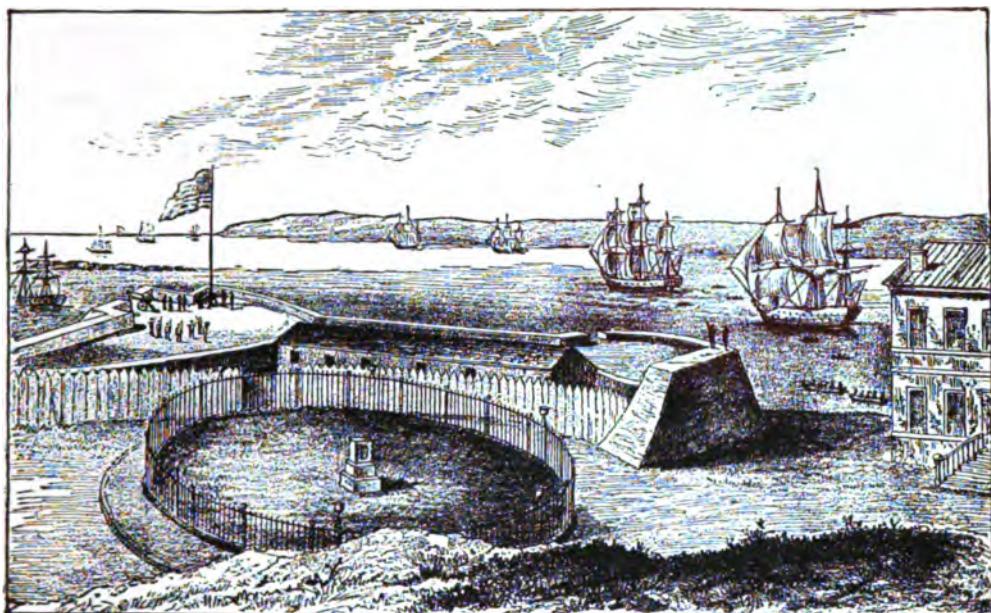
Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January)

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariatt (February).

The Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Fisk Zueblin (April).

The Social Significance of Education in the Crafts, Jane Addams (May)



THE BATTERY AND BOWLING GREEN DURING THE REVOLUTION

Reproduced by permission from Todd's "The Story of the City of New York," G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Published by the City History Club of New York.

or Rivington street will point out a historical site is an unusual and delightful emotion." By acquaintance with greatness or beauty in their past and through seeing a possible future, they rise to the belief and feeling that they are "citizens of no mean city."

In St. Louis the Art League tried to inspire in the children "thoughtful observation of the city" by offering prizes for essays on appropriate subjects. The competition was styled "The Old St. Louis and the New," and was open to anyone under twenty-one years of age. The subjects are so well planned and so suggestive for many localities that they are given in full.

1. What three factors are most necessary for a beautiful city?
2.
 - a. What is a good sky-line of a city street?
 - b. Name a well-known St. Louis street that has a good sky-line, and one that has a bad sky-line.
 - c. How has the St. Louis ordinance about the height of buildings as related to the width of streets affected the down-town sky-line?
3. What objections are there to the usual method of placing signs and posters

on our streets? What improvement can you suggest in the treatment of them?

4. Name some of the natural and artificial beauties and defects of South St. Louis, North St. Louis, the central part of town and the West End. Give reasons.

5. Study St. Louis waterways in the light of what has been done in many European and in a few American cities. Then tell

- a. What may be done to give dignity and beauty to our river front? What portions of the banks could best be spared from commerce for recreation? What portions do the city and the United States government already own?
- b. Can the River des Peres be made more attractive? Name some of the difficulties in the way of permanent improvement and some obstacles which might be removed.
- c. How might Creve Coeur Lake be beautified?
6. Name five well-known buildings each of which shows the proper adaptation of one of the following styles of architecture: Classical, Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance and Oriental
7. Compare the exterior of two well-known business buildings, two public build-

ings, and two churches in St. Louis, one beautiful and the other commonplace in each case.

8. What has been done in St. Louis to obtain and preserve land for parks and public use? What great gifts of this nature have been made? Which of these parks or gardens have you visited? If the donors'



BOWLING GREEN, 1898

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Published by the City History Club of New York.

intentions had been carried out, where would we possess parks on land now covered by buildings? Tell briefly the history of each gift.

9. Name six of the chief historic landmarks in St. Louis and vicinity. What has been done to preserve and mark historic objects and sites? What more might be done without great expense?

10.* What can be done by young people who have no money to spend to make their city more attractive, and prevent disfigurement?

This seems to have been a well-devised plan for advancing the interests of the Art League as they declared them to be "to help promote a noble civic pride and an interest in a more beautiful city life." The Buffalo schools carried on a similar project with very much the same methods and seem to have been more energetic in

ing their ideas, and gaining the chil-

dren's active interest. The Educational Committee of the Chicago Centennial Jubilee showed ardor in trying to make up for long neglect. They emphasized for the school children's benefit the importance of historical setting and the educational value of good perspective in seeing one's own city, by the careful preparation of "The Story of Chicago," and by placing proper tablets on historical sites. In the Washington and Buffalo school systems there has been formed a systematic and well correlated scheme of visits that the children may know the riches their city possesses in collected treasures and in worthy buildings.

Bowdoin College has taken a place not well enough known in asserting the grateful effect of art upon life in the possession, among the Maine trees on their quiet campus, of an ideally beautiful art building, guarding on its walls frescoes by four of America's leading artists and having a small collection of good things. Here is a fine beginning in the recognition of the important influence which architecture and art may have on a student body.

The children are being led into the ways of appreciation and love for the work not only of man's hand. True it is we have all strained small voices in melodiously declaring our patriotic love for America's "rocks and rills," but now the children are being taught the real secrets and strongholds of our country's natural beauties. New York state has the glory of the Junior Naturalist Clubs, which have a membership of 18,000 children, organized under the supervision of the Bureau of Nature Study of Cornell University. Under this scientific direction they receive suggestions for observation and then write a report each month of what they have seen. The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has given much wise assistance and incentive, enriching outdoor art both for the schools and the school children. The literature of the subject now boasts a small magazine called *Boys and Girls* which promises that "civic improvement for children will be presented in a way to interest children." Beyond all these



WALKER ART BUILDING, BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE

ways and means of furthering civic art by educational methods there has been suggested an endowed school or department in a university for the comprehensive study of public improvement, with scholarships for foreign travel and with a well-equipped library of reference maps, pictures and plans. Nowhere could comparative studies show surer or finer results, and such a scheme is thrilling in its opportunities and possibilities.

Information however precious, is not the one thing needful, and we must look for those associations and leagues where the children's actions have spoken louder than the words of their elders. As a growth of work begun at Goodrich House Social Settlement, the Home Gardening Association of the Public Schools of Cleveland was organized in 1900. The method of work was the sale to school children of penny packages of flower seeds with instructions for sowing. A September flower show of the rival gardeners was the festival of the association. Through these efforts, 48,868 packages of seeds were disposed of the first season, while in 1903 there was a demand for 153,705. The results were most gratifying, the children making forgotten backyards and dingy thoroughfares blossom into ways of pleasantness, and by this reclamation of most

dreary and hopeless spots they silenced the pessimistic down-town remark, "nothing will grow in this district." The association also suggested to the park commissioners the desirability of planting bulbs for early spring bloom in the Public Square, an open space in the center of the city surrounded by office buildings. The suggestion was acted upon, and the large beds which had been attractive only in summer were transformed in spring from mud heaps to masses of lovely color. The association by their example and also through supplying flower seeds helped to establish the same kind of work in Pittsburg and Kansas City and elsewhere.

Rochester gives a good example of school and home ground improvement, the actual gardening having been done by the teachers and pupils, the impulse being given by a local Woman's Club. In the spring of 1902 the Civic Center of Washington appointed a mighty committee which dwindled to two workers. But through their energy and discretion dump piles were regenerated and tin cans gave way to plant life, through the activity of the school children of Washington, so that in 1903 there had been created five hundred flourishing home gardens. There were in Washington in the first instance, good possibilities in the general existence of backyards; the Agricultural



A JUNIOR CITIZEN OF ST. LOUIS AT WORK

Department furnished the seeds; two scientists from the department gave instructive talks to the children, preparing them for their gardening; and the seeds were distributed at the settlement houses. Such encouragement has come to the children in caring for their home grounds as a direct result of the School Garden Movement.

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis has been peculiarly successful in enlisting the enthusiastic services of the children. They sent a pamphlet on "Keep Our City Clean," containing ordinances especially applicable to keeping sidewalks, streets and alleys clean, to every school teacher. This pamphlet contained also full details of how the Civic Improvement League proposed to organize the juniors. The work has had a very steady growth, and a thousand boys and girls have signed the application for membership, "I desire to become a member of the Junior Civic League. I will do some active work to make St. Louis clean, healthy, and beautiful, and will make a written report of my work." We hear of juvenile civic triumphs after similar trials in the Clean City Club of Hague, Mis-



A YOUTHFUL FLORIST WITH HER FLOWERS

souri, and by the Children's League of Good Citizenship of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The actual results of all this work are gratifying and pleasant to think upon and mean much orderliness and peace that otherwise were not. But their great significance lies in the promise given by this training in power of appreciation and capacity for action and we may believe the words of a *Transcript* editorial, "the arousal and gratification of a child's latent sense of beauty is a certain way of solving some municipal problems."

I have attempted to give concrete examples of the two appeals that are being made to the citizens of tomorrow in the interests of a beautiful public life. First, the awakening appreciation of beauty in past and present possessions of the home neighborhood; second, the arousing activity in making the neighborhood beautiful and keeping it clean.

By the impressions gained by looking in the face of beauty they will be honest worshipers at her throne, or in colloquial phrase they will "know a good thing when they see it." This qua' ty of sympathetic intelligence has been sensibly emphasized

in Mr. Mead's words, "Familiarity through all the sensitive years of education with what is most beautiful, with what the world of culture has stamped with the seal of its approval, in architecture, sculpture and painting, will not make all the boys and girls artists, not Rembrandts nor Saint-Gaudenses, not Richardsons nor Wrens—although it may make more of them than we dream of. But it will create a great public for us which knows a Richardson, a Saint-Gaudens or a Sargent when he appears, which knows beauty and ugliness when it sees them, which loves the one and hates the other."

The positive appeal for the children's services and the encouragement learned through action in the field will prove the civic values inherent in the love of the beautiful. Again making our own use of Mr. Mead's phrases, "It will not set all the

boys to wishing to be mayor, although it does fire many of them with devotion and ambition for the public service; but it will help them all to know what a good mayor is, and a bad mayor, when they see him, and make them love the one and hate the other, make them work to keep the one at the front and to make the other impossible. This public will make beauty law, will have its Board of Beauty as it has its Board of Health, and in the homes and shops and schools and streets will be tolerated nothing which is not beautiful, which does not reflect and [satisfy a pure and cultivated taste, and does not minister to noble life."

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Nature Study

THE TRILLIUMS—THE CHIPPING SPARROW

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK



T would be well for a designer of tapestries to study the carpets of our forests for beautiful and diverse patterns. There he would find a new carpet every month quite different in plan and design from the one spread there earlier in the season. Few of us ever note this change in the leaves and flowers of the woodland floor during the summer. Yet that would be a most suggestive Nature Study lesson, as it would teach us that marvelous adaptation of life to life, and plant to plant which constitutes this seasonal



TRILLIUMS

procession of the flowers. One of the most beautiful of the designs from Nature's looms is the trillium carpet which is at its best when the white trilliums are in blossom. It is a fine study of the artistic possibilities of the triangle when reduced to terms of leaves, and petals and sepals.

In New York state we have in most localities in our woods four species of trillium: the red trillium or birth-root; the great white trillium or the wood lily; the nodding trillium, which has a small white, or pinkish or yellowish flower which is on a bending stem so that often it hides its little head under its leaves like a bird tucking its head beneath its wings; and the painted trillium which has white petals with crimson or pink V-shaped marks at the centers. Of these four trilliums the first two are the best known and are the most common, but the white trillium is the greater favorite not only because of its beauty, but also because of its odor. The white trillium has won the secret of growing old beautifully as its aging leaves turn pink.

QUESTIONS ON THE TRILLIUM

1. How many kinds of trilliums do you know?
2. Which appear earliest in the spring?
3. What is the form of the trillium root?
4. What is the color of the stem?



A TRILLIUM BLOSSOM

5. How many leaves has it? Show the venation of the leaves by a sketch.
6. How many sepals has it, and how many stamens, and how are they arranged in respect to them?

7. How many stamens has the flower? Show the stamen by a sketch.

8. What is the shape of the pistil, and how is it divided into stigmas at the top? Show by sketch the way the stamens are placed in respect to the pistils.

9. What insects visit the red trillium?

10. What is the use of the color and odor of the red trillium?

11. What insects visit the white trillium?

12. Have you ever found in the white trillium a little white spider hidden near the pistil? If so, did you discover what it was there for?



THE CHIPPING SPARROW

13. Do you think the trillium is a lily? If so, why?

14. How could you use the trillium in teaching geography?

15. If you can draw, make a design for carpets, tapestry or embroidery using the trillium as the basis.

THE CHIPPING SPARROW

This wee birdie has come to be so tame that it ignores almost entirely the great biped which it does not take the trouble to even designate as man. It builds its nest around our houses, it hunts for food all over our premises, it sings like a tuneful grasshopper in our ears, it brings up its young to disregard us, and every hour of the day it "chip-chips" us to scorn. In fact from the chippy's point of view, we are cumberers of the earth, and are of no account whatever. Mr. Torrey calls the chipping the doorstep sparrow, and that is surely an excellent name for this small invader and cheerful neighbor.

However bold it is in other respects, the chippy is sufficiently secretive about its nest. For two years two pairs have built in the lilacs at the end of our piazza, and I have never been able to find their nests until the bushes were bare in the winter. An inter-

esting thing about these special nests shows that the chippies are resourceful mites; for instead of the usual lining they have used the dead needles of the white pine which prove as soft and satisfactory as the material which they like best to use. The chippies raise two broods a year, and are very indulgent parents; the young ones are great babies and follow the old ones around begging to be fed after they are fully grown. It is said that the young chippies may be easily tamed so that they will eat from the hand. The chippies are important birds in their economic relation to us. They are close at hand and form an easy and profitable subject for our spring lesson on birds.

QUESTIONS ON THE CHIPPING SPARROW

1. Describe the colors of the chippy, head, back, wings, tail and breast.
2. How does the female differ in color from the male?
3. How can you distinguish the chippy from the sparrows?
4. At what date did you see the chippy first this spring?
5. What does the chippy eat?
6. When does it begin to build its nest?
7. What is the shape of the nest?
8. Of what material is the nest outside and inside?
9. What color are the eggs?
10. How does the newly fledged young differ in color from the parents?
11. What does the chippy feed its young?
12. Do both parents feed the young?
13. How many broods do they raise in one season?
14. Tell the benefits conferred upon the farmer and gardener by chippy.

A d v e r t i s i n g I d e a s

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN



T would seem that there is nothing new under the sun—not even in advertising. How many of the methods and devices now used in the repertoire of American advertisers were initiated and developed in Paris as early as 1869? According to a little book entitled "Paris Life, Vignettes of the World's Capital," published in Leipzig in 1869, by Ernest Eckstein, a German writer, the decade 1860-1870 saw very nearly all the publicity devices on the streets of the French capital which we are apt to look upon as the result of our own ingenuity today.

Paris has always been a sort of laboratory in which human experiences are demonstrated before the rest of the world has quite "caught up." Very early in the development of modern business methods, Paris found it necessary to advertise. To quote Mr. Eckstein:

"It is characteristic of Paris, as of all world cities, that the supply of everything is

constantly greater than the demand for it. Every imaginable thing that is conceived, wrought, created or produced, flows to Paris for a market. New creations and new wares spring up over night like mushrooms from the soil. The dwellers in a great city know none of that reverence for a recognized purveyor, for an established business, which is characteristic of the conservative inhabitant of some small provincial town. When A's bread no longer satisfies his love of the new sensation in form and taste, the Parisian does not hesitate to transfer his custom to B. He loves change. He must have some new sensation. Nowhere else in the world are the old established houses so constantly and sorely tempted to vie with one another to give individuality and sensational impressions to their customers, and nowhere, despite the tremendous competition, has the novice in advertising art with any creative ability whatever, a larger outlook and more certain success than in Paris.

"Each merchant must have some pictorial or otherwise graphic messenger to announce to the credulous the cheapness and excellence of his goods. The real intrinsic worth of his product will not suffice. He must reach out and conquer the lack of interest on the part of the great consuming public. At all costs, the eating and lodging community must be informed and convinced that, at Jean Boll's restaurant on the Rue de Rivoli, the most delicious breakfast in the city can be obtained for two francs, and that the factory of Froment, Jr., or Risler, Sr., is turning out carpets at prices twenty per cent cheaper than anywhere else in the republic. In one word the first commandment of the Paris merchants' decalogue is 'Advertise,' and the second and third are like unto it."

At this time the fence poster was already a conspicuous feature of the landscape, not only in the small country towns but along the country roads.

"In many of the smaller towns, every board fence, every door post, every bridge arch, had for years been plastered over with the gigantic red and blue posters so seductive in winning the cash of the buying public. In regard to these posters, however, the Parisian soon became utterly blasé. Today, although he is conscious that at every step he encounters a hundred opportunities for satisfying his material needs, without even glancing at these temptations, he passes through literal lanes of these flaring announcements and pursues the even tenor of his way quite uninfluenced. The bulk of the curiosity which the posters attract, at least four-fifths of it, comes from strangers, or from the wandering musicians, beggars and pickpockets who lounge about the streets of the metropolis and from whose trade the merchant has but very little to gain."

After the fence poster and announcement of the circus bill order came the flaring headline advertisement in the newspapers. The German writer says:

"The poster 'ad' was of necessity very limited in its appeal. Then came the idea

of printing commercial announcements in large letters on each of the four sides of the great daily journals, but this method was successful only when the type was of an immense size, and but little description could be inserted in such letters. The mind of the resourceful merchant still clung to the printed announcement. He conceived the idea of printing small cards bearing clever imitations of persons and buildings and also with word tricks, and to thrust these into the hands of the passerby. So long as it remained novel this method was practical and successful. The victim was surprised, looked at the bit of paper, put it in his pocket, took it home with him and so could not help remembering the merchant and his wares. Soon these cards had increased to millions. It was impossible for one to walk three steps on the boulevards without having half a dozen of these agents fall upon him. When one had not hands enough to take the bills offered him, then a strong reaction set in. The passerby went his way and left the bill distributor with all his bills, often ignoring him completely. Today very few Parisians will lift a finger to take one of these street bills and only strangers to the city evince any curiosity whatsoever in them."

The advertisement artist of 1869 was evidently as resourceful as his "brother in arms" today. Mr. Eckstein continues:

"But the advertiser had not given up the fight, not he. You must be compelled to give us a hearing, he said, and in a few days the streets were literally flooded with small calendars on the back of which appeared the advertisements. See, said the knowing ones, people always need a calendar—especially when it is given to them for nothing. Tradesmen literally coined money by this novel and popular method of publicity. Their joy, however, was short-lived. One calendar might be very welcome, but no one had any particular longing for twenty-five. Short and good, was the verdict on this method of tempting the public—in one brief month it lived, succeeded and was laid aside. It began to be quite

evident that novelty alone could win the Paris buying public. The history of advertising had so far completely demonstrated the truth of this, that a regular, systematic campaign began not only for worth and merit in the wares themselves but for original and piquant methods by which to present them to the community."

The value of trade-marks was clearly recognized in the Paris of this period, but, as is the case today, the signs and trade-marks of thirty years ago had to be artistic and clever to win the buying public.

"The Parisians are not satisfied with a sign which makes the bald statement that within is the 'Dry Goods Establishment of August Meier,' nor, on the other hand, do they demand some high-sounding, fancy title such as we Germans put up over our country taverns and apothecary shops—for example: 'At the Golden Angel's,' or 'By the Sign of the Mad Herring.' In this art of genre advertising the modern Paris merchant has noteworthy success—he has constantly been going one better. Formerly people seemed to know only certain stereotyped titles in which the Swan, the Eagle, the Lion, and other well-known creatures played the chief rôle. Very recently, however, the program has been very widely extended. Everyone knows 'At the Sign of St. Louis,' 'At the Great Condés,' 'At the Sign of Springtime,' 'At the Louvre,' 'At the Siege of Corinth,' 'At the Sign of the Betrothed,' 'Poor Jacob,' 'The Good Devil,' 'The Boy with the Touzled Hair.' Especially appropriate legends appear over the shops in Paris in which mourning goods are sold. Take these: 'The Sarcophagus,' 'The True Remembrance,' 'The Immortelle,' 'The Contemplation of Eternity,' and other similar names are actually borne by existing [in 1869] firms. Who can doubt that, when a charming young widow is preparing to don the visible signs of her inward grief for her loved one who has departed, she would prefer to patronize 'The True Remembrance,' rather than Schwipps and Company?"

The illustrated advertisement in the form

of some humorous picture, a bon mot, a witticism, or an illustrated play upon words, was the next development. Lay figures also were brought into service.

"To confirm the great poster in front of one of the shops known as 'The Good Devil,' inside the customer will find the figure of the Evil One nattily clothed in the wares of the establishment. Opposite St. Martin's Gate theater is the shop of a dealer in flannels, over the door of which is inscribed 'The House of Hygienic Flannels, against the Theater of St. Martins' Gate—and Rheumatism.' One restaurant announces that every guest with whom its eating does not agree will receive his money back. Even poetry is pressed into service, and, especially in the suburban districts, one can see charming, graceful quatrains in praise of some particular brand of commodity. In many of the new buildings the free wall is covered with these poster announcements painted in oil. As high as one hundred feet from the ground one can see the horrible figure so often labeled 'The Good Devil,' as he shakes out over the whole earth his gigantic cornucopia filled with skirts, vests and trousers. The wall space is generally divided into regular squares after the manner of the advertising section of a newspaper and as much crowded. For a poster notice of moderate size the yearly rental is from 20 to 1,000 francs (\$4 to \$200)."

It is with somewhat of a surprise that we read of street stereopticons as early as the time of which Mr. Eckstein writes. But he says:

"In the beginning of the year 1870 the dissolving view became the vogue in advertising. The glory of having first applied this idea to advertising belongs to an enterprising merchant on the Boulevard Montmartre. He rented a stereopticon with landscape views and grotesque figures and between these he threw on the canvas announcements of his wares. Crowds collected to witness this exhibition and whether they would or not, they read the puffs of the butcher, the baker and the

candlestickmaker. In ten days one could count at least a dozen of these dissolving view apparatuses on the boulevards of the inner city alone, and then the charm of the idea began to diminish rapidly. It soon became necessary to resort to new surprises and every stereopticon worker tried to outdo every other in this respect. Mr. A conceived the idea of quite filling up the Rue de Rivoli one morning with actual figures on wagons, all carrying signs of his wares. The following day Mr. B made a ten-strike with a real hippodrome in the street. And yet, although the tradesmen constantly vied with one another in bringing novelties before the spectators, it was scarcely three months before every Parisian had become completely surfeited with these banalities."

Theater curtain advertising was also quite in vogue in 1869, and Mr. Eckstein tells us that the revenue from this source to one theater alone—the Chatelet—amounted to 30,000 francs in one year.

It is interesting, in view of the magnitude of the newspaper and general periodical advertising of the present day, to read what this German writer has to say of this in the Paris of thirty years ago:

"Advertising in newspapers and magazines is very expensive and its advantages are, in general, quite problematical. The Parisians put their advertisements in the printed page not as a regular, systematic campaign for publicity, as do the Germans, but only when they expect some definite result in the special sale of some article at some special, definite time. The majority of the journals have a certain column or part of a page consisting of a series of short paragraphs under the heading 'Faits Divers,' under which heading each item does treble duty, as news, as well turned literature and as an advertising puff. Moreover, the paid plaque of the theaters often shows its hand in these 'Faits Divers.' But there are very few Parisians today so unsophisticated as to let these clever paragraphs pull the wool over their eyes to the slightest degree. Yet so strong

is the force of habit that everyone reads them."

The "pointing" of an advertising puff by an illustration or witticism was a common trick in the days of which Mr. Eckstein writes. The *Vie Parisian* was the first journal to put this idea into practice. Two examples are given:

"In one of its issues early in 1869 the *Vie Parisian* printed an exquisite sketch in which is represented a young man before a looking-glass carefully arranging his collar. The legend gives the following monologue: It is true that Gaston possesses spirit and has most exquisite manners. He can converse and he dances well. But I have one thing against him. He does not go to 'the Snow White Linen' for his collars. Another equally artistic sketch shows two young men at an evening entertainment. They are watching the dancers. 'François,' observes one to the other, 'do you see how that rascal Jerome has turned the head of his partner?' 'I suppose,' answers François, 'that is because his new dress suit was bought of A. B. & Co.' Some enterprising concerns even pay regular liberal prices for illustrations and witticisms to accompany their advertisements."

These witty illustrated advertisements were the precursors of the absorbing anecdotes and news items which are still one of the favorite modes of beguiling the reading public. The "advertisement novel" developed very quickly upon the success of the illustrated witticism.

"One of the first of these appearing in Paris, in its opening chapter introduces the reader to the hero as Arthur—a stylish young man in a nobby summer suit, bought of H. Bros., of 99 Rue Noire. He steps into the room where the heroine, Amalie, is reclining on a divan made at the factory of B. Bros., at 88 Rue Fauve. He bends over her and slips on her finger a ring from the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Weinheimer & Co., in the Palais Royal, and cries in exultant tones, 'Ah, my true love, who has given you this matchless, sparkling jewel,' etc.

The newest things in Paris in 1869 were the "publicity bicycle" (as it was originally called), the moving shop and the "sandwich man."

"The whole idea of the peripatetic advertisement was an outgrowth of the practice of advertising on carnival floats and wagons. Some bright merchant was struck by the happy thought that this wagon advertisement might be made a permanent thing. Paris was soon literally flooded with vehicles, on the four sides of which appeared flaring announcements of all sorts of commercial products. The velocipede was also pressed into service as an advertisement medium. Many other bizarre and novel ideas were employed. Some firms sent wagons throughout the city bearing glass boxes in which their wares were exposed to view, the exhibitors selling direct to the crowds that collected. The 'sandwich-man' marked the climax. Among the first to use him was

the French Jockey Club, which had a dozen gorgeously-attired, much-placard edoutriders to announce startings and the winners at the races."

Mr. Eckstein closes his interesting article with an example of the "reading notice" of the day, and—loyal German that he is—it is, of course, from Berlin.

"In the People's Theater one of the favorite actresses one night drew forth a much-decorated cannon and shot off toward that section of the orchestra where the ladies were in the majority a perfect deluge of dainty little blue cards upon each of which was printed:

In a horrible dungeon he took his stand,
And grasped his gauntlet with daring hand,
He spoke—"This leather is certainly choice,
It must have been made by William Royce!"

"Wonderful progress has been made in the art of advertising in my day," he says, "what will be the advance in the twentieth century?"

Survey of Civic Betterment

"A NEW DAY FOR ST. LOUIS"

The Civic Improvement League of St. Louis, under the title quoted above, has issued a telling pamphlet briefly reviewing the practical work done by the League since its first annual meeting in March, 1903.

Six free open air playgrounds have been in operation. Three of these were built outright this year; each of which is equipped with a free bath house, free library and shelter houses. Each ground was in charge of experienced attendants. Over 200,000 children were enrolled and 75,000 free baths were given.

A junior school of horticulture has been in operation by the League. Seventy-five boys were enrolled, coming from all parts of St. Louis. This school is located on a five-acre plat of ground at the corner of Tower Grove and Shaw avenues. Next year the League intends providing for 1,000 children. This work was carried on with great success, the object being to teach city children how to grow things and to apply this knowledge in the decoration of their own homes and neighborhoods, and to give them some useful and healthy occupation during the summer vacation. The boys were awarded prizes for the best gardens.

The League's Bill-board Committee has prepared an ordinance for the control of bill-boards so that they may be less obnoxious to the public eye.

Through the work of the League the city comptroller has just announced that he can allow \$5,000 for the purpose of placing waste-paper boxes about the city streets, and as soon as an ordinance can be passed these boxes will be provided. Such an ordinance has just been introduced in the municipal assembly.

The League has carried on a most successful contest along the right-of-way of the St. Louis and Suburban Railway, having offered \$100 in prizes for the backyards showing the most improvement during the past summer. These prizes will be offered each summer until this right-of-way becomes one of the beauty spots of the city and not such an eyesore as at the present time.

Through the recommendation of the League's committee, the health department has appointed women sanitary inspectors for the city of St. Louis. Such inspectors had never been employed until the suggestion was made by the League.

Five historical tablets are to be erected by the Civic Improvement League; the money for one of these tablets has already been secured. The Missouri Historical Society is coöperating in this matter and just as soon as the historic facts and data can be secured in regard to these tablets, they will be put up, sometime before the World's Fair opens.

The World's Fair management has adopted a permanent material to be used in the construction of some of the important statuary at the World's

Fair, to preserve it from ten to fifteen years. According to the League's plan, this will give ample time to replace the more popular pieces in bronze and thus retain them for all time.

The League has now under investigation the garbage problem. Correspondence has been entered into with nearly every city in the world, in order to know what has been done in regard to that matter elsewhere. The contract for reducing the garbage in St. Louis will expire in November, 1904, and it is desired that the city secure as good a contract for such work as is possible. The St. Louis Sanitary Commission, recently created by special ordinance, has asked the League's coöperation, and the Public Sanitation Committee of the League is now at work preparing the data, collected by the League, in convenient form.

Tree planting in the city has been given careful consideration and a full legal opinion on the matter has just been made to the officers of the League by its attorneys.

The matter of cab charges has been given careful consideration, and every means will be taken to see that visitors to this city, within the next year, are protected in the matter of exorbitant cab charges.

An anti-spitting ordinance has been enacted, and through the efforts of the League several prosecutions have taken place. This ordinance was introduced before the organization of the League, but had been held in committee for over six months when the League discovered it, and after much diligent work, secured its passage.

DIFFICULTIES IN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT AND HOW TO MEET THEM

(Extracts from a paper prepared for the Sterling, Kansas, Sorosis, by Ada B. Gaskell).

Upon appointment to prepare a paper on this subject, I wrote for aid to The American League for Civic Improvement, and received the following in response:

"We believe that a study group—for the study of civic improvement subjects; some adequate organization—a federation of the clubs and other public-spirited bodies in the town, or a new civic improvement league, a campaign of education by means of club papers, addresses, lectures, circulation of literature, parlor conferences, but above all else by means of the newspapers, a carefully worked out study of the needs and possibilities of your own community—a civic program; these four are the fundamentals absolutely essential in some form or other if the difficulties are to be overcome and the broadest and best results secured."

To this advice I do not need to add, but as the experience of one club is always helpful to every other, I will give that of the Sterling Sorosis.

About a year ago an enthusiastic member proposed that we work for a city library, and each one give a pledge to do what she could. Enthusiasm is just as contagious as smallpox; every one exposed is almost sure to catch it. A committee was appointed to secure a place for the books and solicit subscriptions to buy them; these two

things being considered as equally essential to a library as are the two parts to a pair of shears. A new city hall was in process of erection and permission was obtained from the city council to place the library there, fuel and rent free, and open it to the public two days each week. About \$200 was subscribed and, the certainty of being able to found a library being thus assured, other organizations and individuals were invited to coöperate; after a few preliminary meetings the Sterling Library Association was formed; the library has now upwards of 1,000 volumes, a large proportion of which are valuable reference works, and the association holds \$800 in the bank for further expenditure. The money has been raised mostly by subscription, but partly by membership fees, and by entertainments gotten up by committees appointed by the association for that purpose. Independently of these sources the library has received 115 books from Sorosis and \$37, the proceeds of a dramatic entertainment, given by the C. Z.'s, a social club of twelve young ladies. Every six months fifty excellent books are obtained from the State Traveling Library. Until recently librarian's services have been gratuitous.

During the street carnival a rest room was provided, fitted up with all toilet conveniences and lunch tables which greatly added to the comfort and enjoyment of women with young children who came from long distances in the country.

Another improvement undertaken was the riddance of tobacco-spitting on the sidewalks. Posters were pasted down on the walks and also put up in conspicuous places like stores and offices. In some large cities a fine of \$5 and even \$500 has been imposed. At the rate of \$5 per expectoration, the appearance of many places would indicate that if a man did not, as the advertisements have it, tobacco-spit his life away, he would spit away his fortune in a very short time. We thought that an encouraging word from the newspapers and a bit of pleasantry on our part, now and then, would accomplish our object less expensively and quite as effectually. With this in view one member of Sorosis facetiously drew a picture of the city in the future with barrel-like cuspidors on the sidewalks for the accommodation of tobacco-users, and another wrote the following parody, apropos of the poster:

The shades of night were falling fast
As through a Kansas city passed
A youth who saw, all fresh and nice,
A poster with this strange device—
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

His brow was sad; and in his cheek
A quid so big he scarce could speak;
It seemed to be on ev'ry tongue,—
On ev'ry passing breeze 'twas flung,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

He walked up Broadway then down Main;
To right and left and right again;



A CALIFORNIA BIG TREE

But still those spectral letters shone,
And from his lips escaped a groan,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.
"Heed the poster," an old man said;
"Dark lowered the tempest overhead
Of wrathful, suffering Sterling dames
As they beheld what stuck to their trains,"
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.
"Heed the poster," a maiden said;
"What are these words whereon you tread,"
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,
But still he answered with a sigh,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.
"Beware the vile Indian weed,
For you know whence it doth proceed;"
This was the maiden's last good night;
Her words rang on till out of sight,—
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.
A tobacco pouch stuffed full and sound
Half-buried in the road was found,
As a teamster at break of day
Heard shouted each foot of the way,
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.
There in the twilight cold and gray,
All gilded but battered it lay;
And from a maid serene and far,
A voice fell like a falling star—
Please do not spit on the sidewalks.

Our efforts have resulted in decided improvement, and as far as I can learn have been as successful as the \$5 fine method.

The last attempt in city improvement has been the care of the city parks; the city council at its last meeting having granted permission to Sorosis to disburse the funds appropriated for that purpose.

Perhaps some will criticize me for having said so little about difficulties, but my observation has been that if you don't look for them, nine times out of ten you will never meet them. I would there-

fore paraphrase Sojourner Truth's famous advice to suffragists—"Don't talk so much about your rights, but jes go long and take 'em," with, Don't talk so much about difficulties, but jes go long and work.

TO PRESERVE THE BIG TREES

The agitation for the preservation of the Calaveras groves of big trees of California, referred to in this department of the January CHAUTAUQUAN, has assumed national proportions with good hope of success. A bill providing for the purchase of two thousand acres of these trees and nine hundred acres surrounding them has been reported favorably by the Public Lands Committee in the house of representatives and now awaits the permission of Speaker Cannon to bring the matter to a vote. The senate has heretofore shown its favor of this proposition by voting for preservation at various sessions, and it is believed that a favorable vote in the house would be repeated in the senate. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has had a representative at Washington looking after the interests of this movement to save the trees and make a government park out of them.

Mrs. Lovell White of the California Outdoor Art League has devoted her energies to this achievement. Eight state federations of Women's Clubs, a great many special women's clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other societies have joined in petitions to the president in favor of the project. It is said that 1,400,000 names appear on these petitions. Twenty state councils have been organized consisting of many influential men and

women who have written to senators and congressmen to get their pledges in behalf of the project. President Roosevelt sent a special message to congress in favor of it.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

The Sociology Club of Hyde Park, Chicago, High School suggests interesting possibilities in the matter of enlisting students of secondary schools in the study of social problems.

Organized some years ago this club first sought opportunities for social service in the neglected districts of this great city. After a year or two of giving and visiting the club, came to a realization of mistakes due to the all too common ignorance of fundamental social principles. With the ready adaptability of American students the young people undertook the study of principles. The result is a saner sympathy, a broader vision of possibilities, a truer social feeling.

The meetings are held weekly in the high school building at the close of the day's classroom work. With students and instructors as members, the planning of programs and management of club affairs is wholly in the hands of the student officers and committee workers. With a simple form of organization, small fee and a welcome to both student and faculty members of the school this club furnishes the common meeting ground for all interested in the social interests of both school and city.

Last year the club considered problems of the ideal school. Student members made careful investigations of conditions in various schools, presented papers and conducted discussions, many of which were worthy the attention of all sympathetic students of school life.

The frank comradeship in the study of school problems was admirably shown by the freedom with which students and instructors discussed ethical and administrative problems of school life ordinarily judged from two opposed view-points. A sincere desire for truth led to the formulation of high ideals and to a manly recognition of diverse opinions.

In the course of the year as reported by the secretary the club considered some problems of their own school looking to more ideal conditions, by means of papers and discussions upon such as the following topics: "Study Periods," "Examinations," "Marking Systems," "Written Excuses," "Athletics," "Optional Studies," Fraternities and Sororities" "The School City," "Noon Lunches." Only those in close touch with modern student life can properly value the social significance of earnest minded discussion of such topics in a meeting where the young people are willing to speak freely even of unfortunate features of school life. The

year's work also included addresses upon "The Beginnings of Civic Improvement" and "The Destiny of Races," with visits to the Drainage Canal, the McCormick Reaper Works and the South Chicago Steel Works.

During the present year the club has considered some problems of the ideal city especially as illustrated by current discussion in their own community. "The Street Car Strike," a debate with first hand material secured through interviews with both employers and strikers; "Capital Punishment," opposed because of its failure as a corrective agent; "Newspapers: Their Equipment and Work;" "The South Park Improvement Association;" a mock trial and a study of the courts; "Social Settlements," and "The American League for Civic Improvement," and a few visits to public institutions have made up the program. During the remainder of the year special attention will be given, because of local conditions, to parks and libraries, with the expectation of the club being able to exert some helpful influence along these two lines. "The Home Libraries," "Public Libraries," and "The School as a Library Center," will be discussed. "The Great Civic Awakening" will be presented by a representative of the American League for Civic Improvement to show the relation between the work of the club and the national betterment movement.

The programs are planned by Irene H. Kawin, president, and Albert Allen, secretary-treasurer, with student committee workers, and Professor W. R. Mitchell as faculty advisor whose enthusiastic interest and wholesome counsel have been thoroughly appreciated.

The club suggests the formation of similar organizations in other high schools, and through its officers, who may be addressed in care of Hyde Park High School, will extend all possible aid to any interested students or instructors. May this closing statement from Mable Todd, secretary last year, be the thought to inspire many club groups in other cities:

"We desire to have part in the problems of the community and to be counted as among those who have desires for higher ideals for the home, the school and the state."

SCHOOL CHILDREN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUES

The formation of improvement leagues among the school children of Springfield, Missouri, received unusual encouragement from the personal attention given by Mayor H. E. Mellette and Superintendent Jonathan Fairbanks. These gentlemen visited every school in turn, explaining the hopes of the improvement workers and inviting the organized coöperation of the boys and girls. These presentations resulted in a group of school leagues which have cultivated public sentiment and formed the

medium through which the mayor and superintendent of schools could spread their ideals of civic cleanliness and beauty.

The following extract from the minutes of one of those leagues is of interest:

A meeting of the Junior Civic Improvement League was held at Campbell School, January 13.

A motion was made to appoint a committee for making amendments to our present constitution.

The reports from all the rooms were given and and it was found that

No. 8 had 12 members.

No. 7 had 17 members.

No. 6 had 18 members.

No. 5 had 8 members.

The meeting was called to order by the president, then the roll call, and fifteen minutes for business.

The motion was then made to adjourn.

Signed,

H. E. Pickering, Pres.

G. Mack, Sec'y.

The league in this school is working under the following constitution which may easily be adapted for use in other cities:

CONSTITUTION OF THE JUNIOR CIVIC IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

ARTICLE I

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be the Junior Civic Improvement League.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The object of this Association shall be the improvement of Springfield, Missouri, in health, cleanliness and attractiveness.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Any person may become a member of this Association who shall be attending the Public Schools of this city, or who shall be of school age, by signing the constitution, and the payment of five cents.

Section 2. All members agree to do all in their power to promote the object of this society by informing their neighbors of the purpose of the Association and soliciting them to become members of the same and especially in the case of cleanliness and improvement of their own grounds, walks and alleys adjacent.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duties shall be the same as usually pertain to those offices.

Section 2. The officers shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall make provision for public meetings and attend to the general business of the Association and arrange programs, etc.

Section 3. These officers shall be elected at the first meeting of the Association in each year and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Section 4. The Association shall hold one meeting in each month and at such other times as may be called by the President.

ARTICLE V

Section 1. The members of this Association agree to do all in their power to protect song birds

within the city limits and to prevent cruel treatment of all dumb animals.

PLANTS AS A FACTOR IN HOME ADORNMENT

At this season of the year authoritative advice and information regarding plants for home adornment is in demand. Attention is therefore called to a very valuable reprint from the year book of the department of Agriculture for 1902 bearing the title quoted. The subject is presented by L. C. Corbett, horticulturist, of the bureau of plant industry, and covers topics such as the esthetic value of plants, the planting of a place, general arrangement of shrubs and trees, specific arrangement of decorative plants and cultural suggestions. Planting plan, walks and drives, the greensward, use of shrubs, masking of walks and drives, deciduous trees, evergreen trees and shrubs, hardy perennial grasses, permanent vines, annual vines, emergency planting, preparation and fertilization of the soil, pruning and planting trees and shrubs, maintenance of a greensward. Illustrations and detailed plots of planting add to the practical character of this pamphlet.

WASHINGTON ALLEYS

The national capital, for which such elaborate plans of beautification are in process, has been stirred over the revelations made by Jacob A. Riis concerning its alleys and negro hovels. Mr. Riis appeared before the senate and house committees on the District of Columbia, and in an address at the annual meeting of the associated charities said:

"I am not easily discouraged, but I confess I was surprised at the sights I saw in the national capital. You people of Washington have alley after alley filled with people that you do not know. There are 298 of these blind alleys. They tell me that the death-rate among the negro babies born in them is 457 out of every 1,000 before they grow to be a year old. Nowhere in the civilized world have I seen such a thing as that. These people live in pigsties because some man would rather have twenty-five per cent profit than keep his soul. The blame lies with the man who owns the house, but equally with the community which permits him to use his house for such ends."

NOTES

The Public Education Association of Philadelphia is promoting school gardens for Philadelphia. For a public meeting in February Herbert D. Heminway of Hartford and Mrs. Henry Parson of the children's school farm in DeWitt Clinton Park, New York, were announced. The *Public Ledger* gave a three-column review of the American Park and Outdoor Art pamphlet on school gardens to arouse interest in the matter.

The following is a list of the commercial bodies now identified with the National Municipal League: Board of Trade, Dayton, Ohio; Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Indiana; Board of Trade, Jacksonville, Florida; Board of Trade, Jersey City, New Jersey; Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.; Board of Trade, Little Rock, Ark.; Board of Trade, Oakland, Cal.; Board of Trade, Pasadena, Cal.; Board of Trade, Reading, Pa.; Board of Trade, Saginaw, Mich.; Board of Trade, Washington, D. C.; Board of Trade, Wilmington, Del.; Business Men's Association, Butte, Mont.; Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Ore.; Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.; Chamber of Commerce, Fresno, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; Chamber of Commerce, West Superior, Wis.; Commercial Club, Dallas, Texas; Commercial Club, Indianapolis, Ind.; Commercial Club, New Albany, Ind.; Commercial Club, Louisville, Ky.; Commercial Club, Newton, Kan.; Commercial Club, St. Paul, Minn.; Merchants' Association, San Francisco, Cal.

Elmira, N. Y., has a Current Topics club numbering over 125 of its leading business and professional men, young and old, who hold eight meetings each season for the discussion of important current topics. Each pays three dollars per year, which entitles him to the supper and to participation in the discussions. The club meets in the Association Building, the large social room supplying a comfortable place. The topics for this season include "Industrial Betterment," "The Relation of the Criminal to the State," "The Question of the Public School," "American Supremacy in the Far East," the speakers being drawn from various parts of the country, many of them being prominent in political, professional, and business affairs.

For the season of 1903 the Home Gardening Association, of Cleveland, Ohio, distributed 153,705 packages of seeds, a larger number than ever before; 132,095 went to pupils in Cleveland Public Schools, 5,700 packages to other local organizations and 15,910 to organizations and institutions in different parts of the country. 25,000 Cleveland homes were thus reached, and the money received from seed sales, one cent per package, paid the expenses of the association, including flower show prizes, a test garden in Rockwell schoolyard, an exhibition garden, Goodrich House window boxes and excess in cost of bulbs ordered from Holland.

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association and The American League for Civic Improvement conducted a "Social Service Evening" at the rooms of the American Institute of Social Service, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City, on Friday, February 19, 1904. Mr. J. Horace McFar-

land spoke on "The Harrisburg Experience Up To Date," illustrating with lantern slides; Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff spoke on "Coördination, an Essential Element in Improvement Work;" Mrs. Conde Hamlin spoke on "Woman's Part in Improvement Work."

A Civic Art League is being organized in Erie, Pennsylvania. The Women's Club inaugurated the movement by bringing J. Horace McFarland from Harrisburg for a lecture, and Architect C. P. Cody has been authorized to select fifty men by whom permanent organization will be effected. Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Woman's Club, Board of Trade and other organizations will unite to secure coöperation in beautifying the city on plans and suggestions prepared by those who have made the subject a close study.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco publishes monthly a twelve-page paper called the *Merchants' Association Review*, 6,000 copies, for free distribution to members and others interested in municipal affairs. The issue of February, 1904, is devoted largely to civil service matters connected with the city administration, the association having brought action which estopped an alleged attempt to violate the charter by removing civil service men employed by the city.

The "Handbook of the National Municipal League, 1904," recently issued in excellent form, contains an historical sketch of the League, list of meetings, programs of meetings, titles of the publications of the League and list of authors of papers, constitution and by laws; officers, committees and members with postoffice addresses.

The Municipal Association of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a pamphlet on "Good City Government" dealing particularly with the danger of partisanship in the administration of the public schools and favoring the school code prepared by the chamber of commerce.

A Chicago graduate of Yale has offered \$10,000 to endow a chair of municipal civics at the university. The condition under which the endowment is given is that students shall be instructed in the details of the government of a great city, making a study of the administrative work in the principal cities of America and Europe.

"A Freer City—A Plea for Municipal Home Rule," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, which appeared in the *Yale Review* for February, 1904, has been reprinted in pamphlet form for the National Municipal League.

"The Abuses of Public Advertising," the first of a series of papers by Charles Mulford Robinson, appears in *The Atlantic* for March.

The next annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at St. Louis, June 9, 10, and 11.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

WASHINGTON, OLD AND NEW

1. Roll-call: Give a fact or figure about the City of Washington, its history or its activities.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to analyze briefly the interrelation of the civic topics in the April CHAUTAUQUAN: "Washington, Old and New," "Art Training for Citizenship," "American Sculptors and Their Art," items in "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Highways and Byways," etc.
3. Map Drill: Use maps to show relation of Washington to the original territory of the United States and the enormously larger country of today; also maps showing the original plans of L'Enfant, the present Washington, and the projected improvements. (Send fifteen cents to P. S. Eustis, Adams and Franklin streets, Chicago, for large map showing territorial growth of the United States; see "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia.")
4. Summary: Epitomize article on "Washington, Old and New," by Charles Zueblin, in the April CHAUTAUQUAN.
5. Paper: "The Story of Washington" (see "History of the United States," by John Bach McMaster, and reference list).
6. Paper: "Foundations of Civic Beauty" (see "The Site of the City" and "The Street Plan" in Robinson's "The Improvement of Towns and Cities").
7. Paper: "The Washington Plan—As It Was, and As It Will Be" (if possible make a few charts or rough outline sketches, and pass around pictures taken from "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia").
8. A Study of Contrasts (compare Washington with your nearest large city, noting width of streets, area, underground trolleys, etc.)
9. Address: "The Significance of the Washington Plan—to the nation, to other American cities, to our own city."
10. Discussion: What Practical Lessons Should We Learn from our Own City, and How Shall We Use the Lessons?
11. Symposium: Brief papers or talks on the municipal government, diplomatic corps, literary people, the libraries, historic buildings, the schools, the art, the museums, etc., of Washington.
12. Personal Experiences: Brief talks by members who have visited Washington.

READING LIST

"Papers Relating to the Improvement of Washington, D. C." "Park Improvement Papers" (Senate). "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia," edited by Charles Moore (Senate Report, 166, 1902.) "Washington in Lincoln's Time," by Noah Brooks (Century Company). "Pictures of City of Washington in the Past," by S. C. Busey (Ballantine). "National Capitol, Its Architecture, Art and History," by G. C. Hazelton, Jr. (Lowdermilk). "Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia," compiled by W. W. Cox (Government Printing Office). "Congressional Directory (obtain through congressmen). "Washington: The Capital City," by R. R. Wilson (Lippincott). "Washington," by Charles B. Todd (Putnam). "Guides" issued by Rand, McNally & Co., K. W. Abbott ("Trolley Trips in Fascinating Washington") Brooklyn *Eagle* and others. See "Poole's Index" and "Readers' Guide to Periodicals" for magazine articles.

News Summary: Current Events

DOMESTIC

February 1.—William H. Taft succeeds Elihu Root as secretary of war. The senate passes a naturalization treaty with Haiti.

2.—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, declares martial law at Cripple Creek ended.

3.—In an address before the New York Union League Club, Elihu Root pays a strong tribute to President Roosevelt.

4.—The call for the Prohibition national convention is issued.

5.—North Carolina state Republican convention endorses President Roosevelt.

6.—Washington authorities decide to take action looking to an end of present unsettled state of affairs in San Domingo.

7.—Baltimore swept by fire, entailing a loss estimated at \$100,000,000.

8.—Interstate Commerce Commission upholds immigrant pool between railroads.

9.—Secretary Hay addresses a note to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria and Italy, asking them to join in a note to Russia to the effect that the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognized.

10.—Count Cassini officially announces to the government at Washington the beginning of war between Russia and Japan.

11.—President Roosevelt issues a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the war between Japan and Russia.

14.—Orders from Washington are received at Colon to send a battalion of marines to San Domingo.

17.—Louisiana state Republican convention endorses President Roosevelt and pledges him support for nomination at Chicago.

19.—By the explosion of a carload of dynamite twenty-five men are killed at Jackson, Utah.

20.—By a vote of 60 to 15 the Porto Rican assembly demands statehood or independence.

Perry S. Heath resigns as secretary of the Republican national committee.

23.—Senate passes the Panama Canal treaty by a vote of 66 to 14.

26.—Business center of Rochester, N. Y., damaged \$4,000,000 by fire. August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz, Samuel A. Groff and Diller B. Groff are found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government. President Roosevelt issues a proclamation putting into effect the Panama Canal treaty; formal ratifications are exchanged by Secretary Hay and Minister Bunau-Varilla.

27.—Capitol of Wisconsin destroyed by fire; loss \$900,000. August W. Machen, George E. Lorenz and Diller B. Groff sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$10,000; Samuel A. Groff is given chance for a new trial.

FOREIGN

February 1.—The Anglo-Italian arbitration treaty is signed at Rome. Uruguayan rebels win a victory over government forces.

2.—English parliament opens; Austen Chamberlain, as a leader of the house of commons, defends the fiscal policy of his father, Joseph Chamberlain.

3.—Russian fleet sails from Port Arthur. The Servian cabinet resigns.

7.—Reported that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been broken off.

8.—Russia lands troops in Korea; Japan seizes Russian merchant vessels at Masampho.

9.—Russia and Japan issue official statements of their positions. Russians lose two warships in an encounter with the Japanese at Chemulpo. Five Russian ships are disabled at Port Arthur.

11.—The emperor of Japan issues a formal declaration of war. England issues proclamation of neutrality.

13.—Skirmish is reported between Russians and Japanese on the Yalu River.

14.—France declares her neutrality in the Russo-Japanese war.

16.—Reported that 600 Russian soldiers are frozen while on their way across Lake Baikal. Denmark enters into a treaty of arbitration with Holland.

17.—Japan agrees to Secretary Hay's note concerning the neutralization of China, excepting Manchuria.

19.—Secretary Hay receives Russia's formal recognition of neutrality of China outside of Manchuria. Dowager Empress of China reported dead.

20.—Reports of a general war cause panic on the Paris Bourse.

21.—Russia loses 2,500 soldiers in battle on the Yalu River. Dominican rebels are defeated in a battle lasting ten days.

23.—Reported that a battle has been fought at Port Arthur. Japan lands troops at Chemulpo.

26.—General advance of Japanese troops.

28.—Vladivostok is besieged by Japanese. Japan lands 20,000 troops at Chemulpo.

OBITUARY

February 2.—William C. Whitney, formerly secretary of the navy, dies in New York.

9.—Erasmus Wiman dies at his home on Staten Island.

4.—Adolph Schwarzenbach, founder and editor of *Puck*, dies in Brooklyn.

15.—Marcus A. Hanna dies in Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

- Characteristics of the late Marcus A. Hanna (Ask members to give three-minute talks on Hanna as a typical American, peace maker between labor and capital, representative of American plutocracy, business man, politician, presidential possibility, personal characteristics, anecdotes, etc.; compare with careers of the late W. C. Whitney and Erasmus Wiman).
- Address: The Menace of Mormonism.
- Papers: (a) Russian Claims on American Friendship; (b) Significance of Secretary Hay's Diplomacy Regarding the Neutralization of China; (c) How the Panama Canal Will be Financed, and Conditions under which the United States Will Construct It; (d) The Cotton Market as an Industrial Factor; (e) Lessons of the Baltimore Fire.
- Readings: (a) From "Why People Disbelieve the Newspapers," by Edward Bok (*World's Work* for March, 1904); (b) From "Fire Insurance Rates and Methods," by Walter C. Beits (Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for November, 1903); (c) From "A Sioux Indian's First Impressions of Civilization," by Charles A. Eastman (*Harper's* for March, 1904); (d) From "Washington, Old and New," by Charles Zueblin, (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for April).
- Debate: Resolved, That Annexation to the United States is the best method for solving the San Domingo problem.

FOREIGN

- Progress of the War in the Far East (appoint a member to summarize authenticated events to date).
- Papers: (a) Review of the decision of The Hague tribunal regarding payment of Venezuelan claims; (b) Review of Anglo-Italian (February 1) and Denmark-Holland (February 16) arbitration treaties; (c) The alleged "Yellow Peril" in Asia; (d) Panama's Organization as a Republic (with character sketch of President Amador).
- Readings: (a) From "Why Japan Resists Russia," by Kogoro Takahira, Japanese minister to the United States (*North American Review* for March, 1904); (b) From "The Queen of Quelpart," by Archer Butler Hulbert (Little, Brown & Co.), which first appeared as a serial in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* July, August and September, 1901; (c) From "A Handbook of Modern Japan," by Ernest W. Clement (A. C. McClurg & Co.); (d) From "Saxon and Slav," by Frederic Austin Ogg (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, October, 1902, to June, 1903); (e) From "Russian Development of Manchuria," by Consul H. B. Miller (*National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1904).
- Symposium of War Prophets. Appoint members to prophesy the outcome from the standpoint of Russia, Japan, Korea, China, France, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, and the United States, etc.

Chautauqua Spare Minute Course

SYSTEMATIC INSTEAD OF HAPHAZARD READING

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, complete in the pages of **THE CHAUTAUQUAN** for 1903-04, has been arranged to meet the demand for a short course of systematic reading which will help persons to understand the times in which we live. The course consists of the leading serial topics entitled "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renascence," together with the series grouped about these "key topics" entitled "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

The brief course offers to individuals a means of making the time spent in reading count for something during the year. It is planned to give a background, a standard of judgment, power of discrimination, sense of proportion, in a word, education along lines that will make all one's reading of use to him.

Additional articles and the regular departments of the magazine relate to features of the course and constitute important sidelights upon it. "Highways and Byways" editorial comments on the current events with special reference to the "key topics," "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Talk About Books," "News Summary," programs, helps and hints, and special supplementary articles represent a useful and entertaining variety.

One does not need to become a member of any organization to substitute for haphazard this systematic reading. There is no membership fee and the course is offered to individual readers complete in the magazine for the year.

RECOGNITION FROM CHAUTAUQUA

In the last magazine of the year containing Spare Minute Course material, blanks will be printed upon the filling out of which a Spare Minute Course Certificate will be awarded by Chautauqua Institution.

Persons will be entitled to a certificate who have read the Spare Minute Course serials named above: "Racial Composition of the American People," "The Civic Renascence," "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

These will be known as "Specified Reading." For reading the other "recommended" serials and departments in the magazine a seal on the certificate will be awarded.

SPARE MINUTE PROGRAMS

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course is especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies. It should be particularly helpful to clubs of men, school literary societies, church young people's societies, organizations in shops or stores, and other groups of busy people with few opportunities and limited time.

The programs outlined each month will be based upon the "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renascence" with the idea of bringing out the interpretation of vital topics of current interest.

I

1. Summary: Article on "City Life, Crime and Poverty," by John R. Commons in **THE CHAUTAUQUAN**.
2. Discussion: The Cost of Municipal Crime and Poverty.
3. Readings: (a) From "The Twentieth-Century City," by Josiah Strong; (b) From "Immigration number" of *Charities*, New York, February 6, 1904; (c) From "Americans in Process," by Robert A. Woods (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); (d) From "Charity and Correction," Chapter XV in "The Social Spirit in America," by C. R. Henderson (Scott, Foresman & Co.)
4. Paper: What American Cities May Gain From Making Use of the Native Arts and Customs of Immigrants.
5. Symposium: Proposed Remedies for Crime and Poverty in Cities (police, education, charity bureaus, social settlements, institutional churches, temperance saloons, tenement laws, etc.).

II

1. Summary: Article on "Washington, Old and New," by Charles Zueblin, in **THE CHAUTAUQUAN**.
2. Discussion: Civic Significance of Plans for the Capital City.
3. Readings: (a) From "Modern Civic Art," by Charles Mulford Robinson (Putnains); (b) From "Washington Fifty Years Hence," by E. F. Baldwin, *Outlook*, 70:817; (c) From "Art Training for Citizenship," by Rho Fisk Zueblin in **THE CHAUTAUQUAN**.
4. Paper: Back Alleys and What to Do With Them.
5. Local Application of Washington Principles. Ask architects and others to present sketches and plans of beautifying for discussion. Additional program material may be found in "Civic Progress Programs," "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," "The Travel Club," etc., on other pages of this issue of **THE CHAUTAUQUAN**.

[Correspondence or inquiries may be addressed to the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, Chautauqua, New York.]

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL.D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

THE CLASS OF 1904

As frail human nature is prone to procrastinate, it will not be surprising if at this time a goodly number of members of 1904 are sitting up o' nights in order to finish their reading and graduate with the class. We remind these and some others who have been hard pressed, that no examination stands in the way, and that the reading of the four years' books and required magazine articles is the only requirement for graduation. We hope that the St. Louis Exposition will tempt some from the far west to come eastward and continue their journey to Chautauqua. It would be pleasant to have a Pacific coast contingent added to the nearer sections of the country which are sure to be well represented. The following letter from the class treasurer explains various matters about which all members will want to be informed:

My Dear Classmates:—

I am glad to report some very encouraging letters from members of 1904 and pleasant evidence that many are looking forward to our graduation exercises at Chautauqua this summer. As several inquiries have come regarding a class badge, I would mention that we have a white ribbon badge with the name "Lewis Miller" and class numerals printed on it in rose. The price of the badge is ten cents. We discussed the question of a class pin, but there seemed to be very good reasons why we should not undertake it and the plan was dropped.

May I remind you of our hope at an early date to complete the payment of our quota toward Alumni Hall? The interior of our class-room as given in the accompanying illustration shows that we share this room with the classes of '88 and '96. These classes have already made the room very cosy and attractive, and as soon as we have paid our assessment we shall feel that the room is really ours also. We shall easily raise the amount between now and Recognition Day, if each member will contribute a little, but in this as in every similar enterprise, "he gives twice who gives quickly." We anticipate many pleasant social occasions this summer, and for this reason it has been suggested that each member coming to Chautauqua bring a cup and saucer to help fit out our "corner cupboard." All indications point to a large graduating class and we only regret that any of our classmates must be absent.

Cordially yours,

JOSIE E. HOUSE, treasurer.
1230 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

second street, New York City. The number for February 6 is devoted to reports upon the immigrant, and will prove very helpful in developing a circle program. A copy can be secured by sending ten cents to the above address. *Federation*, Broadway, New York City, the organ of the Federation of Charities in New York City, has a fully illustrated number (October, 1903) on the Syrian population in that city. A copy can be secured for ten cents. Reference has also been made to a work entitled "Ethnic Factors in the Population of Boston," by F. A. Bushee. This also is especially commended for its very clear and entertaining analysis of the tendencies of the various races settled in that city. The cost in paper is \$1.00 and if the circle's local library does not have this publication, they might provide the amount from their own treasury and present it to the library afterwards. Let each member take one of the nationalities described in this work and report on it. Such a study of national traits will open our eyes to the possibilities of our immigrant brothers.

"The conversion of human material wherever it may be found, and whatever it may be, from lower to higher social values, is coming to be recognized as a work not simply of philanthropy, but of the plainest sort of social economy. In the care of our immigrants we have the opportunity of engaging in this work under the most favorable circumstances, and with the fairest prospect of success ever offered to a people."—*Kate Holladay Claghorn*.

THE STORY-TELLER'S ART

Mr. Bliss Perry in his charming volume, "A Study of Prose Fiction," reminds us that, in our love of light literature, "We are children at bottom, after all is said, children under the story-teller's charm. Nansen's stout-hearted comrades tell stories to one another while the Arctic ice drifts onward with the *Fram*; Stevenson is nicknamed The Tale-Teller by the brown-limbed Samoans; Chinese Gordon reads a story while waiting—hopelessly waiting—at Khartoum. What matter who performs the miracle that opens for us the doors of the wonder world? . . . No matter, if only the miracle is wrought; if we look out with new eyes upon the many-featured, habitable world; if we are thrilled by the pity and the beauty of this life of ours, itself brief as a tale that is told; if we learn

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON IMMIGRATION

A very valuable aid to our studies this month is the issue of *Charities* for February 6, 1904, by the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-



1904 CLASS-ROOM IN ALUMNI HALL

to know men and women better, and to love them more."



This month we come under the spell of the story-teller in our "Provincial Types in American Fiction," and perhaps no more helpful plan for reviewing can be offered than to note a few of the many admirable hints which Mr. Perry gives in the "Study" referred to above. A group of these suggestions bearing upon character study especially was given in last month's Round Table and we add here three other groups, dealing with the plot, the setting of the story and the author.

The Plot:

1. What are the main lines of action in the story?
2. How many leading characters are there?
3. Note the incidents which are introduced simply to inform the reader, either as to what is going on, or to give him further insight into the nature of the characters.
4. Discriminate between such explanatory incidents and those which really develop the characters themselves.
5. What stage of the story marks its climax?
6. Is the climax seemingly brought about by some trifling incident as often happens?
7. Has the story a subordinate plot? If so, what is its character?
- Does it simply reflect the main plot or is it necessary

in order to justify some feature of the main plot or is it merely introduced to give variety?

The Setting of the Story:

1. Have the incidents of the story a historical background? If so, how far is this background true to the facts?
2. Is the "local color" faithful, that is, true to conditions characteristic of the locality where the scene of the story is laid?
3. Do the characters and incidents deal especially with a certain general class, *i. e.*, the rich, the poor, the army, some special racial group, etc.?
4. What is the relation of natural scenery to the story? Is given much prominence? Has it close connection with the action of the story? Has it any direct effect upon the characters themselves?
5. Is the setting of the story so important as to give a unity to it?

The Author:

1. Who is the author?
2. What has been his experience of life?
3. What sort of people has he known?
4. Does he impress you as a thinker?
5. How does he compare with some of his contemporaries in this respect?
6. How does he express emotion?
7. Is he skilful in describing actual scenes and events?
8. Is he equally so in depicting personality?
9. Has he a tendency to represent the world of mystery?
10. Does he strive to show a connection between natural phenomena and spiritual forces?
11. Has he a sense of



BUSTS OF HUMBOLDT AND SCHILLER
In Central Park New York City. Gifts of German Citizens.

humor? How shown? 12. Has he sympathy?

Four of the longer stories are assigned in our weekly programs to be studied after this method? one each week. All members should be prepared to discuss the story in question—each member having noted for himself answers to the questions given in the three groups above. Additional interest will be felt from week to week in comparing a given story with that of the previous lesson. If desired some of the shorter stories might be assigned to certain members to give still other opportunities for comparison.



AN EVENING WITH AMERICAN SCULPTORS

The essential thing in the study of art is, of course, to see the works which are discussed. We may read volumes of other people's views about a given picture or statue but unless we study the actual object described and feel its qualities for ourselves, such discussion is to very little purpose. Unfortunately there are many great works of art which most of us can never hope to see, but on the other hand, such admirable reproductions of these masterpieces are now available that some real

appreciation of their distinctive qualities is possible to the earnest student.

We have included in the Round Table this month a few suggestive questions entitled "Who's Who in American Sculpture." Familiarity with the names of our sculptors and their works is a necessary background to the study of their style. But there must follow, of course, actual acquaintance with the photographs themselves as the next and most important step. In this connection we have outlined a plan for an "Evening with American Sculptors" suggested by some successful experiments tried by the circle at Canandaigua, New York.

Secure some extra copies of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* and cut out every picture in the articles on "American Sculptors." Mount these illustrations on stiff paper, first cutting off the name of the sculptor and the title of the work, both of which should be written on the back. The pictures should then be fastened upon a wall. Perhaps the most convenient way would be to pin them to a sheet or to some dark background which may be hung up for that purpose. Each picture should be numbered and the members

of the circle would be expected to write on numbered sheets of paper the correct name and title of every illustration. The pictures being then distributed among the guests, the next exercise might consist in replacing them in groups arranged chronologically, each artist's works, of course, being placed together. A committee should decide beforehand what plan of grouping would be most effective, and prepare small placards which may be placed at different points on the background as a guide to the members of the circle, each one of whom in turn must fasten up his picture in the right group. When the pictures are again in place the exercise might be closed with a brief talk by some artist or other selected leader, calling attention to the most striking features of the exhibit, as it illustrates the development of American sculpture. Portraits of the sculptors may be included to advantage in this exhibit and extra illustrations from the magazine articles mentioned by Miss Spencer in her bibliographies.

WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN SCULPTURE

1. Give the artist and location of the following statues: Nathan Hale, Peter Coopé, John Harvard, Sir Peter Teasle.
2. What sculptor made a bronze group to the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly? Where is it?
3. Who was our first sculptor to win reputation in Europe? What is his most famous statue?
4. Who designed the bronze doors for the capitol depicting scenes from the life of Columbus?
5. Who was the sculptor of the Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago?
6. Who was the author of "Cleopatra"? Where is it? What circumstance has given it special prominence?
7. Who made the first equestrian statue in Boston? Whom did it commemorate and where does it stand?
8. Whose statue of Farragut occupies a place in Madison Square, New York?
9. Whose statue of Washington stands on the steps of the sub-treasury in Wall street, New York?
10. What statue has recently been presented to Columbia University?

11. What two men exerted a formative influence upon American art by breaking away from classic models?

12. Who designed the bronze doors for the capitol showing the civil and military life of Washington?

13. Who made the equestrian statue of Washington in Union Square, New York?

14. Who has commemorated the work of Dr. Gallaudet in behalf of deaf children?

15. Whose work is the statue of "The Pilgrim" in Central Park, New York?

16. Who is the author of the Milmore Memorial? Where is it situated?

NOTES

"If you meet the problems of each day squarely, you march. If you accept any solution as good enough, you drop."

An appreciative message from the circle at Okolona, Mississippi, is this: "We have studied THE CHAUTAUQUAN magazine for six years and are more than pleased with each number. We follow the programs for local circles, as they are splendid and of interest to all."

A recent addition to books on American sculpture is "American Masters of Sculpture," by Charles H. Caffin. The book, as suggested by the title-page, consists of "brief appreciations of some American sculptors and of some phases of sculpture in America." Typical works of these artists are discussed in some detail and the full-page illustrations, of which the volume includes more than thirty, help the reader to a fuller acquaintance with the subject.

The Addison Moore Circle of New Haven, Conn., now known as the "Whitney" Circle, who contributed the drawings of the "Historical Man" and "Woman," have recently sent ten dollars for a "square" in the new Hall of Philosophy. One of the members writes, "I hope to stand on this square the next time I visit Chautauqua." We are quite sure that other squares from other circles will also offer her their hospitality. Which circles will be heard from next?

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR MAY

APRIL 29-MAY 6—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Bahamas and the Caribbees."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II—concluded.

MAY 6-13—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculptors and Their Art."

Required Book: "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

MAY 13-20—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

MAY 20-27—

IN THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Racial Composition of the American People."

Required Book: "Provincial Types in American Fiction."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

APRIL 29-MAY 6—

1. Map Review of West Indies including also relation of islands to the geology of the Caribbean (see "The West Indies," by Fiske in "Story of the Nations," chap. II).
2. Roll-call: Reports on the people of the West Indies—Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Negroes, Hindus, natives (see above reference and Kingsley's "At Last").
3. Papers: The Story of Haiti (see "In the Wake of Columbus," by Ober, and other references in bibliography); The Pirates of the West Indies (see bibliography).
4. Readings: Kingsley's description of the asphalt lake in Trinidad in "At Last," chap. VIII; also from "The High Woods," chap. VII, or from other available books mentioned in bibliography.
5. Review of Captain Mahan's articles on the strategic value of the West Indies (see *Harper's*, 95:680 also *McClure's*, 12:110).
6. Study of Howells's "The Rise of Silas Lapham" (see suggestions in Round Table).

MAY 6-13—

1. Roll-call: Reports on paragraphs in "Highways and Byways."
2. Discussion of American sculptors; answers to "Who's Who" questions (see Round Table).
3. Brief biographical papers on W. D. Howells, Miss Wilkins and Miss Jewett, Thomas Nelson Page and F. Hopkinson Smith. (See Poole's index for references.)
4. Readings: Anecdotes of authors represented in "Provincial Types in American Fiction."
5. Brief biographical papers on Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Charles Egbert Craddock, Mark Twain, Bret Harte.
6. Study of "The Grandissimes" (see suggestions in Round Table).

MAY 13-20

1. Roll-call: Reports on current events.
2. Brief reports by different members on the following nationalities as noted in "Ethnic Factors of the Population of Boston": Irish, Jews, Italians, Negroes, Scandinavians, Eng-

lish Speaking Peoples, or studies of these same races in "Seventh Special Report of Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1894," or in "The City Wilderness" (see also paragraph in Round Table).

3. Reading: Selections from "Ten Years War," by Jacob Riis, and from "The Library Shelf," or from "Children of the People" in *Christmas Century*.
4. Paper: Tenement House Conditions in Our Own Locality. If the city is a large one, two papers might be assigned, one on the tenements and the other on the nationalities who inhabit them.
5. Special study of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" (see suggestions in Round Table).

MAY 20-27—

1. Review of lesson in Racial Composition.
2. Papers: Instances of the Mob Spirit in this Country Previous to the Civil War (see American histories and especially "The Riotous Career of the Knownothings," by John Bach MacMaster, *Forum*, 10:524 (July, 1894); Recent Manifestations of the Mob Spirit (see pamphlet "The Mob Spirit in America," reports of addresses given at Chautauqua in 1903. It can be secured from the Chautauqua Office for 25 cents; these addresses were also published in the *Chautauqua Daily Herald*).
3. Discussion: Is a supply of low grade, cheap labor essential to the preservation of our industries? (see *Charities*, pp. 119, 132, 137); or Debate: Resolved, That an educational test should not be applied to our immigrants (see *Charities*, February 6, 1904, pp. 138-51, also *Century*, 67:466, January, 1904); or on Resolved, That Socialism is the best cure for modern social problems.
4. Quotations from the characters portrayed in "Provincial Types." The circle to guess the character.
5. Special Study of "The Virginian" (see suggestions in Round Table).

THE TRAVEL CLUB

FIRST WEEK—

1. Map review of West Indies, showing relation of islands to geology of the Caribbean (see "The West Indies," by Fiske, in "Story of the Nations" series, chap. II).
2. Papers: The Pirates of the West Indies; Slavery in the Islands (see bibliography).
3. Reading: Selection from Kingsley's "At Last," chap. VI, describing Hindu immigration to the West Indies, or from chap. VII, "The High Woods."
4. Report: Santo Domingo and its past and present relations to the United States.
5. Roll-call: Reports on the people of the West Indies, Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Negroes, Hindus and natives.
6. Paper: The Story of Haiti (see "The West Indies," also "In the Wake of Columbus," by Ober, and bibliography).
7. Reading: "Toussaint L'Ouverture," by Whittier, and from available books mentioned in bibliography.

SECOND WEEK—

1. Map Review: Experiences of Columbus in the West Indies (see "The West Indies," chap. IV, also "In the Wake of Columbus," by F. A. Ober).
2. Paper: Jamaica, its Government and Resources (see bibliography).
3. Reading: Selection from "Nassau Island," by F. R. Stockton, *Scribner's*, 15:13.
4. Papers: Captain Mahan upon the strategic value of the West Indies (see *Harper's*, 95:680, also *McClure's*, 12:110); Volcanic disturbances in West Indies (see bibliography).
5. Reading: Selection from "At Last," chap. VIII, describing the asphalt lake in Trinidad.
6. Roll-call: Products of the West Indies (see bibliography).
7. Summary: Article in *North American Review*, 175: 254, on "Extension of American Influence in the West Indies."

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON APRIL READINGS

'READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. On the northern coast of Colombia. 2. Sir Henry Morgan, 1635-88. Leader of buccaneers. He pillaged parts of Cuba, captured a fort at the mouth of the Chagres River, crossed the isthmus, sacked and burned Panama. Charles II prevented his organizing another expedition. He returned to England, was knighted and later became lieutenant governor of Jamaica. 3. The Suez Canal. 4. A Spanish-American revolutionist, native of Venezuela. An officer in the Spanish army, 1773-82, and served also with the French allies of the United States. He lent his influence to revolutionary movements in Venezuela and was made dictator in 1812. A great earthquake in 1812 aided the cause of the royalists many regarding it as a sign of divine wrath, and Miranda was obliged to withdraw. He died in captivity in Spain. 5 Aspinwall. 6. That

part of the Caribbean Sea bordering upon the northeast coast of South America.

'RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. Their low wages. The Department of Labor found in 1888 that in 22 large cities the average weekly wage was \$5.07. 2. Census of 1890 nearly four million. 3. It takes them out of school. They take the place of men who should be at work. Employers using their cheap labor compete unfairly with those who employ men. 4. Because their superintendents often represent labor interests and employers lack confidence in them. The appropriations for them have usually been inadequate to secure the best results. 5. The men used to work twelve hours a day in two shifts. Through organization it was changed to eight hours a day in three shifts without harm to the industry. 6. Out of twenty-two leading colleges, five are giving such courses.



THE LIBRARY SHELF

Professor Zueblin's article on our national capital this month is inspiring in its suggestion of what may be done to beautify American cities. Perhaps, therefore, it is an especially opportune time to look at the reverse of the picture—"darkest Washington," as Mr. Jacob Riis reported it in his address at the annual meeting of the Associated Charities of Washington last December. He said:

"I confess I was not prepared for the sights which I saw here in the national capital. I dare say, like most of you, I had been seeing only the outside of your handsome blocks and lived in the notion that Washington was and is a holiday city, a beautiful city. To find in the very blocks that look so fair on the outside that the core was rotten, just exactly like a bad apple, was a very unpleasant surprise to me. I come from a city that has nothing to boast of in that respect. We have had tenement house commission after tenement house commission point to that slum, as we call it, that tenement house district, in which live three millions of people by this time, and tell us that in that crowd all influences make for unrighteousness, that they tend to the corruption of the young. That is an awful indictment for the biggest city in the land. You realize what it means to a country when its biggest city is called a homeless city. . . .

"The alleys in your cities are not simply grade alleys that run through a block, starting in on one side and coming out on the other side. In that case there would be simply a very narrow street with filth and mischief of various kinds in it. But I have seen in no other part of the world the like of what you have here except in the old Mulberry Bend, which we destroyed for that cause in New York, and in Whitechapel in London. There is

nothing good in that kind of an alley. The people who live in there are as far off from the life that goes on on the outside as though they did not belong to you. In fact they do not belong to you. Whatever standard you set up outside to live by and to live up to, they do not have. They can do almost what they please in there so

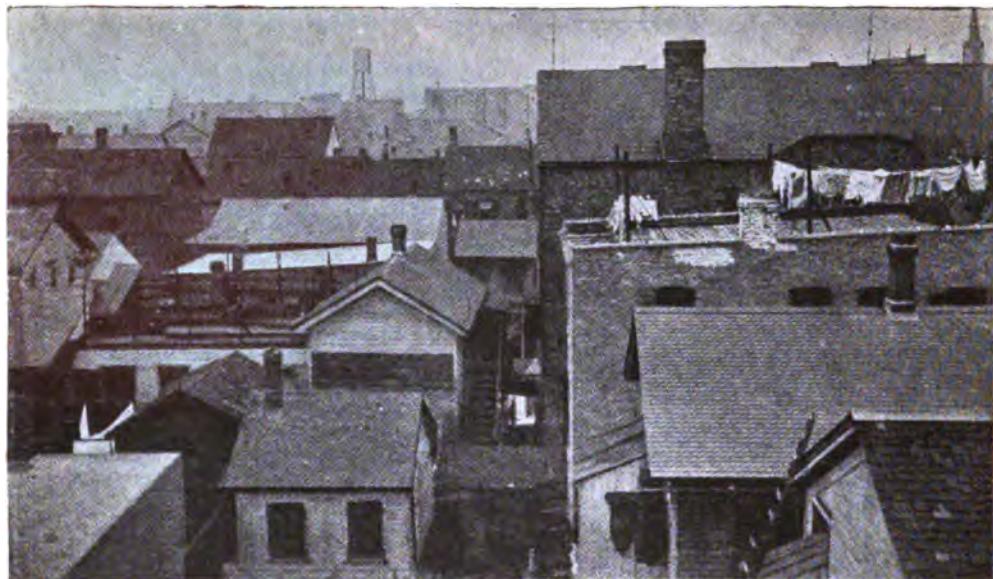


TENEMENT ROOM IN WASHINGTON

Seven persons, youngest two weeks old, living in this one room, 10 x 12 feet.

long as they do not openly break the law. There are 298 such alleys in your city, they tell me, and that the death-rate of the colored babies there is 457 in a thousand—or nearly one-half of the colored babies born there die before they are one year old. There is nowhere and has never been to my knowledge in the civilized world such a showing as that." . . .

"You cannot rob childhood of its rights. When I speak about its rights I mean the inalienable rights of childhood, a home, the right to play that makes



CHICAGO REAR TENEMENTS

the character grow in the child. You cannot rob a child of its childhood and expect by and by to appeal to that child's manhood." . . .

"There are a lot of those shanties in the rear of your good-looking blocks, where the churches stand on the corners and look fine and respectable, and where there are wealthy people. Nobody cleans the yard of that block because it is dark and unwholesome and noisy. You start a campaign against consumption. We have been in it up to our necks for two or three years and let me tell you one of the things we found out. We found out that when the bacillus of consumption was exposed to the direct rays of sunlight it was killed in two minutes—I think that was the time—but in that kind of a foul and nasty place where the sunlight never entered it can live two years."

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO

Another stage of city degeneracy which especially affects our immigrant population is illustrated by Chicago, a prairie city which was supposed to have room for indefinite expansion and so in less danger of a serious tenement house problem. How insidiously a tenement district can be filled up by the avarice of a slum landlord is shown in the accompany photograph where we see almost the entire space behind the brick tenements covered by wooden structures where the overcrowding is appalling. From the volume on "Tenement Conditions in Chicago," published by the City Homes Association, we quote the following suggestive paragraphs:

"It depended upon this inquiry to show that 628 lots, or thirty-nine per cent of all lots investigated, were covered more than sixty-five per cent, which

is the limit in other cities, and that 275 lots or seventeen per cent of all lots, were covered more than eighty per cent." . . .

There were also reported 144 lots covered from ninety to one hundred per cent by dwellings, exclusive of all other buildings. . . . The crowding of houses grows steadily worse in going from the Italian district into the Jewish district. . . .

"Overcrowding on space is done either by building two or three houses on the lot, as has been shown, or by building a single large tenement covering the entire lot." . . .

"If landlords, with greed for profits and economy of ground space, continue to erect such tenements, the city man will soon have new conditions to confront. The factory by day, the tenements by night, will be his environment. By living in the city, man has divorced himself from the soil. He must now live in rooms where the sun never enters. The air he breathes must reach him through dark passages and foul courts. He must be content with about two yards square of earth's space for himself, for each one of his children, for each one of his thousand close neighbors and for each one of their children. These restrictions of the crowded tenements become all the more oppressive when they are viewed in the light of the past lives of most of the inhabitants of these crowded districts. Comparing the life of the dweller in the city to that of the olive-grower of Southern Italy, or the plowman of Roumania—the ancestors of many tenement-house dwellers—the hardships of the present are more serious than those of the past; for whatever difficulties life offered, the people still had air to breathe and expanse of earth."

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S APPEAL IN "ALTON LOCKE"

How do these conditions compare with those in England when the Chartists rose in desperation half a century ago? Here is Charles Kingsley's picture of a tailor shop as given in "Alton Locke":

"I stumbled after Mr. Jones up a dark, narrow, iron staircase till we emerged through a trap-door into a garret at the top of the house. I recoiled with disgust at the scene before me; and here I was to work—perhaps through my life! A low lean-to room stifling me with the combined odors of human breath and perspiration, stale beer, the sweet sickly smell of gin, and the sour and hardly less disgusting one of new cloth. On the floor, thick with dust and dirt, scraps of stuff and ends of thread, sat some dozen haggard, untidy, shoeless men, with a mingled look of care and recklessness that made me shudder. The windows were tight closed to keep out the cold winter air; and the condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary outlook of chimney-tops and smoke. The conductor handed me over to one of the men.

"Here, Crossthwaite, take this younker and make a tailor of him. Keep him next you, and prick him up with your needle if he shirks."

He disappeared down the trap-door and mechanically, as if in a dream, I sat down by the man and listened to his instructions kindly enough bestowed. But I did not remain in peace two minutes. A burst of chatter rose as the foreman vanished,

and a tall, bloated, sharp-nosed young man next me bawled in my ear. . . .

"I say, young'un, do you know why we're nearer heaven here than our neighbors?"

"I shouldn't have thought so," answered I with a *naïveté* which raised a laugh, and dashed the tall man for a moment.

"Yer don't? then I'll tell yer. A cause we're a top of the house in the first place, and next place yer'll die here six months sooner nor if yer worked in the room below. Ain't that logic and science, Orator?" appealing to Crossthwaite.

"Why?" asked I.

"A cause you get all the other floors' stinks up here as well as your own. Concentrated essence of man's flesh, is this here as you're a breathing. Cellar workroom we calls Rheumatic Ward, because of the damp. Ground-floor's Fever Ward—them as don't get typhus gets dysentery, and them as don't get dysentery gets typhus—your nose'd tell yer why if you opened the back windy. First floor's Ashmy Ward—don't you hear um now through the cracks in the boards, a puffing away like a nest of young locomotives? And this here most august and upper-crust cockloft is the Conscrumpative Hospital."

And the ribald lay down on his back, stretched himself out, and pretended to die in a fit of coughing, which last was, alas! no counterfeit, while poor I, shocked and bewildered, let my tears fall fast on my knees.

NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

"Do you realize" said Pendragon, as he selected from a collection of circle programs one tied with a garnet ribbon, "that this meeting marks a new stage in our history? Here is the program of the first circle to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Alpha of Cincinnati. Let us all rise and give the Chautauqua salute to its delegate, Miss E. C. O'Connell, who has been president of the circle since its organization."

Acknowledging this attention on the part of the Round Table, Miss O'Connell replied, "Our silver anniversary was, as you may imagine, an occasion for much jubilation. Our banquet, given at the Hotel Sterling, was attended by a large number of past and present members of the Alpha Circle, and naturally we indulged in reminiscences covering a quarter of a century. In the June CHAUTAUQUAN for 1901 you will find a picture of Wesley Chapel where the circle was organized, and in the same number quite a sketch of our history, so I will not repeat it here, except to say that we have kept up our regular meetings for study throughout these years. In 1900 we took the initiative in organizing all the graduates of the C. L. S. C. near Cincinnati into a Society of the Hall in the Grove. The result has been a strong society of about seventy

members, which meets once a year and helps greatly to extend the influence of Chautauqua in the community. Chancellor Vincent and Bishop Warren, our C. L. S. C. Counselor, have both been entertained by our circle in years past and the Chancellor's letter, which you will be glad to hear, was of course one of the most highly appreciated features of our anniversary. The Alpha Chautauquans bring you greetings and intend to be the first circle to celebrate the C. L. S. C.'s golden anniversary." Miss O'Connell then read the following letter from Bishop Vincent:

Hearty greetings from the borders of Lake Zürich to the members of the Alpha C. L. S. C. on their twenty-fifth anniversary! From Alpha to Omega in the Alphabet of Chautauqua Circles, certainly I may call yours *Alpha'es!* For enterprise, persistence, fidelity you are already noted in the central office. May these years of experience inspire you to continued effort in behalf of our beloved C. L. S. C., that when the last of the Alphas shall cease to work and live, the influence of your circle and service may be exhibited in a company of worthy successors!

Fraternally,
JOHN H. VINCENT.

Zürich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1903.



VINEYARD OF SERAFINO BROCK AT LAMBERT, ALABAMA

"Here is a circle," said Pendragon, as he glanced over some reports just brought in by the post, "which is emulating the Alpha. It already has a twelve years' record. The president of this circle at Wapping, Connecticut, states that in these years nearly one hundred persons have been members of their circle. That speaks well for their influence in a country community of about seven hundred. Each year they have interchanged visits with some neighboring circle. I see they have also secured some of the government reports for study this year and this reminds me that I want to congratulate you all upon the way you have improved your opportunities in this direction. Now without calling on special delegates, I hope a good many of you will give us brief reports today—especially circles from which we haven't heard recently."

The first delegate to respond was from the Gunaulus Circle, of Kansas City. "It's been quite surprising," said she, "to find that our members really know more of foreign affairs than of those in their own country, and this year has been a revelation to us. We have a most flourishing circle with twenty-five members. I've been chatting with my neighbor here who I find is from Amity, Missouri, and as I fear she won't report unless somebody introduces her, I'm venturing to do so." The Amity member took this gentle prodding in good part and with cheerful alacrity replied, "Our circle forms about one-tenth of the population of our town, and you understand of course that we are not the 'submerged tenth' either. There are twenty-two of us—thirteen new—but every one of our last year's members also kept on and what is more we have a

home department of those who cannot meet with us but whom we hope to visit occasionally. We are all very busy and can't do as much supplementary work as we should like but our discussions are so spirited that we come away feeling as if we had been treated with electricity! Our program committee usually prepares some literary game that gives us a round of mental gymnastics for the close of the meeting."



The delegate from the Ruskin Circle, of Red Bank, New Jersey, was the next to claim the floor. "The entire course for this year has been intensely interesting to us," she said, "especially Racial Composition and Industrial Evolution. Out of our membership of forty, thirty-seven have taken part in our study from month to month. We use the suggestive programs in planning our work, but have our papers chiefly on the required readings and we are careful not to have the various numbers too long. Our rule is to have ten minutes for discussion at the close of each paper and this we find is quite an incentive to the writer to work up an interesting paper."

"In our Jacksonville circle, I come from Florida," explained the next speaker, "I've found that as leader it was a very helpful plan to prepare questions and distribute them a week in advance. This makes each member responsible for some part of the lesson. We've been studying the Negro question with great interest, it's of course a very live topic down here."

"We also have a race question in our mining town of Nanticoke," remarked a Pennsylvania

delegate. "We hope to make some personal investigations and learn more about the 'racial composition' of our own community. Our town, of 13,000, has no public library but we have very interesting meetings. Our members are all supplied with typewritten programs which we find very helpful. The Negro and the Irish have both had considerable attention and the other races are yet to come."

"A great opportunity for those energetic Nanticoke Chautauquans," commented Pendragon, as he selected a letter from a small mountain in front of him. "I never hear of a town lacking library facilities without feeling that all it needs is somebody to start the ball rolling. Never mind if you are not persons of great means or influence. Make an effort. Plan a campaign of agitation. Write a short article on the subject and get the paper to publish it. Call upon each of the ministers and ask their help in interesting some of the more influential people whom they know. If there are other clubs in town, let the circle write to each and ask them to join with the circle in issuing a call for a meeting to discuss the subject. Look in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for May, 1901 and 1902, and see how other towns have achieved results and publish some of these in your local paper. For the circles that have no library facilities, *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* strives to bridge the gap somewhat by its supplementary material giving sidelights on the course. Perhaps at this point I may read quite appropriately part of this letter from Citronelle, Alabama. This is from a circle of sixteen members, a pretty lively one as you will see. My correspondent says:

"Once a month we have our roll-call from Highways and Byways in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* and they prove most interesting. The article on Faith Hesling and the Child called forth such a storm of discussion that the president had to remind the members that the whole afternoon could not be given over to roll-call. We have pronouncing contests which we find brighten us up a good deal. Quotations, current events, naming the governor and officers of our state, etc., for roll-call. We have pictures, biographical studies of our great poets, and have grown enthusiastic over Reading Journeys. We are finding "Evolution of Industrial Society" a little hard but we are "tackling it" in dead earnest and feel that we are being brought in contact with the live questions of the day. That is one good thing about Chautauqua work, we just have to learn if we study at all. We have some very bright, wide-awake members and we all hope to "live long and prosper." . . ."

"And now I have great pleasure," continued Pendragon, "in calling on the circles who've been

studying up the race question as it relates to the Italians. You know an effort is being made to get the Italians out of the cities and into country regions where their peculiar talents can be exercised. The first circle which we shall hear from is that at Mobile, Alabama."

"Perhaps I ought to mention," explained the delegate, Mrs. Duffee, "that we had to gather our information by correspondence as the colonies are inconvenient to visit, the train service being ill timed for a day trip and there being no place to stay over night. I think you will all be interested in this photograph of the vineyard of Mr. Serafino Brock, of Lambert, Alabama. Mr. Brock, who comes from the Austrian Tyrol, has fifteen acres in vineyards and is successfully raising twenty-two varieties of grapes. The other members of the colony are Italians—some seventy people in all. They are engaged in growing fruits and vegetables, each family cultivating from three to five acres of land. There is another new colony just being established a few miles east of Lambert. It is called Palermo from the Sicilian town of that name, so you see Italy is not only sending us people, but helping to name our towns for us."

"It's a long way from the Pine Belt of Alabama to Southern Jersey," said Pendragon, as he introduced the delegate from Vineland, "but our country seems to have many points in common with sunny Italy."

"I'm very happy to say," responded Mrs. Chance, "that our Italian colony is a great credit to us and to its mother country. It was established six miles from Vineland in 1873 and there are now three thousand settlers. The Italians prefer coming here to going west, as they are nearer New York and Philadelphia and their friends. They have an enviable reputation for honesty and for paying their debts. The settlement is chiefly made up of farms with a church and school and several social organizations. Many of these Italians have paid for ten acre farms and are very proud of them. A few hundred of the population work in shoe and glass factories, but the majority are farmers and market gardeners."

"I for one feel greatly indebted to these two circles," said a California delegate. "You know we have Italians in nearly every county in California, but I had no idea that the East and South were establishing colonies. It seems to me a very hopeful sign. I live in a very new California town without any history, but I was born in Dixie and confess that I want to hear the rest of that Georgia report which we hadn't time for last month."

The Round Table cordially seconded this suggestion and the Augusta delegate responded with the following unique list of the celebrities of that town:

"Paul Hayne, Poet Laureate of the South. A poet in every high and true sense."

"William Hamilton Hayne, who has strung anew the broken lyre of his father whose charming quatrains have a world-wide fame.

"Richard Henry Wilde, author of 'My Life is Like the Summer Rose,' a poem known far and wide, lies in our Poets' Corner by the side of Hayne. In his study of Italian literature he discovered in a private library some forgotten documents bearing on Dante's life and a portrait of Dante on the walls of an Italian chapel, by Giotto, which had been hidden many years by repeated coats of whitewash.

"Robert Goulding, whose 'Young Marooners' has been the delight of the boyhood of our land for a score or more years.

"Octana Levert, Lamartine admired her greatly and advised her to prepare a book of travels, which she did, calling them 'Souvenirs of Travel.' Her father, one of the early governors of Florida, gave her the naming of the capital of the state. She called it Tallahassee (Beautiful Land).

"Berry Benson's outlines in *The Century* some years ago delighted readers who like a thought presented in that pithy, clear-cut style.

"James R. Randall whose immortal poem, 'Maryland, My Maryland' has been translated into many tongues. Oliver Wendell Holmes is credited with saying, 'Oh, that I could write such a song for Massachusetts.'

"Charles C. Jones, noted historian and dialect writer.

"Clorinda Pendleton Lamar, for ten years the president of the Augusta C. L. S. C., whose novelle called 'The Sport of Circumstances' proved one of the most popular which Lippincott ever brought out.

"Emily Lafayette McClaus, whose 'When the Land was Young' and 'Jezebel' are enjoying a great vogue.

"N. L. Willet, whose 'Nature in a Witness Box' is meeting with a signal triumph.

"Charles J. Bayne, whose 'Fall of Utopia' shows this young poet at his best.

"Carlton Hillyer, whose 'All Sorts of Statements' is one of the most readable as well as one of the most unique of books.

"Augusta B. Longstreet, author of 'Georgia Scenes,' sketches of humble life in the South, its humor broad but irresistible, considered the raciest and most original book that appeared before the war.

"Woodrow Wilson spent eight years of his childhood in Augusta.

"We closed our meeting with the feeling that these sons of Augusta shed bright luster on her fair fame."



"Before we separate, I hope you will look over this copy of the Winfield, Kansas, *Chautauqua News*, and you will see what our Kansas delegation is doing. They have grown strong enough to have a local round table of their own under the leadership of Mrs. Piatt. We are all enriched by the inspiration of such a splendid example. There is a very American spirit out in Kansas as you will see from these reports, and one of the Oklahoma circles has been responsible for securing a town library of which we hope to hear more later. There are now nearly forty circles in Kansas and Oklahoma."

Talk About Books

The success of his "Middle Ages" in the "Medieval and Modern History Series" has encouraged Philip Van Ness Myers (author of "A History of Greece," "Rome: Its Rise and Fall," etc.) to bring out another volume—a remodeling of his original work, "The Modern Age." This work originally appeared some fifteen years ago and attained considerable popularity because of its compact, well-arranged form. The new edition is an improvement in that it is brought up to date and is enriched by a series of maps and charts, each chapter also being supplemented by helpful reading lists.

["The Modern Age." By Philip Van Ness Myers. Revised edition of the second part of "Medieval and Modern History." 5 x 8. \$1.25. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

It seems odd—when you come to think of it—that there are so few good histories of Germany. The empire stands in the center of Europe, and on her soil most of the great international struggles have been waged—the Thirty Years' War, the early campaigns of the Spanish-Succession War, the Seven Years' War, and the vast campaigns against Napoleon. Germany has been even more important than France as a factor in the politics of Europe, if the question be looked at from a purely political standpoint. This lack of historical treatment of Germany in popular adequate form is being remedied, and a number of good working histories have appeared during the past two or three years. Mr. Ernest F. Henderson's "Short History of Germany" (in two volumes) brings down the history of the country from the

ROYAL

Beginning Right

Note - absence of washboard but presence of
Pearline



S. 153

THE HIAWATHA PLAY AND THE LAND OF THE OJIBWAYS

By Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the Author and Manager of the Play. (All rights reserved.)

PART I. The beautifully illustrated story of a canoe trip of hundreds of miles of rapids, swift waters and lake expansions in the far north country, where Mr. Armstrong sought and found his Indian actors and singers is made of intense interest by the topographical, ethnological and historical treatment of this ancient "land of the Ojibways". The moving pictures that Mr. Armstrong will have of the play of 1904 will be so much better than anything yet accomplished as to be a new departure. He will reserve for his own use strictly all pictures of running rapids, camping scenes, big game, fishing and of the Musical Indian Play of 1904—unless his engagements should be so numerous as to render it impossible for him to cover the field, when he will grant the right to use the pictures to properly qualified people.

PART II. The Indian Drama of HIAWATHA at Desbarats, Ontario (2½ miles East of Sault Ste. Marie on the north shore of Lake Huron) is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway and by many lines of steamers from Chicago, Duluth, Detroit and Owen Sound, Ont. Mr. Armstrong has with much skill and labor brought out the latent musical and histrionic powers of the Ojibways. Nearly all their ceremonies, both religious and social are musical and generally choral. Their tribal songs, lyrics, and death chants (discovered by him) are a revelation. Mr. Armstrong's contention is that Indian music will be a marked feature of the coming national music of America. Mr. Armstrong, although a humorist has a serious purpose in his work, he would help, even though it may be in small proportion, to restore the conscientiousness and physical sturdiness which once characterized our race.

Mr. Armstrong is not only a student and lover of the Indian, he is an athlete whose clear voice, easy utterance, magnetism and consistently enthusiastic advocacy of outdoor life have already given him a larger and rapidly increasing measure of popularity as a lecturer.

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year nine of the Christian era to the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Henderson's treatment is illuminating and his style entertaining. In his preface he declares that he has endeavored to write a history of Germany which would be adequate and take the place of the German works which almost invariably presuppose more knowledge of the subject than is usually possessed by the American reader. It is fair to say that he has succeeded in telling a connected story without useless repetitions. The two volumes contain maps and good indexes.

[*"A Short History of Germany."* By Ernest F. Henderson. In two volumes. \$4.00 net. 6 x 8. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

An historical atlas is the latest combination of geography and history which adds much to the effectiveness of study in both these branches. Dr. Emil Reich, author of "Graeco-Roman Institutions," "History of Civilization," etc., has brought out "*A Student's Atlas of English History*" which is intended "to aid the student, both in comprehending the leading historical facts and tendencies and retaining them in his memory." It attempts to be a cartographic complement to Green's "*History of the English People*." The maps and charts are so arranged that the great historic events, such as wars and movements of peoples, are graphically represented by means of colored lines. A few moment's study of one of these historical maps is wonderfully suggestive. The facts have a way of sticking in the memory after seeing them graphically indicated in color before one's eyes—and that in such close and accurate relation to the places where they occurred.

L. E. V.

[*"A New Student's Atlas of English History."* By Emil Reich. Illustrated with maps and charts. 7 x 10. \$3.25 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The latest volume of Edward Everett Hale is peculiarly appropriate to the closing years of this American man of letters. We think of him as a survivor with Mr. Higginson, and Professor Norton and Senator Hoar of that New England group which for brilliancy of achievement and breadth of influence has never been rivaled in America. Now he "and his children" bring out "*New England History in Ballads*." The great majority of the forty-eight ballads included are the work of the Hale family, a "collection which [they] have made, say in five and twenty years, for better or worse, for richer or poorer." With few exceptions the contributions of the "Four Makers," Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell, have been omitted because these are already in everybody's hands. Many not so easily accessible are reprinted; and the presence of the "*Ballad of the French Fleet*" and some stanzas of "*Paul Revere*" need no justification. Of the original portion "*Anne Hutchinson*

son's Exile," "New England's Chevy Chase" and "Manila Bay," widely varied in theme, metric and motive, are among the best. The book should be in all general libraries, and in such private collections as specialize in balladry, in American history or American letters.

P. H. B.

[*"New England History in Ballads."* By Edward Everett Hale and his children. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

In these days when every one travels and then comes home and bores the long-suffering public with an account of his rambles, a really bright narration like "*The Land of Heather*" is very attractive. The land made famous by Burns and Scott, and recently by MacLaren and Barrie, is ever full of interest for many who have not been privileged to see its lochs and braes, and climb its rugged mountains. The descriptions of Drumstochty, the scene of "*The Bonnie Brier Bush*," bring back the old thrill experienced when one first read those incomparable sketches of Scottish character, and Dr. McClure becomes a living personality; while the chapter on Thrums keeps one in pleasant anticipation of meeting the dominie or Babby just around the corner. The author's descriptive powers are good his vocabulary full, and his sentences crisp and terse. The book is sure to give pleasure, both in its subject-matter and in its illustrations.

F. M. H.

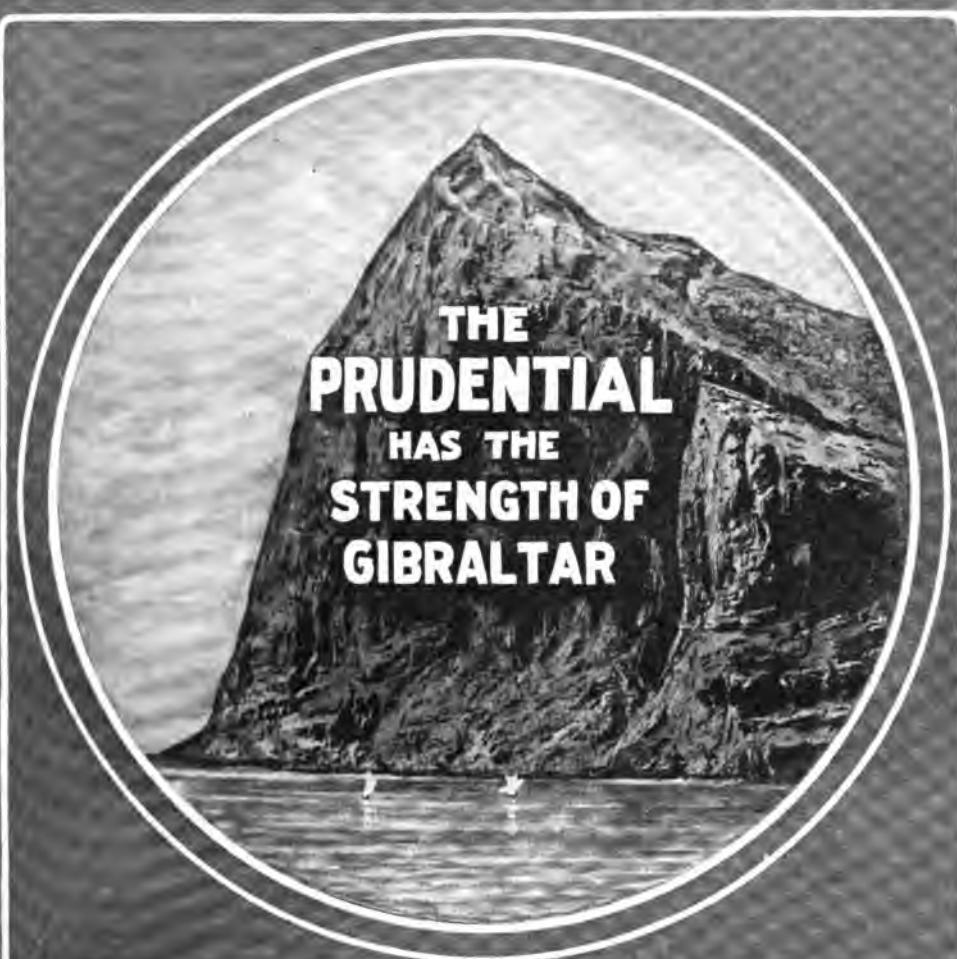
[*"The Land of Heather."* Illustrated. By Clifton Johnson. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The "*Life of Crabbe*" completed by the Alfred Aniger in July of 1903, is on the whole rather fortunate in belonging to the English Men of Letters series; for on the strength of its connections it will receive many attentions which would otherwise not be accorded it. The book follows the usual scheme of treatment in the series, in meandering along a path which passes frequent landmarks of either critical or chronological interest; and in lacking any bibliography. It presents many biographical facts, and contains frequent summaries of the longer poems—some original and some quoted. One may read the book with profit, if one regards uninterpreted facts as profitable; but the reader is given little to think about, and feels as he comes to the end that he has gained nothing but a drawing-room acquaintance with the poet.

P. H. B.

[*"Crabbe."* By Alfred Aniger. 75 cents. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The opening chapter of William J. Long's newest volume should carry an appealing message to those who hunt with firearms, not having tasted the joys of the chase armed only with opera-glass or camera. Differing from many latter-day nature story books, this attractive volume tells of no feathered or fur-clad actors living out a series of little tragedies, entertaining though not instructive, with the thoughts and hopes and fears of their two-legged



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E. G. R.

[*"A Little Brother to the Bear and Other Animal Studies"* By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland. \$1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

Any person for whom the cares of the day's work have been a trifle insistent will find a pleasant holiday in "*A Week in a French Country House*," the record of an English girl's first visit among French relatives. It is a delightful glimpse of a house party in France, the guests are interesting for their individuality and foreignness but the charm of the book lies in the author's quiet humor, keen observation of men and things and delight in every situation that betoken the artist's attitude toward life; at once refreshing and distinctly feminine.

[*"A Week in a French Country House."* By Adelaide Sartoris. \$1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"The Star Dreamer," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, is a romance which devotees of those authors will recognize as done in their most approved style. A somewhat eager display of classicism—an underclass sentimentality; indecency stalking under the thin disguise of convention—and an undeniable gift for story-telling have all been brought to bear—all the tricks of the novelist have been used; society, the church, the clergy and the mob have been dragged in by the heels in a good old English way, and the result is an effort as insidiously vulgar as may well be imagined—not even the saving grace of humor comes to relieve the reader's disgust. Nor is this the voice of "thin skinned prudery," but boredom and an insulted public opinion that speaks. The book, as "a nauseating compliance with conventional virtue," calls to mind what Bernard Shaw says of musical farces, in the preface to his "*Plays for Puritans*"—"with all their labored efforts to keep up an understanding of furtive naughtiness between the low comedian on the stage and the drunken undergraduate in the stalls—they insisted all the time on their virtue and patriotism and loyalty as pitifully as a poor girl of the pavement

will pretend to be a clergyman's daughter." Mr. Castle has recently expressed himself as indignant that the weary and indifferent reviewer be allowed to pass his unreflecting judgment unchecked. He also, in the book under discussion, says that books, if worth reading at all, should be allowed to speak their full meaning (they should be hearkened to with deference). Quite right, and until a man either finds the courage of his vices or has something to say to his fellows worthy of their respect and deferential attention in heaven's name let him pursue his literary calling in private.

M. D. E.

[*"The Star Dreamer."* By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New York: F. A. Stokes Co.]

To those who read a story for its own sake with the pure old-fashioned fondness for adventure—the more romantic the better—unmolested by thoughts of moral or "problem" interest—"Tito" will appeal as a good one. It is the story of an Italian boy who, like Hannibal of old, is brought up with the one idea of vengeance as his life mission. He comes to New York, learns to love his father, the object of his former hatred, and is reconciled. The story is well told. Perhaps the most realistic touch is the portrait of the New York policeman—vicious and unscrupulous—absolute tyrant over the city's down-trodden and oppressed.

M. D. E.

[*"Tito."* By William Harry Carson. \$1.50. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.]

A young girl just graduated from college, with up-to-date ideas on matters in general pertaining to higher education and vocations for woman, and a highly intellectual and cultivated widower with quite opposite opinions, give opportunity for interesting developments in the story "*Lesley Chilton*." The conversation is bright and entertaining, and the finale satisfactory, but after all, if one reads for information—for anything at all, in fact, excepting diversion—he will feel sorry, as he closes the book, that his precious hours have not been devoted to something better worth while.

F. M. H.

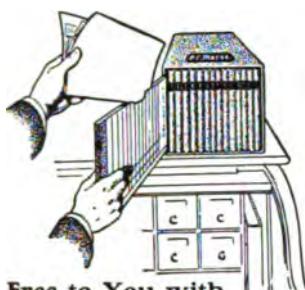
[*"Lesley Chilton."* By Eliza Orne White. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

The drama "*Mary of Magdala*" is a translation from the German prose of Paul Heyse, freely adapted and written in English verse. The influence of the Christ upon the Magdalen and the forces that combine to try to draw her back into the life she now abhors are the elements of this story. It is a play of much dramatic power and full of action and is of great ethical value.

F. M. H.

[*"Mary of Magdala."* Translated from the German of Paul Heyse by William Winter. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

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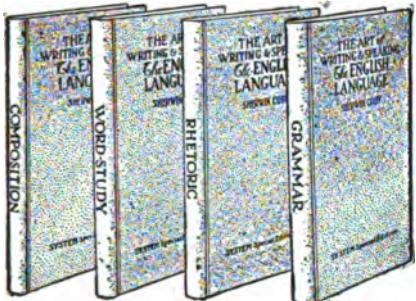
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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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Entered according to Act of Congress, May, 1904, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 25c.

Entered September 30, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.





ST.

Surmounting apotheosis of St. Louis, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. By Charles H. Niehaus.

See page 242.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

MAY, 1904

No. 3

H i g h w a y B y w a y



ONSIDERING the sensational features which marked the opening of the Russo-Japanese War, and the extravagant promises which were made in behalf of Japan by her ardent partisans, the course of the campaign since the audacious and successful attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has been singularly uneventful, not to say disappointing. There has been little to report, and even that little the military censors have effectually prevented from reaching the public. The newspapers have published no "war news" of importance, and fabrication, speculation and conjecture have done duty in place of authentic intelligence. The numerous correspondents and "experts" have been deprived of their occupations, and, not unnaturally, the average bystander has lost much of his interest in the great conflict.

But, aside from the failure of either of the belligerents to satisfy the desire for novelty and thrilling reading, it cannot be said that the situation at the theater of the war presents any elements of surprise. The sober-minded observers knew that the first naval engagements, though they gave Japan a very decided advantage, settled nothing and "proved" nothing, except, possibly, the fact that Russia had not expected a rupture and had not taken the most ordinary precautions against a sudden assault. There were those who thought that the "collapse of Russia" on the sea meant the speedy termination of the war in favor of her dashing and gallant enemy. But there was no "collapse," as all now realize and admit, and the war has hardly begun.

What are the facts as to the relative positions of the belligerents at this writing?

Russia has one squadron at Port Arthur

and another at the northern base, Vladivostok. The damaged ships seem to have been repaired, at any rate, they are not absolutely useless. Japan's naval hero, Admiral Togo, has bombarded Port Arthur three or four times—for the purpose, it is presumed, of "worrying" the Russians and preventing them from interfering with the Japanese operations in Korea and, perhaps, elsewhere. The bombardment has not seriously damaged the fortifications, and it is not positively known whether any of the Russian ships have been crippled in any of these attacks. Two efforts to block the harbor and thus imprison the Russian vessels within it have failed, owing to the vigilance of the garrison in the port and the coöperation with it of the torpedo boats and the destroyers.

Japan has also bombarded Vladivostok, but the Russian squadron at that port did not offer battle to the enemy, and the engagement had no consequences of any sort. Little is known of Russian strategy and intentions, but it is supposed that the two squadrons will try to effect a junction. It is now the opinion of the military authorities that the main naval actions of the war are still to be fought. Meantime the morale of the Russian defenders of Port Arthur distinctly improved after the arrival of Admiral Makaroff on the scene. It should be added that Russian officers and writers talk about sending reënforcements to the squadron at Port Arthur from home ports. These, however, cannot be available for several months, and in the interval much may happen to change the plans of Russia, or Japan, or both.

[As we go to press news comes of an engagement off Port Arthur not yet concluded, but reports record the sinking of

the Russian battleship *Petroplavlovsk*, Admiral Makaroff's flagship, with nearly all on board. Admiral Makaroff went down with his ship and crew of about 700 men. Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Tzar, second in line to the throne, escaped with wounds; only about forty others were saved. Later accounts must determine the true history of this important battle.]

Turning to land operations, all that the censorized and brief dispatches have told us, on Japan's side, is that the landing of troops by transports on Korean soil has gone on, steadily and regularly, ever since the beginning of the campaign. The strength of Japan's mobilized army is estimated by impartial military experts at 500,000 men, but there is no information as to the proportion already transported to Korea. The Japanese army is probably at Ping-Yang and Anju (readers should follow the map very carefully), for what is believed to be its advance guard recently fought a detachment of the Russian army, in force on the Yalu, at Chong-ju, a place only forty miles from Wiju, which the Russians occupied some weeks ago.

The Japanese, it is believed, will advance toward the Yalu River and cross it, if possible, for the purpose of attacking the enemy in Manchuria. Another invasion of this province may take place at or near New-Chwang, the "neutral" Manchurian port which Russia, by proclaiming martial law over it, has closed to the powers. Though nominally Chinese territory, New-Chwang is not within the scope of the Hay note regarding the neutralization of China and the preservation of her administrative entity. Russia is free to close and defend it, and Japan to attack and occupy it.

Concerning Russia's plan of campaign as little is known as in the case of Japan. It is admitted that her position all along the line—from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, and on the Yalu—is stronger today than it was at the commencement of the hostilities. The transportation of troops to Manchuria has continued without a hitch, the early stories about the congestion and confusion and

demoralization at the Baikal stations having been destitute of foundation. As to the present strength of the Russian field army in Manchuria, estimates vary; some saying 120,000 would be an excessive figure, others holding that, with the reinforcements that have reached the scene of action since February 8, Russia's field army must be at least 150,000 strong. At all events, the St. Petersburg authorities hope to have 400,000 men in the field by the end of the summer. Should, however, the railway be destroyed and the communication between Harbin and Port Arthur suspended, new terms will appear in the rather intricate problem.

The preparations of the belligerents foreshadow a war of several years' duration, yet it is not improbable that after half a dozen engagements on land both powers may welcome mediation and compromise on some such basis as "Korea to be within Japan's exclusive sphere of influence and Manchuria to remain under Russian control." Informed opinion inclines toward this solution as the only reasonable one in the long run. King Edward is working for peace, though exactly in what way no one has definitely indicated. The danger of the war extending and involving either China or any European nation now neutral is, by common consent, almost entirely eliminated. Strict neutrality has been maintained, and even private and press comment is more sober, more impartial, more judicial, than at the outset.



The Political Situation in England

Fiscal change and Chinese labor in the Transvaal have been the leading questions before the British parliament. Contrary to some forecasts which were noted in these pages at the time they were ventured, the Balfour ministry is still in power and the long-expected appeal to the country has not yet been made. The government's majorities have steadily declined, by reason of defects in by-elections as well as on account of internal differences over the tariff issue. A majority of fifty or sixty is considered

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WAR



Miammi, Mo., March 6.—[Special.]—Capt. James Poppgood of this city today gave out an announcement that the Russo-Japanese war would be over by July 1. He refused to give an explanation as to where he got his information and is believed to be withholding it for strategic reasons. Capt. Poppgood is a military expert of considerable eminence and won international fame for his work in helping settle the strike in the Miammi sawmills in 1881.



Sycamore, Ill., March 6.—[Special.]—Uncle Bill Rusk of this city today predicted that the Russians would be victorious in the present war with the Japanese. Mr. Rusk thoroughly understands the character of the Asiatics, having once employed a Chinaman to help in his store. Mr. Ruak also says that his experience leads him to believe that the Japanese cannot stand the heavy work of campaigning if they are anything like the Chinaman that he employed.



Burnside, Wis., March 6.—[Special.]—Col. Jefferson Buskirk of this city today has private information regarding the much talked of war. He says that Admiral Togo defeated the Vladivostok fleet on March 2, sinking three ships and capturing the fourth. Togo then returned and bombarded Vladivostok. Col. Buskirk's remarks have caused much excitement here, as he has had much experience in warfare, being stationed in Florida during the Spanish-American war.



Fairweather, Ind., March 6.—[Special.]—Claude Parks, a student in the Fairweather Business college, has gotten up a college yell in honor of Admiral Togo. We are able to send a verbatim report of the yell which is as follows: "To-go! To-go! To-go-go! Go it, To-Go it To-Go it To-go!" The yell has been frequently given here during the last week and Mr. Parks has received many encomiums for his consummate ingenuity in devising it.



Poplar Hill, Ia., March 6.—[Special.]—Asa Tuttle, a resident of this city and a hero of the Spanish-American war, last evening announced his intention of organizing a company of Rough Riders to help Japan in the present war. He says that with a hundred determined men, well mounted, he would be able to ride from one end of Russia to the other. Mr. Tuttle was in the hospital corps during the Spanish war and is well known in the military circles of Poplar Hill.



Lucile, Neb., March 6.—[Special.]—Miss Mabelle Talbert of this city has made a remarkable prediction regarding the Russo-Japanese war. She claims having seen a vision in which the Japanese were driven from Corea by the Russians. The mikado's forces were driven into the sea, where all were drowned. Miss Talbert's vision has caused much excitement, as it may be remembered that she predicted the Baltimore fire and the recent thaw.

—Chicago Tribune.

quite reassuring, though originally the government commanded one of about one hundred and fifty. In some divisions it fell below the "point of safety," but the occasions were not important. Once the government was caught napping by the Irish Nationalists and actually defeated, but no question of confidence having been raised, it was unnecessary for the ministry to resign.

That, however, it is steadily losing ground and prestige, and that a general election cannot long be delayed, is the general opinion in the political circles of London. The drift is still strongly Liberal, as is indicated by the fact that the by-elections that have been held since the beginning of the year have yielded the Opposition a gain of several seats. There is little doubt that the next government will be Liberal, in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's assault on the system of free imports and his propaganda of preferential tariffs as a means of cementing and strengthening the empire.

This propaganda, however, has lost some of its momentum and interest. A so-called "imperial commission," called into being by Mr. Chamberlain, is investigating the industries of the United Kingdom with a view to determining their needs and condition, while in parliament fiscal matters have furnished material for two or three spirited debates. The popular excitement over this question has meantime subsided to such a degree that education, army reform, the Far-Eastern war with its possibilities in the direction of European intervention, and South African politics have severally received their due share of public attention.

One thing has been rendered perfectly clear, Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Balfour are as far apart now as they were at the critical moment when the former statesman retired from the colonial office. Mr. Balfour adheres to the modest program of retaliatory tariffs and accepts neither general protection nor preferences to the colonies involving taxation of food or raw materials (and without such taxation preference is impossible, since Canada and Australasia export nothing but

foodstuffs and raw materials). So far as he and his followers are concerned, protection is not to be offered as a practical issue at the next election. On the other hand, the partisans of Mr. Chamberlain are determined to place the issue of free trade *vs.* protection clearly, squarely and unmistakably before the voters. They believe that the Balfour compromise will be completely ignored by the electorate.

A prominent issue in the campaign will be the ordinance passed by the legislative council of the Transvaal colony and sanctioned by the colonial office, known as the Chinese labor ordinance and denounced by its opponents as the "yellow slavery ordinance." It authorizes the importation of Chinese coolies into the Transvaal for a period of six years, prescribing such regulations and terms for this species of labor as completely deprive it of freedom.

For months the mine owners have agitated the question of Chinese labor. White men are scarce, and they demand high wages and



THE FAT BOY OF WESTMINSTER

The Right Hon. Arthur Balfour: "I say! If you go on shrinking like this we'll have to cut short your engagement."

—London Punch.

short hours. Besides, they become citizens and voters of the colony and claim a voice in its government. The native laborers are cheaper and more tractable, but it is alleged that they are averse to work underground and that the mining interests have suffered severely in consequence of this insufficiency of labor. Ruin and bankruptcy are supposed to confront the colony, and Chinese labor alone can save it. It is hardly necessary to say that these assertions are vigorously contradicted and denied by many. A commission inquired into the subject and disagreed. Cape Colony has protested against the use of Asiatic labor in the neighboring colony, and the Transvaal Boers are naturally dissatisfied and resentful. In England the Liberals and not a few of the Unionists who supported the war in the name of liberty and equal rights are accusing the government of having surrendered to the Rand magnates and violated all the professions with which the war was entered upon and waged.

The Chinese are to not to be permitted to acquire land in the colony or to engage in any other occupation or industry than mining. They are to be under rigid control, and at the end of the term named in the contract (three years, the owners of the mines having the privilege of renewal of the contract for three years additional), they are to be deported and returned to China. During their service they must never leave the mines or the quarters assigned to them without a permit, and this permit, if granted, must not be for more than forty-eight hours.

These are some of the provisions of the ordinance which the Liberals and many Unionists call the "yellow slavery ordinance" and against the approval of which by the crown not only the Boer leaders but also the premiers of Australia and New Zealand have protested.



Naval Competition: Where Will It End?

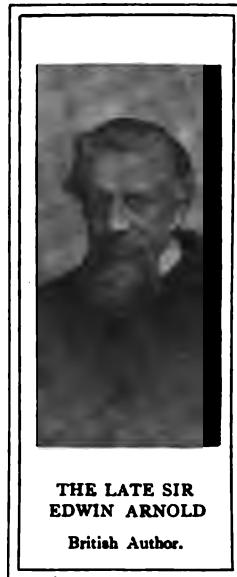
Since the increase of our regular army in consequence of the acquisition of, and the conflict in the Philippine Islands, there has been no demand from any quarter for

further enlargement of the army. On the other hand, "naval expansion" is now one of the leading articles of the political creed. The appropriations for new battleships of all kinds are continually growing heavier, and what was regarded as the goal a few years ago is now viewed as a mere halting-place. The new possessions and the American trade interests in the Orient are held to impose the necessity of a navy at least as big and powerful as that of France. Some Democrats in congress are opposing this program, but the party as a whole is unwilling to assume an attitude of opposition.

This year's naval appropriation bill provides for the expenditure of nearly \$97,000,000. The amount for new construction, armor and armament is about \$32,000,000. Since 1890 the naval expenditures have aggregated \$644,523,789. To complete vessels already authorized by law will require \$51,000,000, and the increase provided for by this year's legislation \$30,000,000 more. The statement was made in the senate that during the next seven or eight years the annual appropriation for the naval service will not fall below this year's total. It is interesting to note that twenty years ago the naval bill carried only \$15,000,000.

Owing to these expenditures the United States will soon be third in the world's navies, though at this moment it is fifth. When all the warships now building are completed, the order will be as follows:

Great Britain's tonnage.....	1,867,250
France	755,757
United States.....	616,275
Germany	505,619
Italy.....	329,257



THE LATE SIR
EDWIN ARNOLD
British Author.

Our naval officers have steadily urged that our naval force must exceed that of Germany, their reason being that of all powers that are at all formidable Germany is the one that is most likely to attack us, or to challenge the Monroe Doctrine in South America. The critics of the present program are not sure that congress will stop when that point shall have been reached or passed. The next formula, they apprehend, will be "A navy equal to that of France," if not of Great Britain.

Meantime Great Britain is appropriating this year for new construction the unprecedented sum of \$58,000,000. The naval expenditure for this year will reach \$200,000,000. Great Britain has adopted what is called the "two-power standard"—that is, her normal strength is kept equal to the combined strength of two of the powers that are likely to attack her; but as more than two powers may conceivably be arrayed against her, some of her politicians want a margin over and above the standard requirements.

In view of these tendencies it has been suggested in the house of commons that the British government, in the interest of peace and economy, should approach the other naval powers with a view to a joint reduction of appropriations and the adjustment of relative naval strength on some permanent basis. Sooner or later the governments will be forced to come to some such understanding, for this competition can not go on forever, there being a limit to taxation. The Far-Eastern war, however, will cause naval expansion rather than reduction in the immediate future. The danger of complications arising in connection with the settlement of the Russo-Chinese and Russo-Japanese questions, not to mention Korea, is realized by every foreign office in Europe.



The Latest Anti-Monopoly Decision

It cannot be said that the decision of the United States supreme court in the so-called merger case came as a surprise to the cor-

porations or the legal profession. The circuit court in declaring the Northern Securities Company to be an illegal combination, had merely followed and applied the doctrines laid down by the highest court of the nation in the first great railroad cases (known as the Trans-Missouri Association and Eastern Joint Traffic cases), and a reversal of that judgment would generally have been regarded as a reversal of the views of the supreme court itself. Nevertheless, the merger suit involved certain novel and peculiar questions, and their gravity and importance are indicated by the fact that four of the justices dissented very strongly from the conclusion of the majority.

The facts of the case may be stated very briefly. The Northern Securities Company was organized in 1901 under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$400,000,000, for the purpose of keeping under the same control the shares of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad companies after they had jointly acquired the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The organization of this "holding" company was the outcome of a bitter contest for the control of the Burlington, and it was claimed that the sole purpose of the incorporators of the merger was to safeguard the properties, prevent raids on their stock and disturb the normal conditions of the railroad industry in the territory affected. On the other hand, the public believed that the object was to combine competing roads and do away with rivalries leading to rate reduc-



Engineer Hill to Fireman Morgan: "Well, Pierp., I guess we'd better back up and lay a track around it!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer

tions and the ordinary effects of keen competition. The systems "merged," it should be remembered, were the only trans-continental lines extending across the northern tier of states from the Pacific Ocean to the Great Lakes.

At once the question arose whether the merger was a legal arrangement or one within the scope of the prohibitions of the national anti-trust act as construed by the courts. President Roosevelt, shortly after his accession, directed the attorney-general to institute proceedings against the merger under the act specified and thus ascertain its status in a legal sense. The defendants contended that they had not, in fact, restrained competition in interstate or foreign commerce and had no intention of doing so, and, further, that the anti-trust law did not apply to transactions involving the sale or transfer of shares of railway stock and the voting of such stock by its owners or by their trustees. On behalf of the government, on the other hand, it was asserted that the holding company was a mere device intended to substitute common ownership and control of competing railroads for separate ownership and control, and that the trust law was broad enough to cover this indirect form of restraint of competition. The fact that no injury had actually resulted to the public, that rates had not been raised or facilities restricted, was declared to be immaterial, since the law aimed at *prevention* as well as at abolition of monopoly.

The government was sustained in all its contentions by the court below, and the affirmance of that judgment by the supreme court is equally sweeping. Says Justice Harlan in the opinion of the court:

The stockholders of these two competing companies disappeared, as such, for the moment, but immediately reappeared as stockholders of the holding company, which was thereafter to guard the interests of both sets of stockholders as a unit, and to manage or cause to be managed, both lines of railroad as if held in one ownership. Necessarily, by this combination or arrangement the holding company in the fullest

sense dominates the situation in the interest of those who were stockholders of the constituent companies—as much so, for every practical purpose, as if it had been itself a railroad corporation which had built, owned and operated both lines for the exclusive benefit of its stockholders. Necessarily, also, the constituent companies ceased, under such a combination, to be in active competition for trade and commerce along their respective lines, and have become practically one powerful consolidated corporation, by the name of a holding corporation, the principal, if not sole, object for the formation of which was to carry out the purpose of the original combination, under which competition between the constituent companies would cease. . . .

No scheme or device could more certainly come within the words of the act, "combination in the form of a trust or otherwise . . . in restraint of commerce among the states or with foreign nations," or could more effectively and certainly suppress free competition between the constituent companies.

This combination is, within the meaning of the act, a trust; but if not, it is a combination in restraint of interstate and international commerce, and that is enough to bring it under the condemnation of the act. The mere existence of such combination, and the power acquired by the holding company as trustee for the combination, constitute a menace to, and a restraint upon, that freedom of commerce which congress intended to recognize and protect, and which the public is entitled to have protected.

But was the restraint of competition serious, unreasonable and likely to become oppressive or was it slight, reasonable and partial? From the view point of Justice Harlan and the three justices who concur in his opinion this question is irrelevant, as the law does not distinguish between reasonable and unreasonable restraints. Justice Brewer, however, who concurs in the judgment without fully indorsing the reasoning of the Harlan opinion, affirms in a separate opinion that the Northern Securities Company was undoubtedly an unreasonable combination in restraint of competition. Had it appeared otherwise to him, he intimates, he would have dissented from the decision. In his judgment the trust law

should have been interpreted as prohibiting not all, but only *certain*, restraints of trade, such, namely, as actually threaten the public welfare. Lawyers and thoughtful



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law writers attach much significance to Justice Brewer's dictum. They believe that it fore-shadows a radical modification of the courts' construction of the trust act.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Peckham, White and Holmes dissented from the decision on several grounds. The last named judge says that a remote result of the exercise of an ordi-

nary incident of property and personal freedom is not enough to make that exercise unlawful. In other words, the law cannot, and did not intend to, prevent men from buying stock of two or more competing railroads and from so using or voting stock in such a way as to affect or diminish competition. Justice White asserts that the power of congress to regulate commerce among the states does not embrace the power to regulate the ownership or voting of stock in corporations, and that it is confusion of thought to hold that the acquisition and ownership of stock in corporations that are in part engaged in interstate commerce is itself interstate commerce. He concludes his opinion with these strong words:

Under this doctrine the sum of property to be acquired by individuals or by corporations, the contracts which they would make, would be within the regulating power of congress. If the wage earner organized to better his condition and congress believed that the existence of such organization would give power, if it were exerted, to affect interstate commerce, congress could forbid the organization of all labor associations. "Indeed, the doctrine must

in reason lead to a concession of the right in congress to regulate concerning the aptitude, the character and capacity of persons."

The decision dissolves the merger and directs the return of the stock of the constituent companies to the holders thereof. Of course, community of interest remains among these, and they cannot be compelled to compete for traffic as rivals compete. The actual railroad situation in the territory affected is not therefore changed by the decision.



Education and the Negro

Governor Vardaman of Mississippi, who has won warm praise in the East for a vigorous and successful effort to prevent the lynching of a colored man charged with murder, is one of the most outspoken opponents of what he calls "literacy" education (in the sense of intellectual culture) of the black man. He has vetoed a bill appropriating a sum of money for a normal school which has graduated many colored teachers, and has repeatedly expressed the conviction that our common school system is a curse rather than a blessing to the Negro, and that it makes the colored population more criminal and vicious than slavery and ignorance made it. Industrial and moral education is what, according to Governor Vardaman, the Negro needs to fit him for his place in our system and life.

This view has been severely criticized in many newspapers, and special exception has been taken to the assertion that education along present lines tends to increase crime and indolence among the Negroes. Mr. Booker T. Washington, to ascertain the opinions of the leaders of southern opinion, addressed, by means of a circular letter, eleven questions bearing upon this cardinal point to 136 representative white men in the old slave states. This little informal referendum is of profound interest to all students of the racial problem of the country. The questions and answers are tabulated and classified as follows:

1. Has education made the Negro a more useful citizen?

Answer—Yes, 121; no, 4; unanswered, 11.

2. Has it made him economical and more inclined to acquire wealth?

Answer—Yes, 98; no, 14; unanswered, 24.

3. Does it make him a more valuable workman, especially where skill and thought are required?

Answer—Yes, 132; no, 2; unanswered, 2.

4. Do well-trained, skilled Negro workmen find any difficulty in securing work in your community?

Answer—No, 117; yes, 4; unanswered, 15.

5. Are colored men in business patronized by the whites in your community?

Answer—Yes, 92; no, 9; unanswered, 35.

(The large number of cases in which this question was not answered is due to scarcity of business men.)

6. Is there any opposition to the colored people's buying land in your community?

Answer—No, 128; yes, 3; unanswered, 5.

7. Has education improved the morals of the black race?

Answer—Yes, 97; no, 20; unanswered, 19.

8. Has it made his religion less emotional and more practical?

Answer—Yes, 101; no, 16; unanswered, 19.

9. Is it, as a rule, the ignorant or the educated who commit crime?

Answer—Ignorant, 115; educated, 3; unanswered, 17.

10. Does crime grow less as education increases among the colored people?

Answer—Yes, 102; no 19; unanswered, 15.

11. Is the moral growth of the Negro equal to his mental growth?

Answer—Yes, 55; no 46; unanswered, 35.

The answers certainly indicate that Governor Vardaman does not stand quite alone; but they also show with equal certainty

that the great majority of the prominent white citizens of the South strongly favor the extension to the Negro of all the educational facilities that are enjoyed or that will in time be enjoyed by the white man. Indeed, some southern organs go so far as to declare that there is more prejudice against the black man as a black man at the North than there is at the South. Certain lynchings and disgraceful attacks on innocent Negroes in northern states (notably in Ohio) are cited as sustaining this contention.



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Minister to Panama.



W. W. RUSSELL
Appointed United States
Minister to Colombia.

Steps Toward Equal Taxation

A "burning" question in every settled and advanced American community is that of bringing about approximate uniformity and equality in taxation. "Academic" discussion of progressive *vs.* proportional taxes, of the justice and feasibility of the income tax, of the equity of the single tax on land values, have little interest for the average citizen and the average public man. But all taxpayers, the dodger included, profess the most earnest desire to secure the honest enforcement of the ordinary tax laws, which make all property subject to assessment and which contemplate honest valuations on the basis of actual market value.

In practice the grossest inequality prevails, thanks to partiality, incompetence of the taxing bodies, political influence and worse. At least four-fifths of the taxable personality escapes taxation in our richest and most populous counties and cities. The provisions aimed at the tax dodger are generally disregarded, and as a rule the more rigid the law is the more loose the practice. Many state and national com-

mittees have investigated the subject and reached the conclusion that the personal property tax produces considerably more perjury and fraud than revenue.



THE LATE COUNT
VON WALDERSEE
Field Marshal of the
German Army.

conditions, in correct and honest valuations and listing of their property.

How is reform to be achieved? Progress in taxation is slow at the best, but the initial difficulty is in knowing what ways and measures would tend to improvement instead of a mere change of the manifestations of the evil.

New York and a few other communities have, apparently, taken some steps in the right direction. Under the administration of Seth Low the full-value basis was substituted for arbitrary assessment of property at from fifty to sixty per cent of its value. More important than this reform is that obtained through a charter amendment providing for separate assessments of land and of "real property"—that is, of the ground plus the buildings and improvements on it. The Tax Reform Association says that the amendment gives New York City the best law for the assessment of real estate in the United States.

There was originally strong opposition to the plan of separating the value of the land from the value of the realty as a whole, but the critics have been silenced and now there

is nothing but commendation of it. Discrimination in assessment is more likely to be discovered under the new method, as taxpayers can make comparisons between the valuations put on their own and their neighbors' property.

A fact of theoretical and practical importance made manifest by the plan is the striking disparity between the value of land in a great city and the value of buildings and improvements. The land of Greater New York is assessed at \$3,697,600,000, while the value of the buildings is estimated at \$1,100,000,000. The percentage of land valuation to real estate valuation is seventy-seven per cent.

These figures lend special significance to the present movement in Greater New York for local option or home rule in taxation. It is urged even by conservative commercial and civic bodies that each county ought to be permitted to adjust its local taxation to suit its own special conditions and interests. Under "home rule" in taxation, some counties would exempt personal property altogether, and others would try experiments of a different kind. Many believe that the most equitable and simple tax would be a tax on land alone.

Another improvement advocated by representative organizations is the abolition of state boards of tax equalization or apportionment and the distribution of the state taxes on the basis of local expenditures. This automatic adjustment is the more practicable since progressive states now derive most of their revenues from indirect taxes, licenses, corporate franchises, etc.

It is along these lines that practical tax reformers are now working in various parts of the country.



Mormonism and the Senate

The question as to the propriety of allowing Reed Smoot of Utah, a Mormon apostle, to retain his seat in the United States senate has been overshadowed for the moment by the scandalous revelations as to the persistence and extent of polygamous practices in Utah. Originally, the demand for the

expulsion of Senator Smoot was based on two grounds: First, that he was himself a polygamist; second, that as an apostle of the Mormon Church he had taken an oath which morally disqualified him from pledging himself to obey the constitution and laws of the country. The first charge has definitely been abandoned, it being admitted that Mr. Smoot does not live, and at no time did live, with more than one wife. The second charge is not pressed, doubtless being deemed less serious than the objections arising from his general relation to the church.

According to the testimony of President Joseph F. Smith before the senate committee, three or four per cent of the Mormons in Utah are living in polygamy in violation of the law and of the distinct condition upon which statehood was conferred upon the territory. Mr. Smith himself acknowledged that he had deliberately violated the law and was living with five wives, and the apostles, with some exceptions, are equally guilty of having entered "plural matrimony" since the publication of the Woodruff manifesto declaring polygamy contrary to the laws of the church. Whether, however, polyg-

amy is a spreading and growing peril, or a decaying institution, is a matter upon which opinions differ.

At any rate, the principle upon which the opponents of Mr. Smoot hope to effect his expulsion from the senate is this: Though personally guiltless of any infraction of the law in regard to plural marriages, he has refrained from protesting against illegal practices on the part of fellow-apostles and members of his church and has thus countenanced defiance and contempt of law. This, it is contended, makes him morally liable as an accomplice and renders him unfit to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States.

The point is raised, however, that expulsion on this or any similar ground would constitute a violation of the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty. Has not, it is asked, Mr. Smoot the right to regard plural marriage as religiously and morally justifiable and therefore to refrain from censuring polygamous practices on the part of fellow-members of his church? And would not exclusion on such ground be in effect and in unconscious purpose discrimination on account of religious belief?

At this writing it is impossible to predict with confidence what the action of the senate will be. It is certain, however, that the case will be considered in all aspects and possibilities. The larger question of polygamy will doubtless receive proper attention. Utah cannot be deprived of statehood, nor of equal representation in the senate, but the efficacy of an anti-polygamy amendment to the constitution will be more seriously studied than heretofore.



The Political Progress of Woman

Equal suffrage is not making converts with remarkable rapidity. The experience of the few American states that have extended the right of voting to women is admittedly inconclusive, and legislatures are reluctant to act in view of the fact that, as the leaders recognize, the majority of American women are not interested in the ques-



ALWAYS OPEN

Russia may be a little sore at U. S. now, but when he is ready for a mediator he will remember that the real dove of peace has headquarters in Uncle Sam's hat.

—Minneapolis Journal.

tion. Still, the advance, if slow, is steady. The governor of Massachusetts advocates the granting of municipal suffrage to the women of his state on grounds which would warrant a good deal more. An interesting pamphlet published in Chicago shows that the majority of the leading members of the state bench and bar of Illinois believe in woman suffrage.

But the greatest promise of success, according to the leaders of the movement, is found in the remarkable record of the past fifty years. This testimony of time is generally overlooked, but its impressiveness is unquestionable. In a preface to a new book on the history of woman suffrage Miss Susan B. Anthony says: "The condition of woman today, compared with that of last year, seems unchanged, but contrasted with that of fifty years ago it presents as great a revolution as the world has ever witnessed in this length of time."

The first woman's convention of America was held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. These are the things which the resolutions of that convention demanded for woman: The right of personal freedom; the rights to education, industrial independence and the ownership and control of property; the right to make contracts, to bring suits, to testify in court, to obtain a divorce for just cause, possess her children and be awarded a fair share of accumulations during marriage.

In none of the states were *all* these rights secured to woman by law; in some very few were recognized. Now nearly all the states in the union have established them in law, and it is difficult to realize that it was ever different. Miss Anthony concludes: "Nothing could be more logical than a belief that whenever one hundred privileges have been opposed and then ninety-nine of them granted, the remaining one will ultimately follow."

It is doubtless a fact that if these civil and industrial rights had been denied, and suf-

frage were necessary as a means of obtaining them, the interest of bread-earning and property-owning and educated women in political enfranchisement would be much stronger and keener today than it actually is. To many suffrage appears to be merely a means to certain ends and woman has gained so much without it that the indifference of many to the present movement is not altogether surprising.



What the Paragraphers Say

"I don't want poverty, en I don't want riches," said Brother Dickey. "All I want is plenty of political campaigns, en canderdates a-runnin' all de year roun'!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

"This," says the leading citizen, pausing before a large tree enclosed in a fancy iron railing, "is one of our little town's most treasured landmarks." "Indeed?" asks the foreign visitor. "Was it planted by one of your presidents—or is it where your mobs lynch their victims?"—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

HIS CLAIM TO DISTINCTION

"Uncle Enoch, you must be considerably over a hundred years old."

"Yes, suh. Hunnud an' fo'teen."

"Born in New Orleans, I think you said."

"Yes, suh, dat's whah I wuz bawn."

"You were a slave, of course?"

"Yes, suh. I'se de oldest livin' Loo'siana puhchase."—*Chicago Tribune*.

The British Ambassador has informed the Porte that the Austro-Russian scheme of reform is the minimum, and that Turkey must be prompt in carrying it out. The Porte is said to have replied expressing its willingness to adopt the maximum, provided the condition as to promptness is waived.—*London Punch*.

EVEN SENATOR SORGHUM GRIEVED

"I'm afraid there is a great deal of dishonesty in some of these trusts," said Senator Sorghum, sadly.

"But you have always defended the trusts," exclaimed the friend.

"Yes. Of course, you expect a trust to take advantage of the public. But when the men who organize the deal get to taking advantage of one another—that's dishonesty."—*Washington Star*.

Racial Composition of the American People

AMALGAMATION AND ASSIMILATION

BY JOHN R. COMMONS



GERMAN statistician,* after studying population statistics of the United States and observing the "race suicide" of the native American stock, concludes: "The question of restriction on immigration is not a matter of higher or lower wages, nor a matter of more or less criminals and idiots, but the exclusion of a large part of the immigrants might cost the United States their place among the world powers."

Exactly the opposite opinion was expressed in 1891 by Francis A. Walker,† the leading American statistician of his time and superintendent of the censuses of 1870 and 1880. He said: "Foreign immigration into this country has, from the time it first assumed large proportions, amounted not to a reinforcement of our population, but a replacement of native by foreign stock. . . . The American shrank from the industrial competition thus thrust upon him. He was unwilling himself to engage in the lowest kind of day labor with these new elements of population; he was even more unwilling to bring sons and daughters into the world to enter into that competition. . . . The more rapidly foreigners came into the United States the smaller was the rate of increase, not merely

among the native population separately, but throughout the population of the country as a whole," including the descendants of the earlier foreign immigrants.

Walker's statements of fact, whatever we may say of his explanations, are easily substantiated. From earliest colonial times until the census of 1840 the people of the United States multiplied more rapidly than the people of any other modern nation, not excepting the prolific French-Canadians. The first six censuses, beginning in 1790, show that, without appreciable immigration, the population doubled every twenty years, and had this rate of increase continued until the present time the descendants of the colonial white and Negro stock in the year 1900 would have numbered 100,000,000 instead of the combined colonial, immigrant and Negro total of 76,000,000. Indeed, if we take the total immigration from 1820 to 1900, mounting to nearly 20,000,000 people, and apply a slightly higher than the average rate of increase from births, we shall find that in the year 1900 one-half of the white population is derived from immigrant stock, leaving the other half, or but 33,000,000 whites, derived from the colonial stock.* This is something more than one-third of the number that should have been expected had the colonial element con-

*R. Kuczynski, "Die Einwanderungspolitik und die Bevölkerungsfrage der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," in *Volkswirtschaftliche Zeitfragen*, heft 194, Berlin, 1902, p. 35.

†*Forum*, 1891, pp. 634-743. Reprinted in "Discussions in Economics and Statistics," vol. II, pp. 417-426.

*Professor Mayo-Smith, for the year 1890, estimated the colonial element at 29,000,000 and the immigrant element at 26,000,000, applying to the immigrants only the average rate of increase from births, which is doubtless less than their actual rate.

This is the last of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).
Colonial Race Elements (October).

The Negro (November).

Immigration During the Nineteenth Century
(December and January).

Industry (February).

Social and Industrial Problems (March).
City Life, Crime and Poverty (April).

Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

tinued to multiply from 1840 to 1900 as it had multiplied from 1790 to 1840.

An interesting corroboration of these speculations is the prediction made in the year 1815, thirty years before the great migration of the nineteenth century, by the mathematician and publicist, Elkanah Watson. On the basis of the increase shown in the first three censuses he made computations of the probable population for each census year to 1900, and I have drawn up the following table, showing the actual population compared with his estimates. Superintendent Walker in the essay above quoted uses Watson's figures, and points out the remarkable fact that those predictions were within less than one per cent of the actual population until the year 1860, although meanwhile there had come nearly 5,000,000 immigrants whom Watson could not have foreseen. Thus the population of 1860, notwithstanding the access of millions of immigrants, was 310,000, or one per cent, less than Watson had predicted. And the falling off since 1860 has been even greater, for notwithstanding the immigration of 20,000,000 persons since 1820, the population in 1900 was 25,000,000, or 25 per cent, less than Watson's computations.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION

	Population	Watson's Estimate	Watson's Error	Foreign Immigration for Decade
1790	3,929,214			
1800	5,308,483			
1810	7,239,882			
1820	9,633,822	9,625,734	-8,088	50,000
1830	12,866,020	12,833,645	-32,375	114,000
1840	17,069,453	17,116,596	+47,073	599,125
1850	23,191,876	23,185,368	-6,508	1,713,751
1860	31,443,324	31,753,825	+310,503	5,598,214
1870	38,558,371	49,328,432	+3,770,061	2,314,894
1880	50,155,783	56,450,241	+6,904,458	8,812,191
1890	62,622,250	77,266,989	+14,644,739	5,246,673
1900	75,559,258	100,235,985	+24,676,727	3,687,564
Total immigration 1820-1900.....				19,229,224

This question of the "race suicide" of the American or colonial stock should be regarded as the most fundamental of our social problems, or rather as the most fundamental consequence of our social and industrial institutions. It may be met by exhortation, as when President Roosevelt says, "If the men of the nation are not

anxious to work in many different ways, with all their might and strength, and ready and able to fight at need, and anxious to be fathers of families, and if the women do not recognize that the greatest thing for any woman is to be a good wife and mother, why that nation has cause to be alarmed about its future."

The anxiety of President Roosevelt is well grounded, but if race suicide is not in itself an original cause but is the result of other causes, then exhortation will accomplish but little, while the removal or amelioration of the other causes will of itself correct the resulting evil. Where, then, shall we look for the causes of race suicide, or, more accurately speaking, for the reduced proportion of children brought into the world? The immediate circumstances consist in postponing the age of marriage, in limiting the number of births after marriage, and in an increase in the proportion of unmarried people. The reasons are almost solely moral and not physical. Those who are ambitious and studious, who strive to reach a better position in the world for themselves and their children, and who have not inherited wealth, will generally postpone marriage until they have educated themselves or accumulated property or secured a permanent position. They will then not bring into the world a larger number of children than they can provide for on the basis of the standing which they themselves have attained, for observation shows that those who marry early and have large families are generally kept on a lower station in life. The real problem, therefore, with this class of people, is the opportunities for earning a living. In the earlier days, when the young couple could take up vacant land, and farming was the goal of all, a large family and the co-operation of wife and children were a help rather than a hindrance. Today, the young couple, unless the husband has a superior position, must go together to the factory or mill, and the children are a burden until they reach the wage-earning age. Furthermore, wage-earning is uncertain, factories shut down, and the man with a

large family is thrown upon his friends or charity. To admonish people living under these conditions to go forth and multiply is to advise the cure of race suicide by race deterioration.

Curiously enough, these observations apply with even greater force to the second generation of immigrants than to the native stock taken as a whole, for among the daughters of the foreign born only 19 per cent of those under twenty-five are married, while among daughters of native parents 30 per cent are married; and for the men under thirty only 17 per cent of the sons of foreigners are married and 24 per cent of the sons of natives.* These figures sustain what can be observed in all large cities, that the races of immigrants who came to this country twenty or more years ago are shrinking from competition with the new races from Southern Europe. The competition is not so severe in country districts where the native stock prevails, and this accounts for the earlier marriages of natives above shown; but in the cities and industrial centers, the skilled and ambitious workman and work-woman discover that in order to keep themselves above the low standards of the immigrants they must postpone marriage. The effect is noticeable and disastrous in the case of the Irish-Americans. Displaced by Italians and Slavs, many of the young men have fallen into the hoodlum and criminal element. Here moral causes produce physical causes of race destruction, for the vicious elements of the population disappear through the diseases bequeathed to their progeny, and are recruited only from the classes forced down from above. On the other hand, many more Irish have risen to positions of foremanship, or have lived on their wits in politics, or have entered the priesthood. The Irish-American girls, showing independence and ambition, have refused to marry until they could be assured of a husband of steady habits, and they have entered clerical positions, factories and mills. Thus this versatile race, with distinct native

ability, is meeting in our cities the same displacement and is resorting to the same race suicide, which inflicted itself a generation or two earlier on the native colonial stock. But the effect is more severe, for the native stock was able to leave the scenes of competition, to go west and take up farms or build cities, but the Irish-American has less opportunity to make such an escape.

Great numbers of Irishmen, together with others of English, Scotch, German and American descent, remaining in these industrial centers, have sought to protect themselves and maintain high standards through labor unions, by limiting the number of apprentices, excluding immigrants, and giving their sons a preference of admission. But even with the unions they find it necessary also to limit the size of their families, and I am convinced, that were the statistics on this point compiled from the unions of skilled workmen there would be found as strong evidences of race suicide as among other classes in the nation.

To these other classes freedom from the care of children is not a necessity, but an opportunity for luxury and selfish indulgence. These include the very wealthy, whose round of social functions would be interrupted by home obligations. To them, of course, immigration brings no need of prudence—it rather helps to bring the enormous fortunes which distract their attention from the home. But their numbers are insignificant compared with the millions who determine the fate of the nation. More significant are the well-to-do farmers and their wives who have inherited the soil redeemed by their fathers, and whose desire to be free for enjoying the fruits of civilization leads them to the position so strongly condemned by President Roosevelt. This class of farmers, as shown in the census map of the size of private families,* may be traced across the eastern and northern states, from New England, rural New York, Northern Pennsylvania into Ohio and Michigan, and to a lesser degree in parts of Indiana, Illinois

*Computed from the Twelfth Census, Vol. II, page lxxxvii.

*Statistical Atlas of the United States Census, 1900, plate 98.



DUTCH PEASANTS

Mother, son, daughter-in-law and grandchild come to make a home in the West. Courtesy "The World's Work."
Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

and Iowa. In the rich counties of Southern Michigan, settled and occupied mainly by native stock from New York, the average size of families is less than four persons, whereas for the country at large it is 4.7, and for counties in the mining sections of the same state occupied by immigrants it rises as high as 5.8 persons.

The census figures showing the size of families do not, however, reveal the number of children born to a family, since they show only those living together and not those who have moved away or died. This especially affects the large-sized families, and does not reveal, for example, a fact shown by the state census of Massachusetts that the average number of children born to foreign-born women in that state is 4.5, while for native women it is only 2.7. This also affects the showing for a state like West Virginia, composed almost entirely of native Americans of colonial stock, with only two per cent foreign born and five per cent colored, where the average size of families is 5.1 persons, the highest in the United States, but where in the Blue Ridge Mountains I have come upon

two couples of native white Americans who claimed respectively eighteen and twenty-two children. Throughout the South the reduction in size of families and the postponement of marriage have not occurred to any great extent either among the white or colored races, and these are states to which immigration has contributed less than three per cent of their population. Yet, if Superintendent Walker's view is sound in all respects, the southern whites should shrink from competition with the Negro in the same way that the northern white shrinks from competition with the immigrant. He does not do so, and the reasons are probably found in the fact that the South has been remote from the struggle of modern competition and that ignorance and proud contentment fail to spur the masses to that ambitious striving which rises by means of what Malthus called the prudential restraints on population. It is quite probable that, in the South, with the spread of the factory system and universal education the growth in numbers through excess of births over deaths will be retarded.

On the whole it seems that immigration and the competition of inferior races tends to dry up the older and superior races wherever the latter have learned to aspire to an improved standard of living, and that among well-to-do classes not touched by immigrants, a similar effect is caused by the desires for luxury and easy living.

"AMERICANIZATION"

The term amalgamation may be used for that mixture of blood which unites races in a common stock, while assimilation is that union of their minds and wills which enables them to think and act together. Amalgamation is a process of centuries but assimilation is a process of individual training. Amalgamation is a blending of races, assimilation a blending of civilizations. Amalgamation is beyond the organized efforts of government, but assimilation can be promoted by social institutions and laws. Amalgamation therefore cannot attract our practical interest, except as its presence or absence sets limits to our efforts toward assimilation.

We have very little exact information regarding the amalgamation of races in America. The earlier census attempts to determine the number of mulattoes was an acknowledged failure and has been abandoned. Nor do we know to what extent there has been an amalgamation of the colonial nationalities. We do know, however, that for the most part they have blended into a united people, with harmonious ideals, and the English, the German, the Scotch-Irish, the Dutch and the Huguenot have become the American.

We speak of superior and inferior races, and this is well enough, but care should be taken to distinguish between that superiority which is the original endowment of race and that which is the result of the education and training which we call civilization. While there are superior and inferior races, there are primitive, medieval and modern civilizations, and there are certain mental qualities required for and produced by these different grades of civilization. A superior race may have a primitive or medieval civilization,

and therefore its individuals may never have exhibited the superior mental qualities with which they are actually endowed and which a modern civilization would have called into action. The adults coming from such a civilization seem to be inferior in their mental qualities, but their children, placed in the new environments of the advanced civilization, exhibit at once the qualities of the latter. The Chinaman comes from a medieval civilization—he shows little of those qualities which are the product of western civilization, and with his imitativeness, routine and traditions, he has earned the reputation of being entirely non-assimilable. But the children of Chinamen, born and reared in this country, entirely disprove this charge, for they are as apt in absorbing the spirit and method of American institutions as any Caucasian.*

The Teutonic races, until five hundred years after Christ, were primitive in their civilization, yet they had the mental capacities which made them, like Arminius, able to comprehend and absorb the highest Roman civilization. They passed through the medieval period and then came out into the modern period of advanced civilization, yet during these two thousand years their mental capacities, the original endowment of race, have scarcely improved. It is civilization, not race evolution, that has transformed the primitive warrior into the philosopher, scientist, artisan and business man. Could their babies have been taken from the woods two thousand years ago and transported to the homes and schools of modern America, they could have covered in one generation the progress of twenty centuries.† Other races, like the Scotch and the Irish, made the transition from primitive institutions to modern industrial habits within a single century, and Professor Brinton, our most profound student of the American Indian, has said,‡ "I have been in close

*See United States Department of Labor, Report on Hawaii, p. 715.

†See an interesting article by H. W. Conn, a leading authority on biology, entitled "Social Heredity," in *The Independent*, January 21, 1904.

‡"Religions of Primitive People," p. 15.

relations to several full-blood American Indians who had been removed from an aboriginal environment and instructed in this manner [in American schools and communities] and I could not perceive that they were either in intellect or sympathies inferior to the usual type of the American gentleman. One of them notably had a refined sense of humor, as well as uncommon acuteness of observation."

The line between superior and inferior races, as distinguished from civilizations, appears to be the line between the temperate and tropical zones. The two belts of earth between the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer and the arctic and antarctic circles have been the areas where man in his struggle for existence developed the qualities of mind and will—the ingenuity, self-reliance, self-control, strenuous exertion, and will power—which make him befitting the modern industrial civilization. But in the tropics these qualities are less essential, for where nature lavishes food and winks at the neglect of clothing and shelter, there ignorance, superstition, physical prowess and sexual passion have an equal chance with intelligence, foresight, thrift and self-control. The children of all the races of the temperate zones are eligible to the highest American civilization, and it only needs that they be "caught" young enough. This much cannot be said for the children of the tropical zone. Amalgamation is their door to assimilation. Frederick Douglass, Booker Washington, Professor DuBois are an honor to any race, but they are mulattoes.*

Before we can intelligently inquire into the agencies of Americanization we must first agree on what we mean by Americanization. I can think of no comprehensive and concise description equal to that of Abraham Lincoln: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people." This description should be applied not only to the state but to other institutions. In the home it means equality of husband and wife; in the church it means the voice of the

*A. H. Stone, "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem," *Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1903.

laity; in industry the participation of the workmen.

Unhappily, it cannot be said that Lincoln's description has ever been attained. It is the goal which he and others whom we recognize as true Americans have pointed out. Greater than any other obstacle in the road towards that goal have been our race divisions. In the southern states, where race division is most extreme, one-half the population seems to be permanently excluded from a share in government. In the great cities a political bossism allied to plutocracy has gained immunity from successful attack because the people cannot continuously unite across the lines of race and nationality. The Americanism of the rural districts, setting itself against the foreignism of the cities, leaves the state and national governments to the political machines and great financial interests. Government for the people depends on government by the people, and this is difficult where the people cannot think and act together. Such is the problem of Americanization.

In the earlier days the most powerful agency of assimilation was frontier life. The pioneers "were left almost entirely to their own resources in this great struggle. They developed a spirit of self-reliance, a capacity for self-government, which are the most prominent characteristics of the American people."† Frontier life includes pioneer mining camps, as well as pioneer farming.†

Next to the frontier the farms of America are the richest field of assimilation. Here the process is sometimes thought to be slower than it is in the cities, but anyone who has seen it under both conditions cannot doubt that if it is slower it is more real. In the cities the children are more thoroughly brought under the influence of the public schools, but more profound and lasting than the education of the schools is the education of the street and the commun-

*Mayo-Smith, "Assimilation of Nationalities," page 440.

†Shinn, "Mining Camps." See bibliography.

Sweden
AustriaGreece
AustraliaGermany
CanadaRussia
EnglandChina¹
ItalyScotland
Roumania

A GROUP OF AMERICAN SCHOOLBOYS
Courtesy "The World's Work." Copyrighted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

ity. The work of the schools in a great city like New York cannot be too highly praised, and without such work the future of the immigrant's child would be dark.* But it is the community that gives him his actual working ideals and his habits and methods of life. And in a great city, with its separation of classes, this community is the slums, with its mingling of all races and the worst of the Americans. He sees and knows surprisingly little of the America that his school books describe. The American churches, his American employers, are in other parts of the city, and his Americanization is left to the school teacher, the policeman, and the politician, who generally are but one generation before him from Europe. But on the farm he sees and knows all classes, the best and the worst, and even where his parents strive to isolate their community and to preserve the language and the methods of the old country, only a generation or two is required for the surrounding Americanism to permeate. Meanwhile healthful work, steady, industrious and thrifty habits, have made him capable of rising to the best his surroundings exemplify.

The above refers to the children of immigrants. The immigrants themselves are too

*See *World's Work*, July, 1903, "New Citizens for the Republic."

old for Americanization, especially when they speak a non-English language. To them the labor union is at present the strongest Americanizing force. The union teaches them self-government through obedience to officers elected by themselves. It frees them from the spirit of subservience and gives them their primary lesson in democracy, which is liberty through law.*

AGRICULTURAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

The congestion of immigrants in the cities and their consequent poverty and the deterioration of the second generation have brought forth various proposals for inducing them to settle upon the farms. The Commissioners of Immigration† at various times have advocated an industrial museum at Ellis Island, wherein the resources and opportunities of the several states could be displayed before the eyes of the incoming thousands. Very little can be expected from projects of this kind,‡ for the present contingent of immigrants from Southeastern Europe is too poor in worldly goods and too ignorant of American business to warrant an experiment in the isolation and self-

*See article on "Americanization Through Labor Unions," in *The World Today*, October, 1903.

†See Report 1903, page 60.

‡See Reports of the Industrial Commission, vol. XV, pp. 492-646, vol. XIX, pp. 971-977.

dependence of farming. The farmers of the South and West welcome the settler who has means of purchase, but they distrust the newly arrived immigrants. Scandinavians and Germans in large numbers find their way to their countrymen on the farms, but the newer nationalities would require the fostering care of government or of wealthy private societies. The Jews have, indeed, taken up the matter, and the Industrial Removal Society of New York, under subventions from the Baron de Hirsch fund, have distributed many families throughout the country, partly in agriculture but more generally in trade. Great railway systems and land companies in the South and West have their agricultural and industrial agents on the lookout for eligible settlers. But all of these agencies seek mainly those immigrants who have resided in the country for a time, and have learned the language and American practices, and, in the case of the railroad and land companies, those who have accumulated some property. As a relief for current immigration, agricultural distribution is not promising.*

Furthermore, to relieve the pressure in the cities without restricting the number admitted, only opens the way for a still larger immigration; for, strangely enough, emigration has not relieved the pressure of population in Europe. In no period of their history, with the exception of Ireland, have the populations of Europe increased at a greater rate than during the last half century of migration to America. It is not emigration but improved standard of living that lessens the pressure of numbers, and France, with the widest diffusion of property, has little emigration and no increase in population. More promising than governmental aid to agricultural removal is governmental aid to agriculture, through scientific instruction, cheaper freight rates, better communication, lighter taxes, and less discrimination in favor of manufactures. When agriculture is more attractive, more Americans will seek it or will refrain from leaving

it, and more of the provident immigrants will find their way to the country.

HIGHER STANDARDS OF IMMIGRATION

As for the inferior and defective classes of immigrants, there is no protection except stringent selection. The Commissioner of Immigration at New York estimates that 200,000 of the million immigrants in 1903 were an injury instead of a benefit to the industries of the country,* and he advocates a physical examination and the exclusion of those who are below a certain physical standard. The immigration authorities generally advocate the educational, or rather, literacy test,† and the advantages of this test are its simplicity and its specific application to those races whose standards are lowest. Such a test would exclude only 1 in 200 of the Scandinavians, 1 in 100 of the English, Scotch and Finns, 3 in 100 of the Germans, Irish, Welsh, and French; while it would exclude one-half of the South Italians, one-seventh of the North Italians, one-third to two-fifths of the various Slav races, one-seventh of the Russian Jews, altogether about one-fourth of the total† immigration.

A great amount of discussion has been carried on respecting the educational test, and there have been considerable misunderstanding and misrepresentation as to the effects of such a test. The principal mistake has been the assumption that it is designed to take the place of other tests of admission, and that therefore it would permit, for example, the most dangerous criminals—those who are intelligent—to enter this country. If we examine existing laws and seek to understand the real nature of immigration restriction we can see the character of this mistake. All of our legislation governing immigration should be described as “improvement” of immigration rather than “restriction” of immigration. The object has always been to raise the average

*Report of Commission of Immigration, 1903, p. 70.

†Report for 1903, p. 61.

‡Report of Industrial Commission, vol. XIX, pp. 1901-2. See also Reports of Immigration Restriction League.

character of those admitted by excluding those who fall below certain standards. And the standards have been added from time to time as rapidly as the law-makers perceived the need of bettering the quality of our future citizenship. It was not until 1875 that congress first awoke to the evil of unrestricted immigration, and in that year a law was enacted to exclude convicts and prostitutes. This law made an exception in favor of those who had been convicted of political offenses. Next in 1882 congress added lunatics, idiots, paupers and Chinese. In 1885 laborers under contract were for the first time to be excluded, but an exception was made in order to admit actors, artists, lecturers, singers, domestics and skilled workmen for new industries. In 1891 the list of ineligibles was again extended, so as to shut out not only convicts but persons convicted of

crime, also polygamists and persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. In 1903 the law added epileptics, persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity and anarchists. Notwithstanding these periodic additions of excluded classes, the number of immigrants has continually increased until it is today greater than in any preceding period, and while the standards have been raised in one direction the average quality has been lowered in other directions. The educational and physical tests, while not needed for the races from Northwestern Europe, are now advocated as additions to the existing tests on account of the flood of races from Southeastern Europe. While they would probably at first reduce the number of immigrants they would eventually increase the number of intelligent and capable immigrants.

"AMERICANIZATION" BY LABOR UNIONS

By John R. Commons. Reprinted by permission from "The World To-day," October, 1903.



HIS effort of organized labor to organize the unskilled and the immigrant is the largest and most significant fact of the present labor movement. Apart from the labor question itself, it means the enlistment of a powerful self interest in what may be termed the Americanization of the foreign born. For it is not too much to say that the only effective Americanizing force for the southeastern European is the labor union. The children of the foreigner become Americans through the public schools, but the foreigner himself receives no organized instruction in Americanism until the labor union reaches out for him. Aside from the public school and the labor unions the only influences that might be expected to lift him into the atmosphere of our democracy are those of the church and the electoral suffrage. The church to which he gives allegiance is the Roman Catholic, and, however much the Catholic Church may do for the ignorant peasant in his European home, such instruction as the priest gives is likely to tend toward an acceptance of their sub-

servient position on the part of the working-men. It is a frequently observed fact that when immigrants join a labor union they almost insolently warn the priest to keep his advice to himself.

Universal suffrage admits the immigrant to American politics within one to five years after landing. But the suffrage is not looked upon today as the sufficient Americanizing force that a preceding generation imagined. The suffrage appeals very differently to the immigrant voter and to the voter who has come up through the American schools and American life. The American has learned not only that this is a free government, but that its freedom is based on constitutional principles of an abstract nature. Freedom of the press, trial by jury, separation of powers, independence of the judiciary, and several other governmental and legal principles have percolated through his subconscious self, and when he contemplates public questions these abstract principles have more or less influence as a guide to his ballot. But the immigrant has none of these. He comes

here solely to earn a better living. The suffrage is nothing to him but a means of livelihood. Not that he readily sells his vote for money—rather does he simply “vote for his job.” He votes as instructed by his employer or his political “boss,” because it will help his employer’s business or because his boss will get him a job, or will, in some way, favor him and others of his nationality. There is a noticeable difference between the immigrant and the children of the immigrant in this regard. The young men, when they begin to vote, can be appealed to on the ground of public spirit; their fathers can be reached only on the ground of private interest.

Now it can not be expected that the labor union or any other influence will greatly change the immigrant in this respect. But the union does this much: it requires every member to be a citizen or to have declared his intention of taking out naturalization papers. The reasons for doing this are not political; they are sentimental and patriotic. The union usually takes pride in showing that its members are Americans and have foregone allegiance to other countries. Again, the union frees its members from the dictation of employers, bosses and priests. Politicians, of course, strive to control the vote of organized labor, but so disappointing has been the experience of the unions that they have quite generally come to distrust the leader who combines labor and politics. The immigrant who votes as a unionist has taken the first step, in casting his ballot, towards considering the interests of others, and this is also the first step towards giving public spirit and abstract principles a place alongside private interest and his own job.

But there is another way, even more impressive, in which the union asserts the preëminence of principles over immediate self-interest. When the foreigner from Southern Europe is inducted into the union, then, for the first time does he get the idea that his job belongs to him by virtue of a right to work and not as the personal favor or whim of a boss. These people are

utterly obsequious before their foremen or bosses, and it is notorious that nearly always they pay for the privilege of getting and keeping a job. This bribery of bosses, as well as the padrone system, proceeds from the deep-seated conviction that despotism is the natural social relation, and that therefore they must make terms with the influential superior who is so fortunate as to have favor with the higher powers.

The anthracite coal operators represented such men, prior to joining the union, as disciplined and docile workmen, but in doing so they disregarded the fact that outside the field where they were obsequious they were most violent, treacherous and factional. Before the organization of the union in the coal fields these foreigners were given over to the most bitter and often murderous feuds among the ten or fifteen nationalities and the two or three factions within each nationality. The Polish worshipers of a given saint would organize a night attack on the Polish worshipers of another saint; the Italians from one province would have a knife for the Italians of another province, and so on.

When the union was organized all antagonisms of race, religion and faction were eliminated. The immigrants came down to an economic basis and turned their forces against their bosses. “We fellows killed this country,” said a Polish striker to Father Curran, “and now we are going to make it.” The sense of a common cause, and, more than all else, the sense of individual rights as men, have come to these people through the organization of their labor unions, and it could come in no other way, for the union appeals to their necessities while other forces appeal to their prejudices. They are even yet far from ideal Americans, but those who have hitherto imported them and profited by their immigration should be the last to cry out against the chief influence that has started them on the way to true Americanism.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

I. “Race Suicide.”

- The growth of population affected by
 - (a) Immigration.
 - (b) Luxury.

- (c) Intelligence.
- (d) Industrial and urban competition.
- (e) Standards of living.

II. Americanization.

- (a) Amalgamation distinguished from assimilation.
- (b) Racial capacities for assimilation.
- (c) Definition of American assimilation, i. e., "Americanization."
- (d) Social conditions of assimilation.
 - (1) Frontier life and mining camps.
 - (2) Farms.
 - (3) Public schools.
 - (4) Social classes.
 - (5) Labor unions.

III. Agricultural Distribution of Immigrants.

- (a) Proposed agricultural removal fostered by government.
- (b) Improved opportunities in agriculture.

IV. Higher Standards of Immigration.

- (a) Effects of educational and literacy tests.
- (b) Progress of legislation designed to improve the quality of immigration.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What two opposite opinions are expressed by statisticians regarding "race suicide" among Americans?
2. What is the significance of the two sets of figures 100,000,000 and 76,000,000 as given in this connection?
3. Why are families smaller than in colonial times?
4. How do the families of native Americans compare with those of the second generation of foreigners, and why?
5. How does competition with lower races affect the Irish-Americans?
6. What fact is shown by the census of farmers' families?
7. Why does the view held by Supt. Walker apparently not apply to the South?
8. What do we know concerning the amalgamation of races in America?
9. What is the difference between an inferior and a superior race?
10. Illustrate this by cases of Chinese and Indians.
11. How have race divisions affected the unity of the nation both North and South?
12. Why does the child of the immigrant assimilate American ideals more readily in the country than in the city?
13. What important Americanizing force have the immigrants themselves?
14. What difficulties prevent the newly arrived immigrant from engaging in farming?
15. What effect has emigration had upon the pressure of population in Europe?
16. What is the condition of France in this respect?
17. By what means can the immigrant be drawn away from the cities?
18. How differently would the literacy test apply to different races among our immigrants?
19. Show the various restrictions that have already been placed upon immigration.
20. What would be the general effect of the literacy test?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the chief occupations in which college-bred Negroes engage?
2. What proportion of northern-born college-bred Negroes go South to live?
3. What per cent of southern college-bred Negroes remain in the South?
4. To what extent has the illiteracy of the Negro been reduced since 1870?
5. How does the illiteracy of the sons of white native-born parents compare with the illiteracy of the sons of the foreign born?

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Reading Journey in the Border- lands of the United States

CUBA

BY CAPT. MATTHEW ELTING HANNA, U. S. A.

Military attache of the legation of the United States at Havana.

ITTLE did Columbus understand when, on October 27, 1492, at the end of his hazardous voyage across the ocean, with no more definite aim than the confirmation of a theory—the rotundity of the earth—he came upon the island of Cuba, that it was chance or fate that placed this narrow strip of land in his path when the mainland of two continents stretched away to the north and south to intercept his course. Little did Columbus understand, for it was not in the range of the power of the human mind to so understand, that this first possession that he was gaining for his country in the New World would be the last for her to lose, and that with it she would lose the remnant of her prestige, while adding to the power and international importance of the great republic which was to be erected on the mainland of the continent that Columbus thought Cuba to be and which he never saw. Little did he understand that this "most beautiful island that eyes had ever seen," as he described it in his diary, which his fearlessness had won for his sovereigns, Don Fernando and Doña Isabel, was to be held for four centuries only at the cost of so much life and treasure, and was, in the end, to be the cause of the downfall of his beloved country.

The little island thus given its place on

the map of the world, although not so large as the state of New York, and although it has never had half the inhabitants that the city of New York has today, has, due mainly to its location with respect to the American continents, and especially to the United States, for four centuries played its part in international politics and has been the bone of contention in numerous diplomatic and other less peaceful struggles. Had the great discoverer been as much of a genius in military affairs as he was in the navigation of the unknown seas, and had he been free to choose, he could not have selected a more strategic position from which to command the eastern approaches to the two Americas than this "Key of the Antilles." Spain recognized this, and for four centuries in Cuba she withstood the attacks of foreign fleets and armies from without and the ravages of rebellion from within. Practically all of her other New World possessions were lost from time to time, some of them without great struggle, but on the preservation of Cuba she staked the wealth of the kingdom and the glory of her army and navy.

Cuba has broken away from Spanish rule, she has had nearly four years of tutelage under the greatest of instructors in the principles of free government, she has today a republican government in form and in fact,

This paper is the last in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By

Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson,

D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin

Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson

(January).

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker,
U. S. N. (February).

Panama and Its Neighbors. By Gilbert M.
Grosvenor (March).

The Bahamas and the Caribbees. By Amos
Kidder Fiske (April).

Cuba. By Capt. Matthew Elting Hanna,
U. S. A. (May).

but she is still essentially Spanish, and Spanish she will remain for years to come, for the impress of those four centuries of Spanish civilization can not be worn away in a day. So, at our very doors, we have a bit of old Spain, with its language, customs, society, architecture, familiar sights and atmosphere. It is a combination that never loses its charm, and the whole has been robbed of danger from terrible diseases, so long endemic to the island, by the thorough sanitary methods introduced by the American military government and continued with no less zeal by the present government. While a maximum of material improvements was made during the military occupation, still the number of such improvements that could be made in so short a time, when compared with the numberless ones it was not possible to make, is necessarily small, and the greatest benefits of the occupation are naturally to be found in new methods taught. Hence, so far as outward signs are concerned, the island, especially in the interior, is as Spanish, or as Cuban, as it was before the war.

On every side are the reminders of the countless interesting events with which the turbulent history of the island is filled, from a stately chapel, marking the spot where

who were victims of the blind passions of the revolution, or to a simple wooden cross marking the spot where fell some idolized hero of Cuba's wars for independence. From one end of the island to the other



CLIMBING THE COCOANUT PALM

these historical spots are so placed side by side that there is a curious mingling of the past with the present, and to know the stories of discovery and conquest, of peace and war, of joy and happiness, that they might tell would be to know the vicissitudes of fortune that the island has passed through in its four centuries of known existence. Some of them recall acts of heroism, loyalty, devotion and patriotism, and others are grim reminders of cowardice, injustice and brutality.

Naturally, the history of the island centers mainly about Havana, although Baracoa, in the far eastern end of the island, was the first city to be founded, in 1512, and although Santiago, founded shortly after, was the capital until 1556. But it is in Havana that passing time has left its richest harvest of landmarks. There is the imposing Morro Castle on the eastern point of the narrow entrance, crowning the promontory rising so



HAULING LUMBER IN CUBA

the first mass was said on the founding of a city, or the gray weather-stained walls of some tower or fortress, built for protection against early piratical raids, to an imposing monument erected to the memory of those



THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA

The disputed resting-place of Columbus' remains until the evacuation of the Spanish troops in January, 1899.



THE PRINCIPAL SHOPPING STREET OF HAVANA



ENTRANCE TO COLON CEMETERY, HAVANA



THE PRESIDENT'S PALACE, HAVANA

Review of the American artillery troops, by the president, on their departure for the United States.



A TYPICAL CUBAN TOWN RESIDENCE

abruptly out of the sea, so formidably built that it is difficult to tell where the natural rock ends and the walls of the fortification begin, and so impressively grim that La Punta fortress, on the low western point of the entrance, is given but a passing glance. The ravages of the dreadful Francis Drake in the adjacent islands and his appearance before the harbor of Havana in 1555 were what determined Philip II to begin the construction of these fortresses in 1589. La Punta was completed first, and Morro was finished after four years. Over Morro's walls have whistled the hostile shells of pirates and of the fleets of at least three nations,—the Dutch, the English and the American; and from her flag-staff have flown the flags of four, the Yellow and Gold of Spain, the Union Jack of Great Britain, the Stars and Stripes, and the Lone Star flag of Cuba Libre. All of these attacks she withstood; but once has she had to strike her flag when assailed, and then not until after her walls had been breached and her garrison, reduced to a handful of men with their gallant leader mortally wounded, was attacked by overwhelming numbers.

For long years England looked upon Havana as a place of refuge for her enemies and as a menace to the welfare of her American colonial possessions. This opinion was shared by the American colonists, naturally anxious under the restraint of being hemmed in by the French on the north and the Spanish on the south. Cromwell it was who thought to remove this threatening danger by the capture of Havana, and that his plans were perfected and carried out is largely due to the public utterances of such men as Burke and the elder Pitt; our own Franklin, who was then in England, also advocated the acquisition of both Canada and the Antilles. Consequently, on the morning of June 6, 1762, an English fleet, commanded by Admiral Pocock, suddenly appeared before Havana; it comprised 53 war vessels, 145 transports, carrying over 12,000 soldiers, and about 2,000 Negro workmen. The entire Spanish force in the city numbered less than 10,000 men. All non-combatants were sent from the city, and one may yet hear the story in Havana of the sad departure from their homes of old men, women and children. A



A TYPICAL HUT IN THE COUNTRY

landing was made by the British to the east of the city and the main attack was made against Morro, gallantly, heroically and stubbornly defended by one of Spain's greatest military figures, Don Luis Vincente de Velasco. The walls of the fortress were undermined and blown up on July 30, when the garrison was at breakfast. In the assault that followed practically all of the remnant of the garrison were killed or wounded and their gallant commander, sword in hand and fighting to the last moment, fell mortally wounded. A tablet may be seen in the walls today, placed there in memory of those who fell in this fight, and the valor and name of Velasco were perpetuated by a royal decree providing that the Spanish Armada should always contain a ship named after him; the last *Don Luis de Velasco* was sunk in Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey.

The British occupation of the city lasted for five months and this short period is the only break in Spain's long undisturbed reign in the island, but, brief as it was, it left its impression in more liberal commercial privileges and the first mutterings of discontent at Spanish misrule; and, unfortunate as it

was for Spain, it was the first firm step on the road of prosperity in the history of the island. The American colonies furnished their contingent in this campaign in an expedition numbering 4,000 men, among them being Israel Putnam, who later gave our Revolution the benefit of the experience they gained before Havana.

The massive castellated walls of Cabana fortress, ivy-covered and pitted with the rains of more than a century, gray and somber one moment and pleasantly soft tinted another in the deep shadows and strong lights of the tropical sun, extending for nearly half a mile along the abrupt bluff that borders the eastern entrance to the harbor, and commanding the approaches to Morro, the entrance to the harbor and the low country about the city, were begun within two months after the British evacuation. They were completed in 1774, after the expenditure of vast sums of money which may be taken as representing Spain's valuation of the worth of Havana to Spanish commerce; and they are a constant reminder of one of the many lessons learned by Spain, with which her later history is so plentifully filled. Many a Cuban family still points to

this fortress with bitter, passionate hatred, as having been the last brief abode of those who were dear to them before their lives were sacrificed in the cause of Cuban liberty. These political prisoners were shot, lined up against one of the outer walls in the dense shade of the evergreen waxen leaves of the beautiful laurel trees, and a large bronze tablet, portraying in bas-relief the unrelent-



MONUMENT IN COLON CEMETERY, HAVANA

Erected in memory of the student martyrs who were
shot in November, 1871.

ing cruelty of the war, has already been set in the wall by a generous, warm-hearted people to fittingly perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead. Here was shot the patriot, Lopez Coloma, of whom the Cubans love to speak, shouting "Viva Cuba Libre" with his last breath; and General Calixto Garcia, who fought in all of Cuba's wars and who died in Washington when his country was about to reap the benefits of its victory, was a prisoner here for several months.

Other commanding points, such as Pun-

cipe and Atares, the weakness of which was revealed by the English attack, were also crowned with strong fortifications which today frown down on the city. It was on the rampart of the latter, that, in 1851, Colonel Crittenden of Kentucky, together with the fifty men of his filibustering expedition, organized in New Orleans and captured on the Cuban coast, was shot. The leader and inspirer of this expedition was Narciso Lopez, who was also captured and publicly executed in the garrote, where is today one of Havana's most beautiful parks. Previous to this Lopez had led another expedition from the United States, which landed at Cardenas on the north coast and, for the first time, raised the Lone Star flag on Cuban soil.

Near the spot where Lopez was executed has been preserved a bit of old wall, a sad reminder of the most wantonly cruel and unjust act that smirches the pages of Spain's Cuban history. In 1870, during the Ten Years' War, a Havana pro-Spanish paper, *La Voz de Cuba*, edited by a colonel of the Spanish volunteers, published an article that was insulting to the Cuban women. It led to a violent controversy, bitter words, a challenge, and finally the shooting of the editor of the paper at Key West, Florida; his remains were brought to Havana and interred in the old Cementario de Espada. A year later a party of students in the school of medicine in the University of Havana, the oldest scarcely more than sixteen years of age, visited the cemetery; when near the tomb of the dead colonel of volunteers they made certain indiscreet remarks concerning him which were overheard by a Spanish soldier. He made them public, and added to the charge that the tomb had been profaned by the students. Then followed a pitiful and cruel persecution of the unfortunate boys; they were hunted down and ruthlessly dragged from their homes. Forty-five of them were sent to prison, but as nothing criminal could be proven against them they were set at liberty. This infuriated the Spanish volunteers, whose power and influence in the city were so great that the cap-

tain-general himself often bowed to their will, and, in a mock trial, eight of the accused, who were selected from the larger number by drawing lots, were condemned to be shot. Despite prayers and entreaties and offers of fabulous sums, the horrible sentence was carried into effect. The remnant of the old wall against which they were executed has been carefully preserved and it is never without some offering of flowers or wreaths from loving friends and a sympathetic public, while in the large Colon cemetery a monument has been erected to the memory of these young martyrs.

Near this monument is the spot where temporarily lay the remains of our own revered dead, the victims of the *Maine*, whose unfortunate ending is so fresh in the memory of all that its incidents, teeming with mighty consequences, crowd fast upon each other in the mind of the observer, when, on entering Havana harbor, the remains of the wreck are among the first sights to catch the eye. The shores of the upper bay are lined with other wrecks, reminders of our Civil War when blockade

runners, freighted with priceless cotton and pursued by Union war vessels, sought refuge in this harbor only to be destroyed.

Most ancient of all Havana's fortifications, and, according to Havana traditions, most



LA FUERZA FORTRESS

"The corner-stone of Havana."



CEIBA TREE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Under which the commissioners of the American and Spanish armies met to negotiate the terms of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba to General Shafter on July 17, 1898.

ancient of all New World constructions, is La Fuerza, almost hidden by more recent structures. It is ever interesting because of its representing, with its towers and turrets, its moats and drawbridges, the perfection of a former military age. It was from its walls that Inez de Bobadilla, wife of Hernando de Soto and co-governor of Havana during his absence, waved him her farewell when he sailed away for Florida, where he went in search of his golden El Dorado and found his death. And it was here she waited for seven long anxious years for his return, only to die just before the fate of the few survivors of the expedition became known. It was in its gloomy dungeons that Narciso Lopez was confined before being garroted. The ravages of the French pirates who sacked and burned the town of Havana in 1538, but nineteen years after it was founded, led De Soto to order the



A TYPICAL CUBAN BULL CART



THE GROWING TOBACCO PLANT



REMAINS OF A SUGAR MILL DESTROYED IN THE TEN YEARS' WAR, 1868-1878



CUTTING CANE ON A SUGAR PLANTATION

building of La Fuerza, but as originally built, it only added interest to the dangers of the attack for the pirates, and in 1555 they again sacked and burned the town and practically destroyed La Fuerza. Then the government became alive to the necessity for a stronger fortification, and thirteen years later the fortress was built as it is seen today.

So "the city of Havana has come by its forts and walls after many a hard knock and through many perilous times. Its very

with its parks and drives, and recently constructed but already famous sea wall and boulevard; with its suburbs, its fine macadamized, tree-lined, country roads, and its beaches, where one may enjoy a cool bath in summer and a warm one in winter;—interesting as is the city, one of the world's great seaports, the limits of this article will not permit giving each the attention it deserves, great as the temptation may be to do so.

To go into the country of Cuba is to find relief from the ever-constant reminders of war and civil strife, and to forget piratical raids, foreign invasions and political persecutions, in genuine enjoyment of riotously luxuriant tropical vegetation, of mile upon mile of waving sugar cane, of other miles upon miles of billowing grass, so high as to hide the thousands of cattle that are fairly bursting in their efforts to eat the fragrant blades as fast as they grow. There too one has glimpses of smaller yet more valuable patches of velvety green tobacco, of one fine field of pineapples after another, of other fields of oranges, bananas, cocoanuts and coffee, growing in careless confusion, and of the lordly royal palm, towering high above all the rest and crowned with a single bunch of long, drooping leaves, like massive feathers, reminding one of the kingly bearing of a feather-bedecked Indian.

These various products of Cuba's soil may all be seen growing side by side, but each of the principal staples has its own special district where it is king. From Pinar del Rio, or Vuelta Abajo, and a part of Havana comes the world-famous leaf which, next to home, furnishes many a fastidious smoker his most genuine comfort; Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces are dotted with sugar mills that grind seventy-five per cent of the sugar produced in the island; Puerto Principe, due to its lack of railroad facilities, has been the great grazing district of the island, although it is the first province in arable land; while Santiago, with its uplands for sugar cane and fruits, its mountains full



JOSE MARTI

Delegate of the Cuban revolutionary party to the United States, organizer of the last Cuban insurrection, killed on the field of battle in 1895.

shield, given by Philip II, 'to my ever faithful city of Havana the key of the Indies and of the New Spain,' tells the story, for it is surrounded by the royal crown of Spain and bears on its blue field three silver castles, La Punta, El Morro and La Fuerza, grouped around a golden key."

But interesting as is Havana with its forts and its walls, and its narrow, gloomy streets; with its houses of Moorish architecture, brought first to Spain and then to Cuba; with its churches, chapels and cathedrals, and their interesting stories of a historic mass said here or the disputed resting-place of the great discoverer's remains there;

copper, and its vast forests of hardwood, furnishes a greater variety of products than any other province.

But six years have not been sufficient to remove all the signs of the insurrection, even in the country, and they are frequently appearing in the form of an abandoned trocha or block-house, tumbling down chimneys from which the smoke no longer issues, and desolate ruins of sugar mills. And the stupendous effects of four centuries of Spanish misrule are to be noticed in mile upon mile of uncultivated land, uncounted acres of ungrazed pastures, and trackless forests extending from mountain top to mountain top.

The two great sources of Cuba's agricultural wealth, and she has no other source of riches, are sugar and tobacco. The nation pays its liabilities with sugar and tobacco; the wheels of commerce and the wheels of government are kept running by

time, with the indifference that came from the certainty that the next sugar crop would replenish the purse. But in recent years the very life of the cane sugar industry has been



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ

Commander-in-chief of the Cuban-liberating army.



GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO

Who was killed in battle December 7, 1896, and whose death was the greatest blow the insurrection had suffered.

sugar and tobacco. Before the time when beet sugar could compete with cane sugar, fortunes were made in six months and spent in Paris or Madrid in the same length of

threatened by bounty-fed beet sugar, although the Cuban people will probably be the gainers in the end, for the fortune easily made is as easily lost, while the dollar that comes by hard knocks is more carefully hoarded. It is interesting, as an illustration of the devastating effects of the last insurrection, to know that Cuba's largest sugar crop was harvested in 1894 and amounted to more than one million tons; while the smallest crop harvested in fifty years was that of 1897, two years after the outbreak of the insurrection, amounting to but little more than two hundred thousand tons. Up and down the length of the island had marched the insurgent army, under Gomez and Maceo, so relentlessly applying the torch to the north and to the south that the horizon was scarcely ever free of the smoke that told of the

destruction of millions of dollars worth of property.

But this vast amount of sugar by no means represents the full sugar-producing capacity of the island. The great province of Puerto Principe alone is capable of producing a greater crop than is raised in the entire island, yet it has but three sugar estates and ninety per cent of its soil is virgin land. This vast fertile area, as well as the virgin forests of Santiago, has just been placed in railroad communication with the outside world, and has already begun to feel the developing effects of this modern civilizer.

Tobacco is indigenous to the island, and the aborigines were aware of its charms at the time of the discovery. The first tobacco to reach Spain did not come from Cuba but from South America, Santo Domingo and Mexico. The use of the weed was strongly opposed by king and popes, with severe penalties imposed by the former and excommunication by the latter. But in spite of these prescriptions the habit rapidly spread.

Sevilla was the only port of entry for tobacco in Spain, and the death penalty was prescribed for any one shipping tobacco to another port. On one occasion, a captain-general of Cuba was tried on the serious charge of having shipped a cargo of tobacco to the Canaries. A law was passed by the Spanish parliament, about the middle of the seventeenth century, making the sale of tobacco in Spain a government monopoly; this proved so profitable that a sub-treasury was established in Havana and large warehouses were built throughout the island, the largest of these being in Havana. Years afterward it was made a military prison, and later, during the American occupation, its upper story was remodeled and fitted up for a public school where two thousand children are in regular attendance. The government monopoly later became a private monopoly, and later the government again took control of the lucrative business. The government factory at Sevilla, in 1773, reported a surplus of eighteen million



A CIGAR FACTORY, HAVANA



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA

Who commanded the Cuban forces that fought with the Americans before Santiago de Cuba.

pounds, and by a royal order the production was limited to the demand. A falling off of one-half in the government exports led to the abolition of the monopoly, but the planter was required to give one-twentieth of his crop to the government. From this time until the establishment of the autonomist government, just before the Spanish-American War, the industry was heavily taxed in various ways. The autonomist government abolished all export taxes on tobacco, but the American military government reestablished these only to abolish them again in 1901.

Despite all the restrictions that have been imposed on the industry, it has steadily increased in value, due to the demand for the superior Cuban leaf. The largest crop ever harvested in the island was that of 1895, amounting to 62,000,000 pounds valued at \$22,000,000. The island yearly exports more than two hundred million cigars and thirty million cigarettes, valued, together with the leaf tobacco exported, at approximately \$24,000,000, and the industry gives employment to about 19,000 persons in Havana alone.



PRESIDENT PALMA AT HIS DESK

Taken on May 20, 1903, the first anniversary of the establishment of the Cuban government.

The agricultural possibilities of the island are so great that it is dangerous to attempt to foretell them. Sugar and tobacco will probably never lose their place in the lead, but with the opening up of large unsettled areas of the island, that have scarcely felt the touch of the axe and the plough and that possess the richness of soil stored up by the ages; with the introduction of modern agricultural implements and methods, that has followed a closer union with the United States; and with the growing demand for more diversified products, that springs from the crises that the island has passed through in its blind devotion to sugar and tobacco, —with these conditions present the two great agricultural kings have begun to lose and will continue to lose the absolute control they have so long held. To dispute this control are the fruits, bananas, oranges and pineapples; the hardwoods, vegetable fibers and dyes; the iron, manganese and copper mines; the coffee industry, which, prior to 1830, was the first in importance in the island; and the long-staple cotton which might become even more profitable than sugar itself, if the boll weevil could be exterminated.

After the trials of colonization, always bitter but especially so for this ill-fated island, after homes had been destroyed, rebuilt, and again destroyed by piratical raids, after long years of industrial and political oppression, after successive insurrections that overran the island with fire and sword and left it paralyzed and desolate, after four centuries of such misuse this garden spot of the world has at last begun to bloom under the beneficent care of a conservative government supported by a patriotic and peace-loving people.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What contrasts of civilization and appearance does Cuba present?
2. What conditions led Philip II to fortify Havana and how?
3. When and why did England attack Cuba and with what result?
4. What sad histories are suggested by Cabana fortress?
5. What pathetic incident is associated with the remnant of the old wall near which Lopez was executed?
6. What associations has La Fuerza?
7. What significant facts are suggested by the shield of Havana?
8. What are the outward characteristics of the city itself?
9. What are the chief crops of Cuba?
10. What other resources has the island?
11. What restric-

tions did Spain place upon the tobacco crop at different times?

12. What agricultural possibilities has the island?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What territory comes under the jurisdiction of Cuba?
2. What effect have the rivers of Cuba upon internal communication?
3. What is the character of the Cuban climate?
4. What did Cuba gain from the English occupation in 1762-63?
5. How did the Haitian revolution of 1795 benefit Cuba?

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American Sculptors and Their Art

THE SCULPTURE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

BY EDWINA SPENCER

"We live in two worlds, a world of sight and a world of thought."



HOUGH the great expositions of the past have always been celebrations of twofold achievement and the result of both mental and physical endeavor, they never displayed a just balance between the realm of thought and the realm of sight until they came to reckon properly with the element of

beauty. Of late years we have realized that God's gift of sight is more than a mere means for comprehending the ingenious or the instructive, and have gained entrance to a new universe of joy and solace. Since our World's Fair, in 1893, we have seen with a different clearness, that artistic, as well as educational and scientific thought, is necessary to the welfare of the nation; and it is interesting to note that some specia-

This is the last of a series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." The first was entitled "Daniel Chester French;" the second related to "The Beginnings of an American Art;" the third described "The Development of a National Spirit;" the fourth treated of "America in Contemporary Sculpture;" the fifth was devoted to "Sculptors at Work Prior to the Centennial;" the sixth discussed the work of "Contemporary New York Sculptors;" the seventh was entitled "Sculptors of Note in Our Large Cities."

work of art, some crowning beauty, has been the dominant feature of each of the recent large expositions, both here and abroad.

The Columbian Exposition had its Court of Honor, that most beautiful architectural combination the world had seen; the Paris Exposition of 1900 produced the fine Alexander Bridge; and the Pan-American succeeded it with that triumph of artistic lighting which made its starry loveliness seem almost supernatural. At St. Louis, sculpture, which has formed an attractive part of other expositions, has been developed on so grand and elaborate a scale as to become the chief feature of the fair, and to make the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase notable as the most remarkable display of architectural and monumental sculpture recorded on either side of the ocean.

The general criticism of all previous exposition sculpture has been its lack of finish, which has presented too crude an appearance to hold the interest long after the first view. This characteristic has been chiefly due to an insufficient allowance of both money and time; but the St. Louis authorities were fortunate enough to command both these requisites. The sculptors have been given time to think out their work and complete it properly; and the money has been forthcoming for careful and perfect enlargement of the models. Mr. Bitter's great enlarging shop at Hoboken, New Jersey, has been for months the scene of active labor; and here the original models are reproduced in staff sculpture of colossal size, constructed of fiber and plaster of Paris, upon a wooden or iron framework. The careful finish of these statues has never been equaled in the history of exposition sculpture; and the new modeling cement which Mr. Bitter has introduced for the outer coating has produced remarkable results, so that instead of crude and roughly cast work, the groups present the appearance of finished sandstone. *z*

We may sum up the general effect of the fair by saying that the key-note of its whole exterior is the grand and the monumental.

The vistas are finer, the courts and avenues more extensive and imposing than any we have known; the buildings are larger and their great size, as well as the predominance of classic architecture, provides unusual opportunity for effective sculptural decoration; while the space offered by the courts and avenues has been filled with a wealth of statuary. On entering the grounds, the



GRIFFIN FOR ART PALACE

By P. A. Proctor. In bronze, permanent.

visitor finds himself in a vast open area, between two of the exhibition palaces, which Mr. Bitter has named the Monument Court; and near its entrance end he will be greeted by the imposing memorial called "The Apotheosis of St. Louis," which is one of Mr. Charles H. Niehaus's most satisfactory productions. At the foot of a massive architectural base, is seated an heroic figure of the city, welcoming her guests; while above, the design culminates in a fine equestrian statue of Louis IX of France, whose name the city bears. "Saint Louis," the king, rides as a crusader, in thirteenth-century armor, and as a work of art, this first glimpse of what the grounds contain cannot fail to charm.

On either side of the Monument Court, are colossal equestrian statues of Joliet and



ENTRANCE TO HALL OF FESTIVALS

De Soto, representing the two nations who first appeared upon the scene of the historical drama commemorated by the exposition. The "Joliet" is by Phimister Proctor, the "De Soto" by Edward C. Potter, particularly pleasing facts, as both these sculptors are best known through their portrayal of animal life, and the public will welcome a broader knowledge of their abilities.

At the extreme end of this great court, close to the waters of the Grand Basin, is placed the Louisiana Purchase Monument, the sculpture for which is Mr. Bitter's con-

tribution. It is crowned by a lovely figure of "Peace"; and the three sides of the base not used for the rostrum where famous orators are to speak, are adorned by groups descriptive of historic incidents connected with the purchase. One of these, showing the signing of the document, sounds the key-note of special meaning, and conveys a sense of serious action, as well as the subtle differences in the actors, which makes it well worthy of its position. Standing near the Purchase Monument and looking south over the Grand Basin, the spectator finds



SCIENCE

By George E. Bissell.

before him the exposition's central picture of beauty and majesty. In the distance rises the great Festival Hall, like a jewel in the coronet formed by the huge semi-circular Colonnade of States; back of them the Art Palace completes this crowning group of stately erections; while in front, three tremendous cascades pour down the

slope into the long basin lying between them and the Monument Court.

Of these structures on the hill, the Art Palace especially concerns us. It is, in reality, three buildings, the central one, only, to remain as a permanent souvenir of vanished glories. Of the half million dollars expended on the sculptural decorations of

the fair, one hundred thousand have been used for works in bronze and marble to beautify this structure; and it does not seem extravagant to say that none of them is disappointing or in any way unworthy. The entrance is flanked by two colossal



NORTH DAKOTA
By Bruno Louis Zimm.

seated statues in marble—"Sculpture" by Mr. French, and "Painting" by Mr. Louis Saint-Gaudens, the brother of Augustus. Beyond them, in two niches, are groups of "Truth" by Mr. Grafly, of Philadelphia, and "Nature" by Mr. Martiny, of New York. The former's splendidly modeled figure, with its symbolic accessories, is finely characteristic—it is Grafly and no other. Nor is Mr. Martiny's decorative interpretation of Nature any less typical; its airy absence of serious conception makes the two works complete foils for one another.

The seated figure in bronze which surmounts the building, represents "Inspiration," and is by Andrew O'Connor, a young New York sculptor of unusual brilliancy and power. This statue is the product of a creative imagination and a skilled hand; it should bring the artist, who has recently won much praise from his fellow-workers, to

the notice of a larger public and win him wider appreciation. The other permanent works for the Art Palace include figures carved in limestone typifying Egyptian, Classic, Renaissance, Gothic, Oriental, and Modern art; limestone reliefs over the porch; and twenty-two medallions, representing the great masters of the various periods of art history, which are carved into the façades; as well as several bronze griffins and centaurs for architectural embellishment.

Turning from the beauties of this building to the Festival Hall and the Colonnade, we find the former adorned with "Apollo and the Muses" by Mr. Martiny, and a number of minor decorative groups. The great Colonnade of States, which curves so effectively away on either side has pedestals beneath its arches, on which are seated fourteen colossal figures, symbolizing the states and territories that originated from the Louisiana Purchase. For the sake of



WYOMING
By C. L. Hamann.

unity, these statues follow the same general plan; but a close survey of the attractive forms reveals both variety and contrast. It is noteworthy that though many of them are



CASCADES SCULPTURE

By Isidore Konti.

the work of young sculptors who are here given their first, public opportunity, the results are craftsmanlike and original, offering excellent promise for the future. Frank H. Packer, the sculptor of "Nebraska," is a pupil of Mr. Martiny, whose influence he reflects clearly, although with skill and taste. Carl Heber, whose "Indian Territory" is an especially satisfactory figure, spent his boyhood in Chicago working under Mr. Taft; going from there to Paris, and finally settling in New York. Another man to choose an aboriginal type for his statue is L. O. Lawrie, an artist with a distinct personality and an almost startling effect of rugged strength. His "South Dakota," and his "Horse Groups" for the Manufactures Building, are equally individual. Quite different from Mr. Lawrie, but one of the most refined and serious workers of this group which Mr. Bitter is bringing out, is his own pupil, Bruno Louis Zimm, whose "North Dakota" is full of distinction and charm. Perhaps the youngest of all is A. C. Skodik, the sculptor of "Montana," a work which ranks worthily beside the rest.

In front of this effective colonnade, with

its row of beautiful forms seated to receive the benediction of the air, the highest note of triumph and jubilee is struck by the sculpture flanking the three wonderful cascades. From a central and two side sources, the water tumbles down the slope of the hill with a gush of gladness that assures us

"Every drop we sprinkle
O'er the brow of care
Smooths away a wrinkle;"

and along its three paths, the joyously allegorical sculpture of the fair culminates. The central cascade is known as the "Fountain of Liberty," and its decorations illustrate such characteristics of the American people as liberty, justice, truth, and patriotism. They are by H. A. MacNeil, of New York, one of the younger men who have come into prominence during the past ten years, and a sculptor especially devoted to western life and the picturesque subjects of our own land.

The side cascades refer to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, joined by the Louisiana Purchase, and the sculpture typifies the poetic ideas associated with these waters and the various forms of life abounding in and upon them. Isidore Konti, one of the

most successful of our foreign-born sculptors, has expressed this grace and poetry as perhaps no one else could have done, and every one of his many exquisite groups seems more lovely than the last. The distinctive



SPIRIT OF THE ATLANTIC

By Isidore Konti.

memory of the exposition for most visitors will probably be the three cascades and the Festival Hall, which are treated as a unit; they can not fail to make it memorable. To quote Mr. Bitter's words, "Their decoration has been designed both to create a picture of surpassing beauty, and to express in the most noble form which human mind and skill can devise, the joy of the American people at the triumphant progress of the principles of liberty, westward across the continent of America."

From the Monument Court at the entrance, up to this splendid climax, the grounds are teeming with statues and groups, with foun-

tains and architectural adornments and every kind of decorative sculpture. The work on the exhibition palaces, symbolizing the purpose of each building and the meaning of its contents, is exceedingly fine; such groups as Mr. Pratt's on the Palace of Electricity, and Mr. Bringhurst's on the Education Building (for which this St. Louis sculptor has modeled all the decorations) are unusually good; as are also Mr. Grafty's and Mr. Bissell's productions. Of the half dozen women sculptors engaged, Miss Enid Yandell and Miss Evelyn Longman have made the "Victories" for the restaurant pavilions and the Palace of Varied Industries; while Miss Janet Scudder, a pupil of Mr. Taft and Mr. MacMonnies, Miss Julia Bracken, of Chicago, the most gifted woman among our western sculptors, and Miss Elsie Ward, a pupil of Mr. Saint-Gaudens, were selected to execute various portrait statues.

The portrait statues and groups are many, forming the larger part of a comprehensive plan for sculpture not connected with the buildings. This detached statuary is most important, presenting, as it does, the history and "local color" of the event commemorated, by means of the four successive occupants of the soil—the wild animals, the Indians, the discoverers and pioneers, and the advanced races (French, Spanish and American) who built up its present greatness.

On either side of the Grand Basin, into which the cascades flow, Mr. Potter and Mr. Roth have excellently portrayed our native wild animals; while at its lower end, close to the Purchase Monument, Mr. Borglum's four magnificent groups show us the Indians, trappers and pioneers, with a splendid skill and an intuitive sympathy that make them true works of art. Near these runs the main avenue, upon which opens the principal entrances to the exhibition palaces, and along it are placed fountains by Mr. Taft and Mr. Weinmann dealing with the legends and folk-lore of the country; so masterfully and poetically as to attract delighted study. These carry the effect of local color as far as the East and West



NAPOLEON

By John Gelert.

Courts, where in the center of each, sits a mounted brave upon a high Indian mound. They represent the two tribes especially interested in the territory; the Sioux chief being by Mr. Dallin, whose Indians are always excellent, and the Cherokee by Mr. James Fraser, a strong worker among the younger generation.

From these courts, run approaches to the cascades, and here historical portraits accompany the spectator all the way. They represent men who stood forth prominently in the actual purchase of the lands, and in their later civilization and development; making a collection of splendid characterizations such as have never been even planned before. It is impossible to attempt any description of them, but there are among the number some of the most brilliant accomplishments of many well-known sculptors.

Here then, prepared for a world-audience, we find a tremendous, though silent, dissertation upon American art. The carrying out of such a great sculptural plan, including two hundred and fifty groups and more than a thousand single figures, is a sufficient commentary; how much more does it mean when we realize that its triumphant beauty and power have made this sculpture the dominant and memorable feature of the exposition.

The results to our country will be many and good; for "art, in all its forms, as expressed to the eye, to the heart and to the soul, has contributed more to social well-being than any other force that can be named." Our sculptors, given such a

chance for self-expression, will be able to reach the hearts and minds of the public as they could in no other way; while the public, in turn, will receive a broader knowledge of artistic principles, and a truer comprehension of the sculptor's difficulties and successes. Besides this closer sympathy between artists and laity, there should result from these achievements a deeper pride in our national art; a knowledge that there still are many rainbows in our sky, an assurance that, as Emerson sings,

"The cup of life is not so shallow
That we have drained the best."

And fairer forms are in the quarry
Than Angelo released."

There is an opening in this great contest for every gifted worker; and to quote Mr. Taft, "it is one of the finest features of Mr. Bitter's management that with him every man has his opportunity. However little he may be known to fame, an artist who has something to say may give proof of it here. It may be safely predicted that the summer of 1904 will make revelation of new men with new gifts." This rise of the men to meet the need, this growth of desire to enjoy and to produce great art, is an evidence of expansion—an expansion that has nothing to do with "imperialism," yet includes two worlds, the mental and the material. Its latest manifestation will linger long with those who are fortunate enough to enjoy it, for while "pleasure is a flower that fades, memory is the enduring perfume."

[End of June Required Reading for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, pages 217 to 250.]



Stories of American Promotion and Daring*

ASTORIA

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."

HE brave explorations of Lewis and Clark and Pike opened up the vast territory of Louisiana for occupation and commerce. The one great business in the Northwest had been in the fur trade, and for a long period it was yet to be the absorbing theme of promoters and capitalists, the source of great rivalries, great disappointments and great fortunes.

No story of American promotion is more unique than that of the rise of the Astor family from obscurity to a position of power and usefulness; and this story has its early setting in the fur-trading camps of the far Northwest where Astoria arose beside the Pacific sea. The tale is most typically American; its hero was of foreign parentage; he came to America poor; he seized upon an opening which others had passed over; he had the tremendous support of a self-confidence that was not blind; he fought undauntedly all obstacles and scorned all rivalry; and at last he secured America's first princely fortune.

Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the fur trade of the Northwest was in the hands of the powerful Northwest Company of Montreal, a race of merchant princes about whose exploits such a true and brilliant sheen of romance has been thrown. But the United States government was not content that Canadian princes alone should get possession of the wealth of the northern for-

ests, and as early as 1796 sent agents westward to meet the Indians and to erect trading houses. The plan was a failure, as any plan must have been "where the dull patronage of government is counted upon to outvie the keen activity of private enterprise." In every one of our preceding stories of American promotion and daring, save that of the Lewis and Clark expedition only, a private enterprise has been our study, and each story has been woven around a personality. Even in the case of the exception noted, it was the personal interest and daring of Lewis and Clark that made their splendid tour a success, though it was promoted by the government.

The quiet little village of Waldorf near Heidelberg, on the Rhine, was the birthplace of John Jacob Astor, and the name is preserved today in the princely splendor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The young man, who ever believed that he would become a merchant prince, spent his first years in the most rural simplicity. It is marvelous how America has imperiously called now upon Germany, now upon Scotland and now and then upon so many other heaths for men with a genius for hard work and for daring dreams. This peasant boy on the Rhine, inheriting blood and parts, felt early in his veins that mystic call, and saw visions of a future only possible in a great and a free land. At an early age he went to London

* This is the last paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." The full list, in The Chautauquan, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Zelzberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).

Henry Clay: Promoter of the National Road (February).

Millions for Pioneer Canals and Railways (March).

Planting the Flag in Old Louisiana (April).
Astoria (May).

where he remained in an elder brother's employ until the close of the Revolutionary War; now, in 1783, at twenty years of age, he left London for America with a small stock of musical instruments with which his brother had supplied him. At this time one of those strange providential miracles in human lives was realized in the life of this lad who himself had had a large faith since childhood days; by mere chance, on the ocean voyage, or in the ice-jam at Hampden Roads, his mind was directed to the great West and its fur trade. From just what point the leading came strongest is not of great importance, but the fact remains that upon his arrival at New York the young Astor disposed of his musical instruments and hastened back to London with an assignment of furs. The bargain proved profitable, and the youth turned all of his energies to the problem of the fur trade. He studied the British market and went to Europe and surveyed conditions there. He returned to New York and began in the humblest way to found his great house. All imaginable difficulties were encountered; the fur trade had been confined almost wholly to the Canadian companies who brooked no competition; the fur trade in the Atlantic states had been comparatively unimportant and insignificant. At the close of the war of separation England had refused to give up many of her important posts on the American side of the Great Lakes—a galling hindrance to all who sought to interest themselves in the fur trade. Again, the importation of furs from Canada to the United States was prohibited. The young merchant soon began making trips to Montreal at which point he purchased furs and shipped them direct to London.

In this fight for position and power the young Astor showed plainly the great characteristics of business success—earnestness and faith. He showed, too, some of the rashness of genius which at times is called insanity; but search in the biographies of our great Americans, and how many will you find who did not early in their careers have some inkling of their great successes—some

whisper of fortune which rang in the young heart? The successes of John Jacob Astor were not greater than some of his day-dreams. "I'll build one day or other," he once said to himself on Broadway, "a greater house than any of these, in this very street." Writes Irving of Astor, "He began his career, of course, on the narrowest scale; but he brought to the task a preserving industry, rigid economy, and strict integrity. To these were added an inspiring spirit that always looked upward; a genius, bold, fertile and expansive; a sagacity quick to grasp and convert every circumstance to its advantage, and a singular and never-wavering confidence of signal success."

It was the reports of Lewis and Clark that inspired Astor to his daring dream of securing a commercial control of the great Northwest which, by the help and protection of the American government, would give impetus to the expansion of the American people into that great empire. The key to Astor's plan was to open an avenue of intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and form regular establishments or settlements across the continent from one headquarters on the Atlantic to another on the Pacific. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had conceived this idea in 1793, but it involved such Herculean labors that it was not attempted; the business sinews of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company were so strong, and their long-cherished jealousies were so deep-rooted, that Mackenzie's plan of coalescence was impossible. In the meantime Lewis and Clark had found a route through Louisiana to the Pacific, and Captain Gray of Boston had anchored in the mouth of the Columbia. By land and water the objective point had been reached, and Astor entered upon the great task of his life with ardor and enthusiasm. The very obstacles in his way seemed to augment his courage, and every repulse fired him to increased exertion.

It is perfectly astonishing to know that at this time the great market for American furs was in China. The British government had awarded the monopoly of the China trade to

the powerful East Indian Company, and neither the Hudson's Bay nor the Northwest Company was allowed to ship furs westward across the Pacific to China. Astor planned to take utmost advantage of this ridiculous handicap under which the Canadian fur companies labored. He planned to erect a line of trading posts up the Missouri and down the Columbia, at whose mouth a great emporium was to be established. Lesser posts were to be located in the interior, all of which would be tributary to the main emporium. A coastwise trade would be established with the Columbia post as headquarters. Each year a ship was to be sent from New York to the Columbia loaded with reinforcements and supplies. This ship upon unloading was to take the year's receipt of furs and sail to Canton, trading off its rich cargo there for merchandise, the final voyage was to New York with its immensely valuable freight, soon to be turned into money.

It is not because of the success of this intrepid promoter that Astoria occupies such a unique position among the great exploits in the history of American expansion; it was not a success. But, considering the day in which it was conceived, the tremendous difficulties to be overcome, the rivalry of British and Russian promoters on the North and Northwest, and the inability of others to attempt it, the founding of Astoria on the Columbia must be considered typically American in the daring and the optimism of its conception. If there is a good sense in which the words can be used, America has been made by a race of gamblers and plungers the like of which the world had never seen before. We have risked our money as no race risked money before our day. Astor was one—and perhaps the first—great "plunger" of America; his enthusiasm carried everything before it and influenced the spread of American rights and interests. The failure of the Astoria scheme did not check certain more fundamental movements toward the Pacific; the questions of boundaries and territorial and international rights were brought to the fore and

settled because of Astor's plan and failure. In the large sense, this promoter's lifelong enterprise was the second step after the Lewis and Clark expedition toward the Americanization of the newly-purchased Louisiana. In the larger view, it hastened the settlement of questions which had to be faced and solved before Louisiana was ours in fact as well as on paper. Lewis and Clark found a way thither and announced to the Indian nations American possession. Astor by means of a private enterprise precipitated the strategic questions of boundaries and rights which America and England must have settled sooner or later.

'One of the first interesting developments of an international nature followed close upon a diplomatic maneuver by which Astor attempted to thwart rivalry by seeking to have the Northwest Company become interested to the extent of a one-third share in his American company. The wily Canadians delayed their decision and at last answered by attempting to secure the mouth of the Columbia before Astor's party could reach the spot. Astor pushed straight ahead, however, and on June 23, 1810, the Pacific Fur Company was organized with Mr. Astor, Duncan McDougal, Donald McKenzie and Wilson Price Hunt as chief operators.

The stock in this newly formed company was to be divided into one hundred equal shares, fifty of which were to be at the disposal of Mr. Astor, the remaining fifty to be divided among the partners and associates. Mr. Astor was immediately placed at the head of the company, to manage its business in New York. He was to furnish all vessels, provisions, ammunition, goods, arms and all requisites for the enterprise, provided they did not involve a greater advance than four hundred thousand dollars. To Mr. Astor was given the privilege of introducing other persons into the company as partners. None of them should be entitled to more than two shares, however, and two, at least, must be conversant with the Indian trade. Annually a general meeting of the company was to be held at the

Columbia River at which absent members might be represented, and, under certain specified conditions, vote by proxy. The association was to continue twenty years if successful; should it be found unprofitable, however, the parties concerned had full power to dissolve it within the first five years. For this trial period of five years, Mr. Astor volunteered to bear all losses incurred, after which it was to be borne by the partners according to the number of shares they held. Wilson Price Hunt was chosen to act as agent for the company for a term of five years. He was to reside at the principal establishment on the northwest coast; should the interests of the association at any time require his absence from this post, a person was to be appointed in general meeting to take his place.

The two campaigns now inaugurated, one by land and one by sea, aimed at the coveted point on the Pacific coast. The *Tonquin* was fitted out in September, 1810, and sent under Captain Thorn around the Horn, and Hunt was sent from Montreal with the land expedition. The *Tonquin* arrived at the mouth of the Columbia, March 22, 1811, and on April 12 the little settlement, appropriately named Astoria, was founded on Point George. In the race for the Columbia the Americans had beaten the Canadians.

Hunt had gone to Montreal in July, 1810, and, setting out by way of the Ottawa, reached Mackinaw July 22. Remaining at this point nearly three weeks, St. Louis was reached, by way of the Green Bay route, on September 3. The party was not on its way again until October 21, and it wintered at the mouth of the Nodowa on the Missouri, 450 miles from its mouth. Proceeding forward in April, on the 21st of January, 1812, after a terrible journey, the party gained the Columbia, and on the 15th of February Astoria was reached.

Astor's great plan was now well under way toward successful operation; the promoter could not know for many days the fate of either the *Tonquin* or the overland expeditions. But his resolute persistence never

wavered; he fitted out a second ship, the *Beaver*, which sailed away for the Sandwich Islands and the Columbia October 10, 1811. The months dragged on; no word from the *Tonquin*; no word from Hunt or Astoria; no word from the *Beaver*; thousands of dollars invested and no word concerning its safety, to say nothing of profit. Rumors of the hostility of the Northwest Company were circulated, and of their appeal to the British government protesting against the operation of the American fur company. Then came the war of 1812 and the darkest days for the promoter of Astoria. In 1813, despite the lack of all good news, Astor fitted out a third ship, and the *Lark* sailed from New York March 6, 1813. The ship had been gone only two weeks when the news came justifying all of Astor's fears for the safety of his Pacific colony; a second appeal of the Northwest Company to the British government gained the ear of the ministry, and a frigate was ordered to the mouth of the Columbia to destroy any American settlement there and raise the British flag over the ruins. Astor appealed to the American government for assistance; the frigate *Adams* was detailed to protect American interests on the Pacific. Astor fitted out a fourth ship, the *Enterprise*, which was to accompany the *Adams*. Now came the news by way of St. Louis of the safe arrival of both Hunt and the *Beaver* at Astoria, and of the successful formation of that settlement. Hope was high and Astor said, "I felt ready to fall upon my knees in a transport of gratitude." Dark news came quickly upon the heels of the good. The crew of the *Adams* was needed on the Great Lakes and the ship could not go to the Pacific. Astor's hopes fell, but he determined to send the *Enterprise* alone. Then the British blockaded New York, and the last hope of giving Astoria help was lost. By the *Lark* Astor had appealed to Hunt to guard against British surprise. "Were I on the spot," he wrote with fire, "and had the management of affairs, I would defy them all, but, as it is, everything depends upon you and your

friends about you. Our enterprise is grand, and deserves success, and I hope in God it will meet it. If my object was merely gain of money, I should say, think whether it is best to save what we can, and abandon the place, but the very idea is like a dagger to my heart."

The fate of Astoria is well known; McDougal, Astor's agent, fearing the arrival of a British man-of-war capitulated, on poor financial terms, to agents of the Northwest Company which was in occupation when the British sloop-of-war *Raccoon* arrived, November 30. On December 12 Captain Block with his officers entered the fort and, breaking a bottle of wine, took possession in the name of his Britannic majesty.

The failure of Astoria did not by any means ruin its sturdy promoter, though it meant a great monetary loss. Astor's fortune kept swelling with the years until it reached twenty millions; portions of it are of daily benefit to many thousands of his countrymen in such public gifts as the Astor Library. But these material benefits never did a greater good than the influence Astor exerted in turning the minds and hearts of men to the great west. In many of our stories of early American promotion the particular end in view was never achieved. No hope of Washington's—after his desire for independence—was more vital than his hope of a canal between the Potomac and Ohio. The plan was not realized; yet in hoping for and advocating it both the East and the West received a lasting benefit. But of all stories of broken dreams, that of Astoria stands uniquely alone and in many ways unsurpassed. That spirit which Astor showed has been the making of America; the risks he ran fired him to heartier endeavor, as in the case of hundreds of American promoters since his day; stands, in failure and in success, as the early type of the American promoter and successful merchant prince.

With Astoria we close our series of "Stories of American Promotion and Daring." Among the unlimited number of subjects from which our choice had to be

made we have presented Washington as a pioneer investor and as a prophet; Zeisberger, the bold and patient missionary; Henderson, the pioneer of Kentucky; and Putnam, the leader of the forty-eight "Founders of Ohio." One article was devoted to the enterprising days when the great canals and the first great railways were proposed and built. Then, leaping the Mississippi, we have described the explorations of Lewis and Clark and Pike, and now close with the founding of the first American colony on the shores of the Pacific. One great foundation principle lies beneath these stories of suffering and exertion, of hope, despair and success. If these stories are considered typical, and they must be, the first American promoters, while seeking personal benefit, were moved by considerations of loyalty and patriotism equaled by business men in no other country at any time. They sought, as it was their right to do, for personal gain, but they did not sacrifice the country's good to their own ambitions. The number of these stories might be multiplied through a dozen volumes, but the clear lesson would not be more plainly portrayed. While the point must not be pressed too far, it is to be believed that the birth of freedom on this continent so moved human hearts and human hopes that even the most sordid were affected by it; and, while there was chance for sham and hypocrisy that was not neglected by some, there were thousands who conscientiously considered the welfare of the young republic in promoting distinctly private concerns.

The question comes to us now at the close with startling poignancy. Have the great American promoters our country's interests still at heart? Are they moved by any patriotic motives while manipulating with tense fingers the vast sums which are the sinews of our commercial and national strength? Are they making common cause with the nation, as did Washington and Henderson and Putnam and Astor, in their attempts to secure personal fortune, and are their combinations certainly making for national rest and advancement?

Modern American Idealists



JOHN MUIR

In connection with the article on "The Return to Nature" printed on other pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN this month, it is fitting to present John Muir, geologist, explorer and naturalist, as a type of the American Idealist. Born in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh and the University of Wisconsin, he is most widely known as the discoverer of the Muir Glacier, Alaska, as the advocate of the establishment of the Yosemite National Park, and as a leading spirit in the later movements in behalf of forest preservation and numerous national reservations and parks. He is a member of various scientific societies, president of the Sierra Club, author of "The Mountains of California," "Our National Parks," editor of "Picturesque California," and a prolific contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Years ago Emerson's estimate of John Muir was: "He is more wonderful than Thoreau."

The Civic Renascence

THE RETURN TO NATURE

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



In the eighteenth century "the return to nature" meant a reversion to the crudity and nudity of Eden; in the twentieth century it means a progression to the plain living and high thinking of the Promised Land. The "natural man" of the earlier period was one freed from the restraint of the privileges, conventions and tyranny of the state. Today he is the man who applies nature's method to the existing human society, and who recognizes that nature includes man and his power of invention and coöperation. Fellowship is as natural as hunger; but while the latter may be satisfied in the impenetrable forest the former demands organized society and may even be facilitated by the concentration of population. Slums are contrary to nature, but cities are not. The artificiality of the city is both unnatural and inhuman but not more so than the monotony of the farm, and the remedy is present in potential fellowship and the increasing regard for nature.

The city is symbolically, as well as etymologically, the basis of civilization. It represents not so much the realization of a fuller life, as the opportunity for it. It is easy to exaggerate, but it is unwise to ignore, the contrast represented by the derivation of such words as "urbane" and "civil," "rustic" and "pagan." Indeed this invidious comparison is tempered by the fact that the Greek word for citizen is the basis of our word "idiot." It is no more absurd to suppose that all rural life is

bucolic than to imagine that all municipal life is idiotic. While it will not do to make etymology go on all fours, the fact remains that the city commonly signifies opportunity, and the country isolation. It is a happy feature, therefore, of our time that the rapid transit, which is socializing the rural districts, is resulting also in the naturalization of the city. Excursions bring the people into the city to shop and to be amused, and other excursions take city folk to the country for recreation and recuperation. These transitory experiences accomplish not only the temporary result of enlightenment but also establish lasting ideals. Vastly more important, however, than the facts or visions thus acquired are the experiences which result in actual transformation of the modes of life. The conveniences of the city are being taken to the country; the expanse of the country is being appropriated by the city. It is necessary that the farmer enjoy the advantages of good roads, centralized schools, the trolley, the telephone, free mail delivery and the traveling library. It is indispensable that the city dweller have access to tree and lawn, park and boulevard.

The transformation of the ideals of life is perhaps best expressing itself in the growth of the suburbs. Here there is a combination of the material conveniences and the intellectual advantages of the city with the freedom and seclusion of the country. The harmony is still so incomplete that the city "cliff dweller" looks down with scorn upon

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The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

the imperfectly organized subdivision. Suburban life lends itself to caricature quite as well as does that of city or country. Henry Blossom in "Checkers" pictures a man who goes to the city so early in the morning and returns to the suburb so late at night



ORANGE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

Essex County, New Jersey.

that he meets himself. But the true quality of suburban existence is no more represented in the woes of the commuter, than the city is legitimately characterized by the bustle of the down-town business street, or the country by the forlornness of the quarter-section farm. In their accustomed state of unrelation, we might denominate the limitations of city, suburb and country as provincial, parochial and rural; but in their growing interrelation each supplies a necessary element toward the completion of the social life of the citizen. The suburb represents a happy union of urbanity and rusticity, but it would be impossible without those larger dominating features of national life.

The rural exodus, which has sometimes depopulated the countryside, and as generally overcrowded the city, cannot be stemmed, but it is being neutralized by the reaction from urban life. This takes two forms: the growth of the suburbs and the ruralizing of the city. The suburbs of Boston constitute a popula-

tion as large as that of Boston itself, and happily comprehend elements such as the rural parks, which may be enjoyed by city dweller as well as suburbanite. The outer zone of such cities as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia is growing more rapidly than the inner zone, and at a time when the innermost zone is losing population by the encroachment of the business district and the improvement of rapid transit facilities. This great expansion of the city has taken place in spite of serious obstacles, the chief of which has been imperfect transportation. The future belongs not to the city, but to the suburb.

Meanwhile the reaction from urban life is affecting a larger population in the transformation of the city. The improvements discussed in "The Making of the City"—street paving, cleaning, sewerage and other fundamental construction—migh be appropriately considered here, as they are in the direction of a return to nature, in the sense that they are the application of nature's methods in the service of man. The filtration of water supplies and sewage and the flushing of streets are only more expeditious methods of doing nature's work.

A more obvious regard for nature is shown in the beautifying of the city by the introduction of natural features. The boulevards of Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis and other cities provide a considerable area of park-like streets. The New England common gives a touch of nature where most needed in the heart of the city, as does the city square of New York or Savannah. Both beauty and economy are secured by the reduction of the street area and the extension of the lawns characteristic of Columbus and Indianapolis. Street gardens are the result of the private planting of flower beds on the parking of Dayton, while the public is admitted to the enjoyment of the beautiful residence parks of St. Louis. The water flowing down the streets of Salt Lake City, and the municipal supervision of the trees on all the streets of Washington and Louisville, indicate a new conception of the city street. It is not always a thoroughfare and

should never be merely a thoroughfare. Even business streets need not be barren, and no street is suitable for residence purposes which lacks a vista through the trees. One of the simplest and pleasantest phases of social esthetics is the American tendency to banish the fence and leave the continuous lawn, in democratic contrast to the walled grounds of the English "castle."

The cultivation of the private garden, front and rear, is being stimulated by example and association and by the admirable books and magazines of today, and is being assisted by the education of the children, especially in the state of New York and in Cleveland. The extension department of Cornell University is organizing the youth of New York into Junior Naturalist Clubs. In addition to imparting knowledge, the planting of school and home gardens is encouraged. Last year 153,000 envelopes of seeds were sold by the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland at a penny apiece, which makes the movement self-sustaining. Most of these found their way into the gardens of the Cleveland school children, but other cities are being assisted in the inauguration of the same scheme. Nevertheless unnumbered Americans live along treeless streets and in gardenless houses, millions looking out upon blank walls and many others on vacant and unkempt lots. These hindrances to decent living are not the possession alone of the poor. As John Ruskin said: "I find now that the ideal in the minds of all young people, however amiable and well-meaning, is to marry as soon as possible and then to live in the most fashionable part of the largest town they can afford to compete with the rich inhabitants of, in the largest house they can strain their incomes to the rent of, with the water laid on at the top, the gas at the bottom, and huge plate glass windows, out of which they look uninterruptedly at a brick wall."

Trees, lawns, vines, shrubs, flowers are the one touch of nature which are doing their part toward making the whole town kin. Indeed the movement beginning with the desire for natural beauty and reaching

to the comprehensive ideal of city-making is one of the finest expressions of the coöperative spirit to be found in America today. Taking root in an inhospitable time and hibernating through the period of chill skepticism it is bursting into full bloom now.



ORANGE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION
Essex County, New Jersey.

The great majority of village and civic improvement organizations have originated in the last few years, nine-tenths of them within the passing decade. Yet there still thrives to the glory of its founder and place of nativity that which may be called the parent society organized by Miss Mary G. Hopkins in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1853. According to Warren Manning (*Craftsman*, February, 1904, p. 427):

"The first powerful impetus to village improvement was given by B. G. Northrup, secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, who, in his report of 1869, wrote upon 'How to Beautify and Build Up Our Country Towns,' an article which he states was received with ridicule. He thereafter for years wrote much, lectured often, and before 1880 had organized not less than one hundred societies in the New England and Middle States. His writings were published by the daily papers, and the New York *Tribune* republished and offered for sale, in 1891, at three dollars per hundred, his 'Rural Improvement Association,' which he first published in 1880. It is interesting to note some of the objects especially touched upon in this pamphlet;



MONUMENT MOUNTAIN FROM STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

'To cultivate public spirit and foster town pride, quicken intellectual life, promote good fellowship, public health, improvement of roads, roadsides and sidewalks, street lights, public parks, improvement of home and home life, ornamental and economic tree-planting, improvement of railroad stations, rustic roadside seats for pedestrians, betterment of factory surroundings.'

The experience of more recent years has elaborated the functions of civic improvement societies, but the spirit which animates them has never been better stated. Nevertheless the time was not ripe until the new civic spirit pervaded the country in the last decade of the century. In addition to the multiplication of local organizations the national significance of the movement has found expression in the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and the American League for Civic Improvement; the former an association of nature lovers and experts, the latter a federation of local societies and workers. The proposed union of these two national bodies will set another milestone of civic progress. There are now between one and two thousand local organizations in America. They are found not only in villages and small towns but in larger cities as well; in the latter often as neighborhood organizations. On the south

side of Chicago a succession of such small societies extends over a distance of eight or ten miles. In St. Louis a general Civic Improvement League undertakes to serve the entire city. The impulse given by one enthusiastic woman has resulted in an efficient society of two thousand members, who purpose making the city worthy of a world's fair. However large these organizations may of necessity become, the germ of village improvement is their source. Other societies may have commercial advantage or municipal reform as their object, but civic improvement, although its purposes may grow very complex, is based primarily on an appreciation of the methods and beauties of nature. Hence the work which is being done in cities, towns and villages is easily linked with rural improvement.

The country might be supposed to need no return to nature, but the destructive activities of man have been so great and his constructive work so slight that the rural tasks are as difficult as those of the city. The means of communication in the city may be a source of disfigurement but they exist, indeed their chief fault is their assertiveness. In the country the problem of transportation is still in such a rudimentary stage that communication is often impossible

in winter and not infrequently disagreeable in summer. In some parts of the country this is explained, if not excused, by the absence of road-building materials. In general, however, it is due to the great extension of railroads in the United States. Even those districts untouched by the railroad are now promised relief by the trolley, and too often at the direct expense of the highway which is virtually surrendered to the trolley company. The good roads movement, which is gaining new vigor daily, will have as one of its responsibilities the education of the citizen to insist that the trolley companies occupy their own right of way. Improved highways are being promoted by the National Good Roads Association, by the experimental work of the Agricultural Department, which builds sections of good roads in various parts of the country, and by national, state and county expenditure.

Road building in the United States began with the first appropriation for the Cumberland Road, to run from Cumberland, Maryland, to a point on the Ohio River opposite Steubenville. From 1810 to 1816 \$680,000 were appropriated to be covered by a percentage from the sale of lands in Ohio. By 1838 \$1,600,000 had been appropriated for various roads. From that time until the

the state governments and the accessibility of good materials cause most astonishing variations in the treatment of this public necessity in the different states. The building of roads by states began in Massachu-



A RESIDENTIAL PARK IN CHICAGO

setts, but state aid to roads has achieved the greatest success in New Jersey. Remarkable progress has been made recently in North Carolina, Georgia and other states by the building of roads with convict labor, with not only economic but humane benefits.

Better roads signify not only material benefits to the rural population but they facilitate the advance of civilization. The results of isolation evidenced by the condition of Kentucky mountaineers are sufficiently impressive. One need mention only two of the forces aided by good roads to see their far-reaching influence—free rural mail delivery and centralized schools. The first rural free delivery route was established in West Virginia in October, 1896. The following year forty-four routes were maintained at an expense of \$10,000. In 1900 the number of routes had grown to 2,551 and 1,801,524 people were benefited.

Massachusetts passed a law in 1869 permitting the transportation of school children



THE NEW VIADUCT AT GOLDEN GATE
Yellowstone National Park.

Civil War a similar amount was appropriated. Since that time the work of road building has been left with the local government, with the consequence that the characteristics of



BEFORE THE LUMBERMAN CAME

Showing original growth in the Sierra forests near Millwood, Fresno County, California.
Courtesy "Water and Forest."

to a central rural school building, thus doing away with a number of small country schools, inadequately equipped and taught for a brief season by an incompetent person. Quincy availed itself of this law in 1874, and from that time its benefits have been extended in Massachusetts, and other states have adopted the same method. The necessity for centralized schools is illustrated by the records of Indiana which reports, "108 schools with fewer than 5 pupils in average daily attendance, 487 schools with fewer than 10 in attendance, 1,253 schools with fewer than 15; 2,332 schools with fewer than 20, making in all more than 4,200 schools, in each of which there is an attendance too small for vigorous and highly profitable work." The greatest success has been achieved in Northern Ohio, where with greater economy superior results have been attained in the centralized schools and thus probably the most efficient expedient for making rural life worth while has been adopted.

The enrichment of country life is also

furthered by the free traveling library which in some form is now found in almost every state. The state of Wisconsin (as the result of the initiative of Senator J. H. Stout, of Menomonie) supports about four hundred traveling libraries, of which fifty-one are German. The libraries are provided by private subscription and then the state maintains and distributes them. A new force promises to be found in the county libraries such as Hon. J. S. Brumback established in Van Wert County, Ohio. The building is located in Van Wert, but branch stations are maintained throughout the county.

The redemption of the country must begin with the proper use of its natural advantages. The development of irrigation, of canals, and of water-power is of fundamental importance in furthering a return to nature. The most obvious and beautiful of the newer expressions of this old faith is an appreciation of the trees. The treeless street and road and schoolhouse will not much longer disfigure the landscape. Thanks to the Hon.

**AFTER THE LUMBERMAN CAME**

Showing the destruction caused by present-day lumbering methods.
Courtesy "Water and Forest."

J. Sterling Morton, we observe throughout the country Arbor Day, which he instituted in Nebraska in 1872. We are almost ready to accept the declaration of William Morris that any one who would heedlessly cut down a tree, especially in a large city, need make no claim to caring for art. Let us hope this new zeal has not come too late. The grim spectral forests of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the decaying lumber towns of the Great Lakes, the freshets of the Mississippi and its tributaries, so unhappily in evidence this spring, and perhaps cyclones and drouth, all testify to man's criminal folly, negligence and destructiveness. Even in our national forest reserves from 1881 to 1887 it is claimed nearly thirty-seven million dollars worth of timber had been stolen, while that consumed by running fires during the same period is set at two hundred millions.

These are painful facts, but we may cheer ourselves by some great accomplishments. Sixteen states now have officers for forest

work, twelve of them being forestry commissioners. The federal government has established fifty-three reservations containing sixty-two million acres of public forests protected by five hundred public employees. This is a magnificent beginning, but Professor Fernew says that we need six hundred million acres to maintain our annual consumption of three hundred and fifty cubic feet per capita. We may, however, learn to thrive with less, as England uses only fifteen cubic feet per capita. There are three schools of forestry, at Yale, Cornell and Baltimore (although that at Cornell is unfortunately suspended by Governor Odell's veto of its appropriation), all virtually the product of the twentieth century. They are a tardy recognition of the fact that in spite of the previous destruction of forests the annual consumption of timber amounts to about a thousand million dollars, a crop exceeded among agricultural products only by corn.

The reservations include a million acres of

yellow pine in the Black Hills; twelve million acres of forest-covered mountains in the Rockies; "twelve and a half million acres, extending over the wild, unexplored Olympic Mountains and both flanks of the Cascade range, the wet and the dry" in Washington and Oregon; the Sierra reserves in California of four million acres "of the grandest

far enough to take in the sublime Teton range and the famous pasture-lands of the big Rocky Mountain game animals."

In 1880 the government set aside 911 acres in Arkansas for the Hot Springs Reservation. In 1890 the Yosemite National Park of 1,512 square miles, the Sequoia Park of 250 square miles, and the General Grant Park, about two miles square, were established in California. In 1892 the Casa Grande Ruin, 480 acres in Arizona; in 1899 the Mount Rainier National Park in Washington, and in 1903 the Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota were added. If America is deficient in human traditions and antiquities it must not be forgotten that it possesses the most magnificent inheritance from the remote past to be found in the world. The giant trees of the Sequoia Park, and especially those it is hoped may be saved from destruction in Calaveras County, antedate the pyramids. They took their place in the book of Nature before the first hieroglyphic inscriptions were produced. The time ought to have arrived when an injury to one of them would be regarded as no less offensive than vandalism in Egypt.

Rural parks of great natural beauty or areas of special historical significance have also been reserved by states and smaller political organizations. Among these are great battlefields like Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Lake George, the Massachusetts state reservations, the forests and lakes of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the Niagara Falls Park in New York, and the Interstate Palisades Park. The general public has a peculiar interest in these last two achievements. The distressing conditions under which one was formerly compelled to see the greatest of our country's natural treasures, on account of the arrogance of the proprietors and fakirs, who were allowed to gather unholy pelf from a holy pilgrimage, are still fresh in our memory. Nor can we ever forget the brutal destruction of portions of the incomparable Palisades to enrich the insatiable owners of quarries. Happily the state of New York has made a visit to Niagara Falls as delightful as it might have



A BIG TREE

Showing size compared with ordinary forest trees.

scenery and grandest trees on the continent;" and the two-million acre tract in Southern California. In addition to the forest reserves, which are comparatively recent, the national parks are worthy of special attention. The first of these was the Yellowstone. Mr. Muir says:

"As delineated in the year 1872, the park contained about 3,344 square miles. On March 30, 1891, it was to all intents and purposes enlarged by the Yellowstone National Park Timber Reserve; and in December, 1897, by the Teton Forest Reserve; thus nearly doubling its original area, and extending the southern boundary



NEW YORK

The distribution of parks about New York and Boston, within similar areas. Boston, 17,000 acres for a population of 1,000,000; New York, 12,000 acres for a population of 5,000,000. Solid black indicates public parks, shading indicates proposed parks.

been to the aborigines, and the states of New York and New Jersey, stimulated by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and assisted by private generosity, guarantee the protection of the Palisades from further destruction.

Comparable to these state reserves and even more accessible to large populations and suggestive to other communities, are the rural parks of the Boston Metropolitan District and Essex County, New Jersey. The former were described in the article on "Metropolitan Boston." They constitute the most complete city park system in the world and include the largest municipal park in the United States, the Blue Hills Reservation of five thousand acres of wild mountain scenery. Perhaps the most encouraging feature in the establishment of these two great systems is the expedition with which it was accomplished. Within ten years by an expenditure of ten million dollars the Boston district had added to its park provisions ten thousand acres. In Essex County, New Jersey, an expenditure of five million dollars in eight years gave them a park system of 3,600 acres. According to Alonzo Church, secretary of the commission, "When the present commission came into being in 1895 there were, within a county of about ten miles square and containing a population of three hundred thousand people, only twenty-five acres of usable park land. This was comprised in the few public squares in the cities of



BOSTON

Newark and Orange, which the foresight of the early settlers had reserved."

Two great accomplishments must be credited to the Essex County Park Commissioners. They provided parks and playgrounds near the congested districts by utilizing land which was entirely suitable for recreation but was virtually valueless for building purposes, thus furnishing parks at a minimum expense in the localities most needing them. They also appropriated some of the most beautiful natural scenery of their very picturesque county by reserving hilltops, and slopes beyond the present area of settlement. One of these, Eagle Rock, the summit of one ridge of the Orange Mountains, rises abruptly 150 feet from the plain below, and is said to give an outlook "over more human habitations than from any other natural elevation in the world. The view includes Newark and the Oranges, Elizabeth, Bayonne and Greater New York with a population of nearly six million." On the other side of this ridge, and particularly in the other mountain reservation, one may wander for miles out of sight of human habitation.

John Burroughs says, "Nature is all things to all men." If we will enslave her, she will be our servant, although when abused she may desert and starve us. The forest may minister to our needs perennially but if one disregard nature's laws and say, "After me the deluge!" he may find a realistic fulfilment of his folly. If we seek

nature for companionship she will respond to our deepest needs. "Nature salves our worst wounds, she heals and restores us." Subtler and profounder even than the direct influence of nature, in tree or park or forest, is the indirect result of the ideal nurtured by devotion to nature's laws. The return to nature may be invisible and eternal as pictured by that nature prophet, Edward Carpenter. "Is it not a true instinct, therefore, of so many individuals in a time like

the present, when they find their actual lives nipped and cankered on the surface by the conditions in which they live, to hark back, not only to simpler and more natural surroundings, but also to those more primitive and universal needs of their own hearts, from which they feel a new departure may be made? They go back to the ever virgin soil within themselves, and perhaps the deeper down they go, the nearer they get to the universal life."

The Arts and Crafts in American Education

THE HUMANIZING TENDENCY OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

BY JANE ADDAMS

Hull-House, Chicago.

 HERE is no doubt that the school children educated under the present "manual training" system will in the end have a very different attitude toward labor and toward those who work with their hands, from the attitude which most of us, who were educated under the old régime, unconsciously hold.

A child from an "advanced school" will have reproduced and in a measure reinvented the processes of spinning and weaving from the savage apparatus of a few sticks of wood to a colonial wheel and loom of his own manufacture. Such a child will

never see a piece of cloth without a certain recognition of the historic continuity of effort, of the human will and ingenuity which lie back of it; but better still perhaps such a child, having learned something of the lives of textile workers for thousands of years and the part which daily habit and occupation has played in human development, will be interested perforce in the textile workers of the present moment and will know how superficial an education must be which is not based upon and adapted to the industrial life of its age. He will seek to know the lives of workmen, their habits, needs and hopes, not in a

This is the last of a series of nine articles on "The Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Fisk Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Dopp (December).

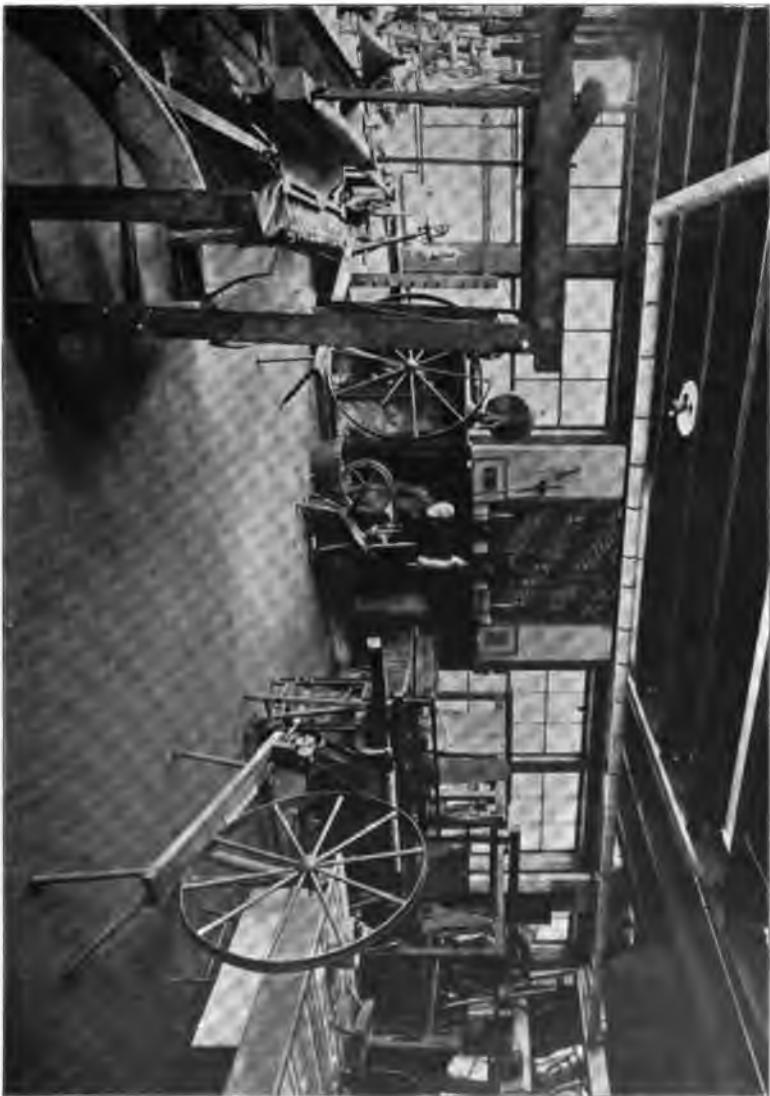
Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January).

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariatt (February).

The Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Fisk Zueblin (April).

The Humanizing Tendency of Industrial Education, Jane Addams (May).



THE TEXTILE ROOM, HULL-HOUSE



IRISH WOMAN SPINNING

philanthropic spirit of offering them "educational advantages," but in the much more democratic desire to test the usefulness and validity of his own knowledge that it may run on all fours and be fitted to contemporary needs.

These young people may at length be able to restore a genuine relation between the workman and the scholar without all the groaning of spirit which now afflicts the

classically educated individual, when he attempts to restore a balance between the cultivation of his hand and brain. These children are growing up all about us, and in the meantime there is much preaching of the doctrine of this new education, and some of us have at least learned its creed, and when challenged can give reasons for our faith. It is perhaps because of this that in Chicago where the new education



SYRIAN WOMAN SPINNING

has long been urged, where the schools of Colonel Parker and John Dewey were founded upon the recognition of the educational value in industrial development, that a large body of teachers was found who were willing to be identified with the central body of labor composed of men trained in industry. Is this body of teachers merely anticipating a changed attitude of

mind which must become daily more general as the new education makes its way? May we hope that in time it may teach us to search for the skill and workmanship which lie hidden in the large foreign colonies forming so great a proportion not only of our cities but in increasing numbers of the smaller towns? The pity of the present situation is that with the children thus pre-



RUSSIAN WOMAN SPINNING

pared to understand, we do so little to bring them into contact with those who so sorely need this understanding.

A peasant does not cease to be a peasant when he gets into a ship and crosses the ocean, and yet in all the revival of "peasant industries" from Ireland to Russia none of them has as yet taken place among these transplanted peasantry. It would be a comparatively easy matter to bring this

about, and the Hull-House shops and the little experiment of the Labor Museum are chiefly interesting because they represent an early attempt in this direction. The shops have afforded a place with materials and tools to "old country workmen," metal workers from Russia and Bohemia, potters from Germany, wood-carvers and glassblowers from Italy, and have also afforded to these workmen a



ITALIAN WOMAN SPINNING

chance to teach not only classes of children, but of adult Americans who were anxious to claim for themselves something of this old-time skill.

A glimpse of the Hull-House shops on a busy evening incites the imagination as to what the ideal public school might offer during the long winter nights, if it became really a "center" for its neighborhood. We could imagine the business man teach-

ing the immigrant his much needed English and arithmetic and receiving in return lessons in the handling of tools and materials so that they should assume in his mind a totally different significance from that the factory gives them, as the resulting product would possess for him the delicacy and charm which the self-expression of the workers always implies. Even the cant phrase of the "dignity of labor" might

receive a new meaning. The kitchen, which every ideal school possesses, could give opportunity for Italian women to teach their neighbors how to cook the delicious macaroni, such a different thing from the semi-elastic product which Americans honor with that name. The peasant soups, the national dishes which old European travelers boast about, could with a little care be discovered and revived. To learn to speak English would be a comparatively easy thing for an Italian woman while she was handling kitchen utensils and was in the midst of familiar experiences—it would be a very different matter from learning it in the cramped, unnatural position which sitting at a child's school desk implies, using a book with a sense of bewilderment.

Their desire to learn to make "American clothes for the children" could easily be gratified by kindly American women who realize how slow the Italian women are to adapt their children's clothing to this severe climate and how bitterly they suffer illness and loss because of this lack of adaptation, but in return the American woman would receive demonstration of the early textile methods, little exhibits of petticoats and kerchiefs such as would make her own clothing look cheap and uninteresting. She would receive a lesson in "the estimating of wealth in terms of life" which would be worth ten chapters in Ruskin or as many lectures on "the Consumers' League."

More than that, the American woman would have issued forth from her own experience into the understanding of some one who spoke a different language, whose life had been spent in widely divergent activities. She would have been able to do this through that quickened historic perception and that enlarged power of human intercourse which is supposed to divide the cultivated person from the limited person, the cosmopolitan from the provincial. It would really be a large return for her simple service to the Italian woman.

If we imagine these activities going on in the public school of the future, it would, of

course, be equipped with swimming baths where the famous divers of the Bay of Naples could well give lessons to the rest, as indeed the workmen often do now in the school gymnasiums. It is not difficult to see that the peasant, the newly arrived emigrant, would have an opportunity to "teach" his American neighbor which the present evening school, supplied almost solely with the apparatus for reading and writing, utterly denies to him. The average American firmly believes that in order to know European life he must cross over to Europe; and here mains perfectly oblivious to the fact that at least in its essential industries, in its historic implication and charm, it has already crossed over to us.

The Labor Museum at Hull-House has been able to put into historic sequence and order ten methods of spinning, from the Syrian to the Norwegian, and almost as many methods of weaving. These have all been collected from the resources of the neighborhood itself, not that spinning and weaving may be taught, but that their development may be demonstrated by reproduction of the actual processes, so that the many young people who work in the tailoring trades, who make neckties and who knit underwear, may have some idea of the material they are handling and of its connection with the long effort of their parents and grandparents.

So long as so-called cultured Americans judge "foreigners" from the most superficial standpoint and without any attempt to know them from the historically industrial standpoint, we can scarcely be surprised that the children of the foreigners quickly grow ashamed of them because they do not speak English nor wear department store clothes. That narrow standard of judgment is responsible for much loneliness, bitterness of spirit and strained affection, and digs ever deeper that gulf between father and sons which might be avoided did we but realize the humanizing power, the healing which lies in genuine industrial education.

Nature Study

ANTS AND THEIR HERDS—THE ONION

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

EVERY soon after the green leaves come the ants seem to be greatly interested in getting to the tops of trees, bushes and vines. If one watches for only a short time one may see them hastening up and down with that important ant-air which says plainly, "There, now don't hinder me, I haven't a moment to waste." If we should follow with our eyes one of these hurried six-footed Marthas on her way up a tree, we would find that her business was that of milkmaid. Her cows are there pasturing on the leaves overhead, and she hastens to them coaxing for the milk, which is a clear drop of sweet honeydew. For many years entomologists repeated the statement that the honeydew secreted by plant lice for the use of the ants came from the two little tubes on the back of the insects. It is easy to see how this mistake came about; the tubes were there, and so was the honeydew; the tubes suggested a cow's udder; and as the ants drink the honeydew the natural inference was that it came from the tubes. This interesting false statement has been printed in so many honorable books that it has become a classic. As a matter of fact the caterpillars of some small blue butterflies do have glands on the abdomen which secrete honeydew for the use of the ants; but the honeydew of the plant lice, like honey itself, is manufactured in the alimentary canal, and issues from it. Observations have been made showing that each individual plant louse may produce from five to seven drops of honeydew in twenty-four hours. If our cows could produce as much in proportion,

a good Holstein would give something like six thousand pounds of milk per day, and would be a highly profitable animal to have in the dairy. Although the honeydew does not come from the little tubes on the back of the plant louse, yet those tubes have their uses. I once observed a young spider approaching an aphid which was facing its enemy. As the spider came near, the aphid lifted its abdomen, and thrust one of these tubes over directly in the spider's face, and on this tube there suddenly appeared a little ball of yellow wax. The whole act was so like a pugilist thrusting his fist in his enemy's face that I laughed. The spider retreated, and the aphid let its abdomen fall back in its natural position, but the little wax ball remained for some time on the tip of the tube. A German scientist, Mr. Busgen, of the University of Jena, discovered that a plant louse smeared the eyes and jaws of his enemy with this wax which dried as soon as applied, and in action was something like throwing a basin of paste at the head of an attacking party. Mr. Busgen discovered that the *aphis-lion* thus treated was obliged to stop and clean himself before he could go on with his hunt, and meantime the aphid walked off in safety.

The honeydew is excreted in such quantities that often the pavement beneath trees may be seen to be spattered by the drops of this sweet rain, and it seems to be excreted for attracting the ants, and for that alone. In return for this the ants give care and protection to their herds. They sometimes take them into their nests and care for them. In one case, at least, one species of

ant builds for one kind of aphids, which lives upon dogwood, a little mud stable which protects them from all enemies. This stable is neatly placed at the fork of the twigs and has a nice little circular door



ROSEBUD AND LEAVES COVERED
WITH APHIDS

by means of which the ants may enter. The lady-bug larvae and the ant-lions both feed voraciously on the aphids; an ant will attack single handed one of these predators although it be much larger than herself, and will drive it away or perish in the attempt.

Some so-called practical people say, "Let us study only those things in Nature which affect our pocketbook, and not waste our time studying irrelevant things." If this spirit had animated scientists from the first, many of the most important economic discoveries would never have been made. This relation of ants to aphids is an example to the point. For a hundred years has the fact been

known that ants use the aphids for their cows, and the practical men said, "This is a very pretty story, but what we want is some method of killing the aphids." It remained for Professor Forbes, of Illinois, to show the practical application of this "pretty story" in the life history of the corn root plant louse which did great damage to the corn crop of the West. These plant lice wintered in the ground wherever they chanced to be left by the dying roots of the last year's crop, and with their soft bodies could never have worked their way through the hard earth to the roots of the newly planted corn in the spring. Professor Forbes discovered that the ants in these infested fields made mines along the principal roots of the new corn; and that they then went out and collected the plant lice, and placed them on the roots in these burrows, and there watched over them and protected them.

OBSERVATION LESSON ON THE RELATIONS OF ANTS.
TO PLANT LICE

A reading glass or lens may be used to good advantage in making these observations.

Find some plant near at hand that is infested by aphids in order to note from time to time the relations of ants to these little creatures. Some aphids on the petioles and leaves of the Virginia Creeper on our piazza once afforded me a convenient field for daily observation.



AN ANT COW-SHED

1. How does the ant approach and ask for honeydew?
2. Does she wait long if there is no response?
3. Does the ant step on the aphids as she runs about among them?
4. What are the colors of the aphids you have observed?
5. On what plant were they feeding?
6. What sort of mouth parts have the aphids?
7. What part of the plant is their food, and how do they get it?
8. Why does not Paris green applied to the leaves on which aphids are feeding kill them?
9. Have you seen the lady-bug larvae or the ant-lions destroying aphids?
10. Have you ever seen the little wax balls on the tubes of the plant lice? If so, did you note when and why they were produced?
11. Have you ever seen an aphid attacking the enemies of plant lice?
12. How do you think this relation of ants to aphids affects agriculture?
13. Study what the ant does for the aphids which infest your rose bushes. Do you infer from this that it is well to exterminate the ant colonies in your flower garden?
14. Do you know how to clear your plants of plant-lice? If so, how?

THE ONION

About seven hundred miles southeast of New York City are some islands that are made of coral rock, and are covered with forests of juniper and surrounded with seas of the most heavenly colors, as if there were the place that the Atlantic loved the best, displaying her color jewels of sapphire, turquoise, emerald and jade. Though these islands are known for their beauty, and for their sub-tropical verdure, and their charming houses built, roof and all, of the white coral rock; yet they are better known to us because of two lilies that grow there,—one renowned for its beauty and fragrance, and the other renowned for its odor and usefulness. The Bermuda lily and the Bermuda onion are a pair of lily sisters that form an industrial bond which holds these islands fast to American shores, and they grow equally well in the small fields nestled in the valleys of the Bermuda Isles.

We seldom think of the onion as a lily. But there are many kinds of lilies and lily-like plants, they have different habits of growing, and they solve the problem of

storing food in their stems in different ways. To understand the differences as well as the likenesses let us study in connection with the trillium or our wild lily, the onion, which is



A BUNCH OF ONIONS

the Cinderella among her sister lilies, and which flavors our soups instead of gracing our vases.

LESSON ON THE ONION

Get fresh onion seeds from seed dealers; soak them in water for a few hours, and plant a few in a tumbler of soil, which may be kept in a warm room where it can have plenty of light and moisture. Describe how the seed germinates, and study how many cotyledons it has, and how it gets free from the seed coat. Describe the "whiplash" stage.

1. What is the botanical term applied to the part of the onion which we use?
2. Is this part root or stem, and how is it formed?
3. How does it differ from a bud?
4. Are the layers of the onion modified leaves? Give reasons for thinking so or for believing they are not.

5. Of what utility to the plant is that part of the onion which we cook?
6. Describe the root of an onion.
7. Describe the leaf of an onion. How is this peculiarly shaped leaf of advantage to the plant?
8. Describe the onion flower.
9. Which part of the plant convinces you that the onion is a lily?
10. Are onions perennials, biennials or annuals?
11. How do onions propagate?
12. What is the "multiplier" onion?
13. What is the "top" onion?
14. Compare a top onion with the little black bulbs that grow in the axils of the tiger lily leaves.
15. Does seed appear on the onion plant the very season that it grows from the seed?
16. What sort of soil is best adapted to the growing of onions?
17. Do you know of any place in New York state or Connecticut that is especially famous for growing onions?
18. In making a garden do you usually plant onion seed or onion "sets"?
19. What is an onion "set"?
20. Plant an onion in a flower pot of good earth, give it light and moisture, watch it grow, and describe what takes place.

On Learning to See

BY HERBERT W. HORWILL



EW people will agree with Dogberry that reading and writing come by nature, but there is a prevailing belief that the power of seeing is innate. We never find sight advertised among the subjects of a school curriculum. No parent, however anxious for the thorough education of his son, would think it worth while to spend anything on having him instructed in the art of observation. Indeed, seeing is supposed to be as easy and as instinctive as breathing. It is only some painful defect in the eyes or the lungs that requires attention; otherwise either process goes on constantly and automatically.

Perhaps it is because training in sight is so commonly neglected that not one person in a hundred is really a capable observer. It would take little trouble to collect illustrations of the general incompetence in this respect. We have only to compare the reports of the same event in different newspapers. Many readers will remember an absurd instance on the occasion of the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to New York, when there appeared the most extraordinary variations in the descriptions of the dresses

worn at the opera. When King Edward arrived at Paddington station on the day before his operation some of the London journals remarked on his exceptional pallor, while others thought him looking better than usual. The incongruity of the evidence given in the courts of law when witnesses are asked to describe some particular event shows the same thing. In some cases false swearing on one side or the other is no doubt the explanation, but in by far the majority of instances the discrepancies are due solely to the difficulty of accurate observation. Two persons equally sincere will frequently carry away diverse impressions of what actually happened.

A man of average intelligence may convince himself of this difficulty by means of a very simple test. Let him try to draw a horse from memory. The result will probably need a label to make it understood. His failure springs only in very slight degree from lack of experience in handling the pencil. It arises mainly from the fact that, though he has "seen" hundreds of horses, he has not noticed, except very vaguely, what a horse is like. If he prefers a slightly different form of self-examina-

tion he may adopt a suggestion of Thoreau's and attempt to write down the points of difference between a horse and an ox. He would probably fulfil Thoreau's prediction, that he would think it easy and obvious until he came to try and then he would break down completely. "It is really ludicrous how ignorant we are," is the comment of this prince of observers.

There is justification, then, for the statement that "there are many more men who read than think, and there are more still who think than observe; for it is much easier both to read and to think after a fashion, than to observe." So widely spread is this inability that John Stuart Mill devotes a chapter in his "Logic" to "Fallacies of Observation," which he divides into negative and positive—non-observation and mal-observation. Sometimes we overlook some of the facts that present themselves to our attention. Sometimes we make mistakes in our reading of the facts, or confuse with them the inferences that we draw from them. Mill goes so far as to say that "what we are said to observe is usually a compound result, of which one-tenth may be observation and nine-tenths inference." The disentangling of such complications is one of the most interesting of the processes that take place in a court of law. "Then he ran away," says a witness, after describing how he has been struck to the ground by his assailant. "Did you see him run away?" asks the judge. "No," replies the victim, "but when I had strength enough to get up I found he was gone."

But if we think so little of the necessity of training our powers of observation it is not because their cultivation is unimportant. On the contrary, the skilled observer has an advantage over his fellows in almost every pursuit. This is particularly true of any occupation that has to do with scientific investigation. We are apt to think that the special endowment of the discoverer is a certain brilliancy of imagination. The great generalizations which mark the progress of science are more frequently to be

attributed to the patient and minute examination of phenomena which have happened thousands of times before but which have hitherto been treated carelessly. It is not often that the discoverer has access to more facts than were within reach of his predecessors, but he pays more attention to the details of the phenomena themselves and of the circumstances in which they occur. Too many researchers find in an object not what is actually in it but what they expected to see in it. The biography of Sir James Paget is of great value to the young student for the emphasis it lays upon the need of cultivating the practice of unbiased observation. In the account of his own discovery of trichinosis, Paget tells us that he saw nothing which previous students of the subject might not have seen. The difference was that he was the first to observe all the facts, and to observe them accurately. He attributes his success in large measure to the discipline in observation which he had given himself while still a boy in his botanical rambles around his home at Yarmouth—rambles so conscientiously pursued that he was able while scarcely more than a lad to publish a flora of the district. Again, Sir James Paget's perusal, in his old age, of his early case-books convinced him that the discoveries made by other eminent surgeons might have been his if only he had more carefully observed the material which was in his hands as well as theirs.

Success in literature depends more than is generally supposed upon diligence and exactness in observation. This is, of course, particularly true of descriptive literature. We feel the charm of the delightful nature sketches of such writers as Richard Jefferies and John Burroughs, but we do not always recognize that the foundation of their skill is not so much verbal felicity as clear sight. Their surpassing talent is the capacity to discern that life of the woods and fields to which most of us are blind. A young writer may gain much by studying the method of Tennyson as brought out in Mr. Stopford Brooke's

critical monograph. Tennyson notes, for instance, the varying effect of the wind; its blasts "blow the poplar white," the rose "pulls sideways," the daisy "closes her crimson fringes to the shower." In Tennyson's landscapes and seascapes every adjective is the fitting word. How many poets of today have noted the color of the ash-buds in March? How many have watched nature with such patient devotion that they could have compared a cloth of gold to

"A field of charlock in the golden sun
Between two showers,"

or could have noticed "a million emeralds break from the ruby-budded lime"? There is surely some reason for the theory that "originality is only a new pair of eyes."

The test suggested early in this article is enough to indicate the importance of observation in elementary art education. The youth who is ambitious to become an artist is anxious to know how to paint and draw, and he is surprised to find out that he must first know how to see. The inability to see with exactness is so general that every art student has to study the very unesthetic subject of perspective in order to correct it. And even in the highest developments of artistic skill imagination is still closely allied with observation. We remember the story of the lady who told Turner that she had never seen a sunset like that he had just painted. "Don't you wish you had, madam?" was Turner's reply.

And so we might analyze in turn the various professions and crafts, and find in each of them evidence that the man who has learned how to see has traveled a long way toward proficiency in his life work. Apart from the question of success in our individual occupations, the Sherlock Holmes stories have shown us how much interest may be added to daily life by a deliberate effort to cultivate the power of observation. We do not all wish to become detectives but we could all put a little spice into an occasional monotonous hour by practising

that ingenuity which is after all so simple. Obviously there are some particulars in which Sherlock Holmes is inimitable. Few of us have time to spare for examining under the microscope the varieties of ash left by all the different brands of cigars that are smoked throughout the world. But that Sherlock Holmes's method may be pursued in real life is proved by the case of the man whose skill suggested the idea of this character to Sir Conan Doyle. He was an Edinburgh medical professor, Dr. Joseph Bell by name, who without moving from his chair could diagnose much of the life history of the patients who entered his consulting room. "Gentlemen," he would say to his students, "I am not quite sure whether this man is a cork-cutter or a slater. I observe a slight callous or hardening on one side of his forefinger and a little thickening on the outside of his thumb, and that is a sure sign that he is either one or the other." On one occasion he declared without hesitation, "This man is a soldier and a non-commissioned officer, and has lived in Bermuda." He was right in each particular. Dr. Bell had observed that the man came into the room without taking his hat off, as a soldier would go into the orderly-room. A slight authoritative air, combined with his age, showed that he was a non-commissioned officer. There was a rash on his forehead of a peculiar kind known only in Bermuda.

For training in observation, as in almost everything else, the early years are of course the best. It is a great advantage to have spent one's boyhood in the country under the guidance of a teacher who compels his pupil to keep his eyes open to the life of the out-of-doors world. Such a training will save time in later book studies, for it gives that power of attention which often makes the difference between failure and success. Bad spelling, for instance, is mainly due to deficiency in this particular. A correct speller is a person who, when he learned to read, took such notice of the appearance of the words in his book that if he writes a word wrongly he can tell by

the appearance of it that he has made a mistake. So, too, a good proof-reader is one in whom the habit of attention is so strong that he reads in the printed sheet what is actually there, and not what he expects to see there. Fortunately, although this habit is best acquired in childhood it is not impossible to make up, to some extent, for the waste of early opportunities by a diligent use of those that occur in adolescence and manhood. There have been many who in middle age have been tempted by a summer vacation in the country to take up the study of botany, and who have not only discovered in it a new and delightful hobby

but have gained the satisfaction of knowing that they have at last emancipated themselves from the class of those who have eyes but see not. It is worth something if the meadows and lanes, while still as of old presenting to us in their general panorama a picture of beauty, now offer us also in every moss and flower a subject of fresh and keen interest. It is worth even more if, by finding that there is both pleasure and profit to be gained from the careful inspection of what we were wont heedlessly to pass by, we learn at last the value of that rare endowment, the gift of sight.

Survey of Civic Betterment

LIBRARIES AT PLAYGROUNDS

From the comprehensive and exceedingly suggestive report of the Open Air Playground Committee of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis we quote:

The library feature was much appreciated. The children were allowed to take the books home and keep them a week, but they usually returned them in two or three days, so that they could get others. The librarian reports that fairy stories and books with a moral seemed to be the favorites. These appealed to the imaginations and undeveloped ideals of the children and took them, for a little while, away from their sordid surroundings. The parents seemed to take as keen an interest in the books as the children, and mothers would often come to the playground to ask the director to explain some passage or allusion which they could not understand.

The committee decided some six months before the playground season opened, to attempt the experiment of a library of books and magazines at each of the playgrounds. The result completely justified the efforts made. A large number of volumes was collected. The work of arranging and cataloguing the books accumulated was a tedious and difficult task. But a number of young ladies undertook the task, and after patient and faithful work, extending over several weeks prior to the playground season, the books were properly assorted and classified. Effort was made to grade the books with regard to the age of the children who should read them. The groups of books were then divided among six playgrounds, and ultimately the libraries were installed and put in running order. The directors at each of the playgrounds report that the books were extensively used; the librarian reported 1,248 books taken in one month.

SCHOOL GARDEN REPORT

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association has published a pamphlet report of the special school garden session of the seventh annual meeting. It comprises the report of the standing committee on school grounds, Dick J. Crosby, H. D. Hemenway, Mary Morton Kehen, and John W. Spencer; reports from members of the national school garden committee in California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; and a paper on the "Significance of the School Garden Movement," by W. J. Spillman, agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The pamphlet contains illustrations, statistics and data which make a most valuable contribution to literature on the subject.



During the year ending Oct. 31, 1903, the School of Horticulture conducted by the Hartford, Conn., Handicraft Schools conducted eighteen regular classes and instruction was given to over 1,900 persons. The boys of the Watkinson Farm School received daily instruction in classroom work in plant culture and botany, and in practical work in greenhouse and garden. Prizes were awarded for the best exhibit of produce, best kept garden, best use of tools, and the best kept notebook.

A course in school gardening was offered to adults, most of the applicants for gardening in this course being teachers from the Hartford public schools. Lessons were given Saturday mornings from February 28 to September 18. During the first two months the work was carried on in the greenhouse and potting room; afterwards it was continued in the gardens out of doors. The report of the superintendent brings out a number of interesting points:

Of the 169 gardens we had this year 22 were taken by adults, mostly teachers, 27 by boys from the Watkinson Farm School, and 120 by boys from the city. Of the 120, one belonged to the third-year class, 16 to the second year, the remainder being first-year pupils. As six free gardens were given to each school there were 72 free gardens. Of the remaining 48, 28 were paid for in full, either in cash or work, all but three or four of the boys paying in work.

We have been asked to have charge of the children's gardens at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the summer of 1904, where it is proposed to have a class every afternoon during the fair, the gardens to be modeled after the gardens at the Hartford School of Horticulture.

The Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association has passed its experimental stage and is now an established and assured success. In six years it has grown to be an important factor in the city's life. During the last year 768 families, representing over 4,000 people, have worked gardens. The association buys the seeds, expending in the neighborhood of \$1.50 on each garden, and gives them to the gardeners. The association also buys tomato, cabbage and celery plants and supplies them to the gardeners. It buys tools and lends or sells them at cost; provides for superintendence and transportation. During the past season the association had 295 acres of land in cultivation: 209 acres in Philadelphia and 86 in New Jersey. On these 726 families were employed in the cultivation of quarter acre gardens. The association in its recently issued report said:

"Our gardeners soon learn how to get a good deal of money out of a little ground. It is a first-rate school for the business of gardening. Some have gone from these little charity gardens to lands of their own, or leased land. The cheer that comes from enjoying new resources, especially those procured by one's own planting, develops hope in some who are almost lost in despair. There is such a thing as desperate poverty, all for the want of a little encouragement. When we began we had to take away gardens for want of care from one in five of the gardeners, now only one in two hundred. Thrift is only another word for confidence. These people have failed in the world; they succeed in the gardens. It gives them new hope. For each dollar contributed so far this year the gardeners have taken home or to market produce worth over six dollars. While the total value of the crop is

the physical and moral benefit derived by the families engaged in the work is even more astonishing than the financial return."

"This, then, is what I mean by civic religion. It is a recognition of the fact that for every society there is an ideal, that is to say, a divine, social order; it is the attempt to discern and to realize that—to bring the life of the city below into harmony with the law of the perfect city not made with hands which hangs above it in the sky. To believe in the great possibilities of a noble civic life; to fasten our thought upon them; to see that this must be what the Power, not ourselves, that makes for righteousness—is working for and that it is our great privilege to be co-workers with him; to kindle our souls with the enthusiasm of these hopes—this is what I mean by civic religion."

—From "Civic Religion," by Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D. (National Municipal League Leaflet No. 3, 1903).

FRUIT TREES FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES

The following paragraphs are from an address delivered before the American Pomological Society by J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement:

"Some kinds of fruit trees are fully as well suited to serve as adornments to our homes as many of those trees and shrubs which do not bear fruit. An apple tree laden with rosy and fragrant bloom in springtime is indeed a lovely sight, and reminds us in a most delightful way of its presence. When the heat of summer comes, what a comfort is the shade of its spreading branches; and when autumn colors and mellows its fruit, it becomes still more attractive. A cherry tree with its shower of bloom and later its crop of glossy fruit, is a charming spectacle in the house yard. And so we might go on hunting a list of trees that are both beautiful and useful that could be planted on the parts of our grounds where it is common to use only shade trees.

"In choosing fruit trees for ornamental purposes the greatest care should be used to be sure that only such as will grow well under sod treatment and into graceful forms when they are large, should be selected. For most places those of rather spreading habit will be found to give better satisfaction than the tall ones, because of their shade. Now and then a tall growing pear or some other tree serves a very good purpose. Of these the Buffum pear is one of the best, for it is so very tall and hardy and its leaves turn a bronzy crimson in autumn. The Red Astrachan apple tree makes a thick shade and its fruit is not surpassed for family use. A Seckel pear tree does not grow fast, but it is hardy and of graceful form, and there is no fruit of better quality.

"Peach trees do not often flourish under the conditions that usually prevail on lawns, but plum trees are better. Quince trees, when well started by tilling or mulching, will usually do very well in grass, make handsome, bush-like trees, and their flowers, foliage, and fruit are all ornamental, and the latter very useful.

"Some of the bush fruits may be made to serve good purposes as well as border shrub and screens. A clump of raspberry bushes, if kept well pruned back and old canes cut out promptly, will produce well and bear an abundance of fruit. The same is

true of blackberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. The dwarf Juneberry is also well suited to the same use. All these bushes should be well mulched with coarse manure and lawn clippings. A well kept strawberry bed is a pretty sight at almost all times of year, no matter how small. Good judgment and reasonable care will make a few fruits about the house yard both beautiful and useful."

PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

"During the year ending June 30, 1902, the National Civil Service Commission had examined 59,318 persons, and had made 12,894 appointments to competitive places. That was then our high-water mark. During the year ending June 30, 1903, 109,829 persons were examined and 39,646 competitive appointments were made, more than three times as many as the year before. I had felt during the past year that we were making progress, but I had never dreamed we were doing half so well as that." Thus reported Commissioner William Dudley Foulke in his address before the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League at Baltimore. The entire address, entitled "The Advance of the Competitive System," has been published in leaflet form by the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, 1120 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The address says further:

In twenty years the classified service has grown nearly ninefold, from fourteen thousand places when the law was passed to one hundred and twenty-five thousand places today, and that even outside the competitive service comparatively few changes are made at the expiration of the four-year periods. Public opinion, which indulgently acquiesced in a clean sweep in years gone by, now resents the dismissal of a single postmistress for political reasons. Outside the consular service and the postmasterships, the great bulk of all classifiable places are under the competitive system.

Persons particularly interested in this question will find this leaflet full of information. Suggestions regarding regulations to meet evils of superannuation in the service are noteworthy.

SWEAT SHOP CONDITIONS

"I worked in a shirt-waist tenement for 60 cents a day. The waists I worked on came from an ultrafashionable shirt-maker, who charges \$8 for the mere making of a garment. 'My lady' who scatters smiles through slumdom little dreams that the stylish clothes she wears may have been made beyond the ill-smelling alley that she will not enter. It may be her first visit there, but her clothes should feel at home.

"Your conscience in this matter should not be eased by the fact that you buy your clothes from a high-priced tailor. The tailor who charges fancy prices is quite liable to set his work out by contract and one's \$100 coat may repose on the bed of a

scarlet fever patient before it is delivered ready for use.

"Hasty marriage is usually the working girl's last protest against a wage-earning that pushes her to the wall. It is not so much a hope of bettering her condition as a desire to escape from immediate wretchedness that leads her to plunge into what often proves the infernal fire of matrimony.

"There are too few factory inspectors. New York has fifty inspectors, Massachusetts thirty, Pennsylvania twenty-six, while Illinois has but nineteen. When one remembers that nineteen people inspect 20,000 establishments, employing half a million people, in a year, the inadequacy of the inspection becomes evident.

"The tenement-house workshop should be exterminated. There is only one way of driving it out of existence, and that is by united action on the part of those who buy clothes. The public must insist that the dealers give them a guarantee that their clothing was made in accordance with the labor laws of the state." —Annie Marion McLean, *American Journal of Sociology*.

A MODEL FACTORY

Mexico shows a fine example of what a great factory may be. Mr. Lummis, in his "Awakening of a Nation," tells of the remarkable Hercules cotton mills and their annexes for making prints.

"Over seventeen hundred operatives are employed and every department is filled with the finest modern machinery." He says, "I know no factory in the United States which is such a mission of beauty to its employees. Its lovely patios of tropical flowers, its fountains, its eighteen thousand dollar Carrara marble Hercules at the main mill, and other fine statues at the annexes—these are educators not many corporations give their workmen." "But," he adds, "the eye for the artistic is rather habitual in Mexico, and the usual factory there is beautified in a way that would seem abuse to many of us."

A CLASS IN LACE MAKING

The South Bay Union, the new social center in Boston, started by the South End House, is cradling an industry practically new to America, or at least to this section of the country—that of pillow and needle lace making. The class of six little girls who meet every Saturday is the result of the enthusiastic faith of an old world lace expert who visited Boston a few years ago. While here she gathered about her three girls, then clerks in a department store, to whom she taught her art. These three, one of whom is a cripple, are the present teachers of the class.

Besides making laces, they are beginning to design new patterns. They also mend and clean

old laces. A notable instance of their work in this direction is in the case of some rare old lace which had been cut into pieces. The owner wanted a collar made of it. It seemed a somewhat hopeless task, but these girls set to work and pieced it with such art that the joining did not show. Still there were gaps in the pattern, and they made new lace which matched the old so well that the resulting collar is a beautiful whole.

But the cleaning and repairing of lace will employ only a limited number of girls and lace making is so slow that the price demanded to make it profitable limits the market. The farsighted young superintendent believes, however, that a further commercial value lies in the employment of these girls in matching and piecing laces in large dressmaking establishments—*The Congregationalist*.

"The solution of the city problem lies in successful effort on behalf of those whose lives are capable of development, for those at least for whom the idea of expansion is yet conceivable."

"The problem of our cities, then, is the problem of its young men. Divert but for a single generation this stream and you exhaust the stagnant pool by natural absorption. To fortify individual character so that he who is not yet overborne may feel within him an expanding, an uplifting force, a power of resistance sufficient to enable him to develop despite oppressive conditions; to weaken by every legitimate means the power of evil to attract and the forces of adverse environment to injure; to convert the very circumstance of associated human life into an uplifting agency—these are the lines along which we may most hopefully deploy our forces to attack the city problem."

—From "The City Problem: What Is It?" by Herbert B. Ames (National Municipal League Pamphlet No. 8).

THE MODEL STREET AND CIVIC WEEK AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

The German Municipal Exposition at Dresden in 1903, afforded a striking illustration of what could be done by such means to foster and exhibit municipal development and progress. The architectural beauty of public buildings as represented by miniature models was something not readily forgotten, and the sectional models of typical Breslau and Dresden streets were no less striking, interesting and instructive. Building inspection and sanitation, public art, architecture, painting and sculpture, administration of finances, civic industries, sanitation and police, savings banks and loan institutions, every achievement in the splendid record of German cities, was made known to the world in that exclusively municipal exposition, both as a demonstration of signal progress and a spur to further improvement. It is fortunate that we are to have a not less interesting municipal exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, along somewhat similar lines. From present prospects, the "Model Street" is to be one of the principal features of the world's fair.

In many important respects municipal progress is still in its infancy in the United States, but the exhibition in preparation at St. Louis is significant in its educational value, and it will assuredly produce a new consciousness and new ideals among all American visitors to the fair. The idea of a Model Street, or city as it is sometimes called, originated with the American League for Civic Improvement, which for several years past has been laboring unceasingly for its complete and adequate fulfillment.

The *St. Louis Republic* of February 3 says editorially, the visitor can "see in the 'Model Street' how public work should be done, how sewers, streets and buildings should be constructed and how the model city should be kept clean and healthy." Americans are perhaps the most adaptable and receptive people in the world, unless it be the Japanese, and there can be no doubt as to the important and widespread influence which the "Model Street" at St. Louis will have throughout the length and breadth of the land. After referring to exhibits from various cities illustrating "health, charities, and correction, street cleaning, education, finance, tenement house, and so on," the same paper adds: "Should the achievement end here there would be ample reason for gratification. Fortunately, however, much more will be done. The various civic organizations propose to meet at the world's fair in joint session, and endeavor to reach an agreement for concerted and persistent action across the country in municipal betterments."

Through the instrumentality of the National Municipal League and the American League for Civic Improvement representatives of these organizations and of the League of American Municipalities, the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, the American Society of Municipal Improvement and the American Institute of Social Service will hold a joint municipal congress entitled "Civic Week," in a hall in the midst of the "Model Street." The program is still tentative, but it will comprise definite papers from each of the organizations named, expounding their plans, purposes and aspirations, and detailing their accomplished work. The general municipal problem will also be discussed from various points of view, legal, political, administrative, sociological, improvement, religious and patriotic.

The following gentlemen have already signified their willingness to take part in the discussion: Dr. Josiah Strong, of the American Institute of Social Service; Charles Mulford Robinson, of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association; Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago; J. Horace McFarland, president of the American League for Civic Improvement; Hon. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League; Hon. Amasa M. Easton, president of the Municipal League of Providence, Rhode

Island, and Hon. John M. Head, formerly mayor of Nashville and president of the League of American Municipalities. It is also confidently expected that a considerable number of equally well known authorities on civic questions will participate in the work. The present intention is to have the sessions extend through the week beginning June 13, but the program is still tentative and subject to change, owing to the difficulty of reconciling dates. The purpose is to give vitality and added significance to the merely physical exhibits, by establishing in their midst an active congress of the exponents of municipal development, as an inspiring agency of progress.

As chairman of the committee in charge of "Civic Week" I am glad to be able to say that no pains will be spared to make the undertaking of national importance and value.

JOHN A. BUTLER,

Chairman Joint Committee of the National Municipal League and the American League for Civic Improvement.

IMPROVEMENT PROPAGANDA

At Omaha the Civic Improvement League and the Omaha Federation of Improvement Clubs recently held a series of conferences for a study of the local problems, led by Mr. E. G. Routzahn, Field Secretary of the American League for Civic Improvement. These were followed by a public address in the Board of Education Hall on "The People's Part in Public Improvement." The audience was largely composed of prominent business men and club women. The immediate campaign includes the enlistment of children, the awarding of prizes in every ward, and prizes to school children for the best essays on what a boy or girl can do to improve the city. The Cleveland Home Gardening plan of selling seeds through the schools will be adopted. Arrangements are being made for a return visit of the field secretary to conduct two mass meetings of children and two evening addresses for adults.

At Topeka, under the leadership of the West Side Forestry Club, Mr. Routzahn was asked to help in plans for preparing the city for its semi-centennial celebration. Bethany College for girls was addressed in the afternoon and a mass meeting in the Auditorium in the evening.

At Cincinnati Mr. Routzahn spoke before the Optimist Club, a public-spirited organization of business and professional men and city officials, following the weekly luncheon. An afternoon address with stereopticon was given at the Country Club, members of the Municipal Art Society and the Cincinnati Woman's Club having been invited as guests. In the evening a neighborhood gathering held in O'Brienville, near East Walnut Hills, was addressed, the expectation being that the

neighborhood improvement organizations may be extended to other parts of the city.

The Superior, Wisconsin, Public Improvement League and the Commercial Club of Duluth arranged a series of conferences, addresses at schools and stereopticon lectures in April.

RURAL FEDERATION

Significance attaches to the successful federation of the societies of McHenry County, Ill., under the name of "The Home, School and Church." The McHenry County Farmer's Institute, Women's Domestic Science Association, Young People's Club, Teacher's Association, and Federation of Churches met simultaneously at Woodstock, Illinois, conducting sectional meetings and joint meetings, to the advantage of all concerned. Here is a plan worthy of imitation.

FROM THE FIELD

The Los Angeles *Express* has been publishing a useful series of "Studies of Civic Affairs" consisting of interviews with principal officers of the city on questions connected with Los Angeles interests. The idea is capital and has been well carried out. The president of the council, superintendent of water works, city engineer, mayor, and councilmen have talked at length. The story of successful management of the municipal water system is especially interesting to outside readers.

The Civics Club of the Oranges, New Jersey, with good results, adopted the Chicago plan of questioning candidates for School Board and Common Council so as to print them for the information of voters. The former were asked for their position on school facilities, curriculum and the erection of a new school building; the latter were questioned on the granting of franchises, railroad elevation and improvement of the water system.

J. Horace McFarland's new book, "Getting Acquainted with the Trees," describes in a popular way many tree families and the beauties and characteristics of their different species. Many of the interesting features of even our common trees escape the notice of the casual observer, and Mr. McFarland's purpose is to lead to a wider knowledge of tree life, not from the point of view of the botanist and the student, but from the standpoint of the lover of nature and of the beautiful. The author is a leading photographer in his chosen specialty, the realm of plants, flowers and trees, and he beautifies his descriptions of the trees with many truly remarkable pictures of leaves, flowers, fruit and the trees themselves. Among the tree families of which he writes are maples, pines, oaks, willows, apples, and nut-bearing trees. Price \$1.75 net.

The State Library Commissions of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin propose to try the experiment of circulating three pamphlets published by the American League for Civic Improvement in their traveling libraries.

The New Orleans Progressive Union is planning to renew the campaign for clean streets.

The Second Annual Report of the Civic Improvement League of St. Louis has been issued by Secretary Earle Layman under date of March, 1904. The league now has about two hundred and forty-two honorary members and 1,432 regular members. This report is full of suggestions from experience, and will be valuable to every organization which is actively engaged in improvement work.

The tenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the Eleventh National Conference for Good City Government was called to meet in Chicago as the guests of the City Club, April 27, 28 and 29. By sessions the chief subjects on the program were "Home Rule For Cities," "Taxation," "Nomination Reform," "Non-partisanship," "Uniform Municipal Accounting," "Instruction in Municipal Government."

The committee on parks of the Municipal Art Society, John C. Olmsted, chairman, is at work on a report upon improvements of New York City's park system for submission to the municipal authorities.

The San Francisco Merchant's Association has been actively engaged in the establishment of free flower markets on the streets, as "one of the city's most attractive and delightful features of civic beauty."

The report of Gifford Pinchot, forester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1903 shows more progress in forestry than any previous year has shown, although he adds that actual progress is small because present provisions for the work are wholly insufficient. Sentiment for forest preservation has notably increased in the Western states where irrigation is so important. The friendly attitude of the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association is noted as well as a tendency among railroads to conserve forests. Plans for private owners to follow are an important feature of the bureau's work.

A special number of *Charities*, New York, devoted to "The Immigrant" was issued February 6. Among the articles are "The Backwater of Immigration" by Arthur P. Kellogg; "Immigration as a Relief Problem," by Edward T. Devine; "Are We Shouldering Europe's Burden?" by F. H. Ainsworth; "Immigration and Dependence," by Kate Holladay Claghorn; "The Immigration Problem," by Robert De C. Ward; "Immigration and Household Labor," by Frances A. Kellor; "The Need of a General Plan for Settling Immigrants Outside the Great Cities," by Eliot Norton.

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

THE RETURN TO NATURE

I

1. Roll-call: Respond with quotations or brief readings on nature.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to analyze briefly the interrelation of the civic topics in the May CHAUTAUQUAN "The Return to Nature," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education," items in "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Highways and Byways," etc.
3. Summary: Epitomize article on "The Return to Nature," by Charles Zueblin, in the May CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Word Study: Definitions of rustic, pagan, park, boulevard, forestry, etc. (select words from "The Return to Nature," in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, May, 1904).
5. Report: A library or study committee should as promptly as possible index all books and other library references available to club members, enlisting the coöperation of the librarians, if any. Besides aiding the program committee in preparation for the meeting, mention of especially attractive references will be valuable for future reading by the members.
6. Book Reviews: Hodges' "Nature Study and Life," and Bailey's "Nature Study Idea."
7. Reports: Special committee to report upon "Nature Study in the Local Public Schools,"

"The Cleveland Home Gardening Plan Adapted for Use in Our Schools," "Street Trees and Tree Planting," "School Gardens," "The Need of Playgrounds in This Community," etc.

8. Reading: Selections from Thoreau's "Walden, or Life in the Woods."

II

1. Roll-call: Respond with quotations or brief readings about rural life, life in the woods, etc.
2. Paper: "The Town's Opportunity—the Town vs. City" (see "The Town's Opportunity," by Charles Mulford Robinson, in *Home and Flowers*).
3. Discussion: The opportunity of this town and what we may do to claim it. Have participants represent the town government, the schools, the churches, the business men, the working men, the householders, the public library, the newspaper, etc.
4. Paper: Relation of the town to rural improvements, irrigation, forestry, good roads, etc.
5. Experiences in camp-life, home gardening, tramps and tours, and other "returns to nature."

In accordance with local conditions and opportunities the program committee may select from the following additional topics for literary, historical

or practical presentation in the meeting: "Streets and Boulevards," "Parks and Drives," "Playgrounds and Recreation Grounds," "Landscape Gardening," "Rural Betterment—Communication, Education, etc., " "Economic Forestry and Irrigation," "Preservation of Scenic Beauty," etc.

READING REFERENCES

In addition to a few references largely selected from the publications of the past two years only the "guide posts" to the wealth of book and periodical material are given.

See "A Partial Bibliography of Civic Progress" (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, August, 1903).

See "A Bibliography of Municipal Problems and Conditions" (*Municipal Affairs*, March, 1901, to date).

See "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature."

See "Cumulative Book Index."

"Among Green Trees," by Julia Ellen Rogers (Mumford).

"Art of Camping," by Daniel Beard (*World's Work*, June, 1903).

"The Brook Book," by Mary Rogers Miller (Doubleday).

"Camping in an Abandoned Farmhouse," by William Byron Forbush, *Charities*, April 4, 1903.

"Civics Number" of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, August, 1903.

"Economics of Forestry," by B. E. Farnow (Crowell).

"Education through Nature Study," by John P. Munson (Kellogg). Note first and second chapters.

"First Book of Forestry," by F. Roth (Ginn).

"The Flower Garden," by Ida D. Bennett (McClure, Phillips & Co.).

"The Forest," by S. E. White (Outlook Company).

"Forest Influences," relation to climate, water supplies, sanitation, etc. (Department of Agriculture, Washington.)

"Forestry and Foresters," by Theodore Roosevelt (*Current Literature*, September, 1903).

"The House in the Woods," by Arthur Henry (Barnes).

"House-tents in California," by Helen L. Jones (*Out West*, March, 1903).

"How to Make School Gardens," by H. D. Hemenway (Doubleday).

"Irrigation Institutions," by E. Mead (Macmillan).

"Living out of Doors," by E. P. Powell (*Independent*, Sept. 17, 1903).

"Nature and the Camera," by A. R. Dugmore (Doubleday).

"Nature Study and Life," by C. F. Hodge (Ginn).

"The Nature Study Idea," by L. H. Bailey (Doubleday).

"Practical Forestry for Beginners," by John Gifford (Appleton).

"Recent Tendencies of American Country Life," by O. McG. Howard, in "Nation-wide Civic Betterment" (American League for Civic Improvement).

"Relative Influence of City and Country Life on Morality, Health, Fecundity, Longevity and Mortality," by J. S. Hough (*Annals of American Academy*).

"Rural Communities and the Church," by G. T. Nesmith (*American Journal of Sociology*, May, 1903).

"School Gardens in Great Cities," by Helen C. Bennett (*Review of Reviews*, April, 1904).

"Studies of Trees in Winter," by Annie Oakes Huntington (Knight & Millet).

"A Treatise on Pruning Forest and Ornamental Trees," by A. Des Cars (Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture).

"Tree Planting on Streets and Highways," by Wm. F. Fox (J. B. Lyon Company).

"Vegetation a Remedy for the Summer Heat of Cities," by Stephen Smith (*Popular Science Monthly*, February, 1899).

Publications of Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Publications of Agriculture Experiment Stations.

Publications of Office of Road Inquiry, Washington, D. C.

Reports and publications of state forestry and irrigation commission and associations.

Publications of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Tribune Building, New York.

Reports of the Trustees of Public Reservations, Boston.

Address American League for Civic Improvement, No. 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.

News Summary: Current Events

DOMESTIC

March 1.—President and cabinet decide not to send troops to Panama; marines will guard the isthmus.

2.—Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, sign a new treaty confirming Cuba's title to the Isle of Pines. Gen. Charles Dick of Ohio is chosen to succeed Senator Hanna, by a vote of 174 to 25. The Religious Education Association opens its second annual convention in Philadelphia.

3.—Delaware negroes meet at Dover and form a permanent organization to protect interests of colored people in that state.

4.—United States sends marines to protect mining interests at Unsan, Korea.

5.—Payment for Panama Canal withheld owing to defects in title to property.

9.—Kansas Republican state convention instructs its delegates to the national convention to vote for Roosevelt. Eastern Pennsylvania is flooded.

10.—Coast of California devastated by worst storm in years. Salaries of canal commissioners fixed at \$12,000 per annum, with \$15 a day additional while on the isthmus.

11.—Miners of Central Pennsylvania vote to accept wages offered by operators, and strike is avoided.

14.—United States Supreme Court declares the Northern Securities Company unlawful, and the merger must be dissolved.

15.—Andrew Carnegie is elected member of the

executive committee of the National Civic Federation.

16.—Under a ruling by Commissioner Ware, all Civil War veterans over sixty-two years of age will be pensioned.

18.—Panic on New York cotton exchange follows announcement of Daniel J. Sully, the "cotton king," that he is unable to meet his engagements. Miners vote against a strike, and accept reduction. Leonard Wood is confirmed as a major general by the senate.

19.—Andrew Carnegie gives \$5,000,000 for educational purposes. Department of Commerce and Labor begins an investigation of charges against the beef trust.

20.—The American Tract Society holds its annual meeting in Washington.

22.—President Roosevelt instructs Panama Canal Commission to use all possible dispatch in construction of the canal. The Cuban treaty, embodying the Platt amendment, is ratified by the senate.

23.—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, again proclaims martial law at Trinidad.

24.—Secretary Taft submits plan to congress for issuing bonds to build railroads in the Philippines.

27.—Major Rathbone appeals to congress for a review of his case in connection with Cuban postal frauds.

31.—Thirteen thousand Iowa coal miners strike for increase of wages. Obstacles to transfer of Panama Canal being removed, United States officials prepare to make payment.

FOREIGN

March 1.—Russian warships are reported to be landlocked at Port Arthur.

3.—Russians observe forty-third anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

4.—Lima, Peru, suffers from the most violent earthquake in thirty years.

5.—Joaquin Velez is chosen president of Colombia.

6.—Vladivostok is bombarded by Japanese warships.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

- Symposium: How to Make the Most of a Summer Vacation. (Leader should note suggestions on blackboard and summarize conclusions.)
- Papers: (a) Review of Congressional Proceedings to date; (b) Work of the Religious Education Association; (c) Commissioner Ware's Service Pension Ruling (March 16); (d) Character Sketches of General G. W. Davis (Governor of Panama Canal Zone), President Charles W. Eliot (seventieth birthday, March 21), and John Muir.
- Readings: (a) From "Amalgamation and Assimilation of Immigrants," by John R. Commons (*THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for May); (b) From "Is the New Immigration Dangerous to the Country," by O. P. Austin (*North American Review* for April); (c) From "Enemies of the Republic," by Lincoln Steffens (*McClure's* for April); (d) From "The New American Type," by H. D. Sedgwick (*Atlantic* for April); (e) From "The Breaking Up of the Standard Oil Trust," by Ida M. Tarbell (*McClure's* for April).

8.—Japanese troops advance from the Yalu River. Marquis Ito is appointed special envoy to Korea.

9.—Conservatives win in elections in Cuba.

11.—Russian and Japanese fleets engage in fierce battle off Port Arthur. Bulgaria and Turkey reach an agreement by which the sultan promises reforms which will bring peace to the Balkan states.

14.—Funeral services are held in Seoul over remains of the dowager empress of Korea, who died in January.

16.—Paderewski, famous pianist, is expelled from Russia for remark to czar.

18.—Pope Pius protests against persecution of religious orders by French government.

19.—The pope receives officials of the Italian government in private audience.

20.—Japanese parliament opens, and members indorse action of mikado in declaring war.

21.—Reported that bubonic plague is raging in Johannesburg, South Africa.

23.—By an imperial decree issued at Seoul, Yongampho is opened to trade.

24.—Reported that the Herrero uprising in South Africa is spreading.

26.—Emperor William of Germany is welcomed to Naples by King Victor Emmanuel.

28.—The French chamber of deputies passes a bill prohibiting all forms of teaching by religious orders. Russia declares martial law in Newchwang.

OBITUARY

March 1.—General Vanovsky, former minister of war of Russia, dies in St. Petersburg.

5.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, head of German army, dies in Hanover.

17.—Duke of Cambridge, a field marshal in the British army, dies in London.

21.—William R. Grace, ex-mayor of New York, dies in New York City.

24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, author, dies in London.

27.—Major General Thomas O. Osborn, dies in Washington.

FOREIGN

1. War Summary: (Appoint some person to summarize the events of the Russo-Japanese War to date, using wall map to illustrate.)

2. Papers: (a) The Political Situation in England; (b) Why Denmark and Sweden Fear Russia; (c) How we Get the News of War; (d) Colombia's President (Joaquin Velez, elected March 5) and Policies; (e) Character Sketch of the late Sir Edwin Arnold.

3. Readings: (a) From "The War and After," by Henry P. Norman (*World's Work* for April); (b) From "Has Russia Any Strong Man?" by E. J. Dillon (*North American Review* for April); (c) From "Kwaidan" (*Weird Tales from Japan*) by Lafcadio Hearn (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); (d) From Corea, the Hermit Nation," by W. E. Griffis (Scribners); (e) From "My Air Ships," by A. Santos-Dumont (Century Co.).

4. Addresses: Religious Systems of Russia and Japan Compared.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

TO THE CLASS OF 1904

Dear Classmates:

In a recent letter from one of our members in Kansas City, the writer says: "We have had a delightful course of study this winter and have especially enjoyed 'Literary Leaders of America.' The Lewis Miller Class will have three graduates in our circle and we are all planning to come to Chautauqua." It is evident from this and from many other letters, that we shall have a large and enthusiastic class at Chautauqua this summer. We are glad to know also that many who cannot be with us at Chautauqua will represent the class and receive recognition at other assemblies.

It will be welcome news to those who heard Mr. Edward Howard Griggs at Chautauqua two years ago, to learn that he is to give the Recognition Day address to our class. The subject of his address will be "Self-Culture Through the Vocation."

We are also very much favored in having Professor Richard Burton, author of one of our required books for this year, as our Class Poet. The suggestion that we invite Mr. Burton to write the class poem was made by one of our number, and the committee found that other members of the class were much in favor of it. Mr. Burton very cordially complied with our request and we are sure that the class will all feel that he has well interpreted the spirit of our motto. Mr. Francis Wilson, one our vice-presidents, who has had the unique distinction of conducting a successful circle in his company during the four years, is to be present at Chautauqua to graduate and we hope will speak at our alumni banquet on Recognition Day.

It must be joyful news to you all to know that Chancellor Vincent is to be at Chautauqua this summer, and will greet us as the first class to graduate from the new Hall of Philosophy. In view of this fact we shall doubtless wish as a class at some time to make a lasting contribution to this significant building. One of our members, Mr. Wilson, has already contributed a column.

Let me in closing remind those who have not yet finished the readings that there is time to do a good deal of catching up before Recognition Day, August 17.

Anticipating the pleasure of meeting the representatives of our class at Chautauqua, I am

Cordially yours,

SCOTT BROWN, Class President.

LITERARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES

In another part of the Round Table this month we present in concrete form some of the practical results of altruistic effort put forth by our Chautauqua circles. The number of towns whose public libraries owe much to Chautauqua's inspiration is growing steadily. The forms of effort revealed by brief reports from the circles are most varied, as are the natural gifts of the workers. But the encouraging feature of it all is that persistence and good will and unswerving devotion to ideals are sure to be contagious. Education is often a slow process but results are sure to come, and no one can measure the far-reaching influence foreshadowed by these struggles of earnest Chautauquans for civic betterment. Every part of the country, New England, the South, the far West and the Middle States, can point to the permanent embodiment of Chautauqua ideals in village and city libraries.

THE COURSE FOR 1904-05

Elsewhere in this magazine will be found details of the C. L. S. C. course for next year. Our studies of the Racial Composition of our own people have suggested to us at every step the problems that Europe is working out. Next year in our "Social Progress Year" we shall make closer acquaintance with some of these interesting developments among our kin across the sea.

SOME PURPOSE NOVELS

As a preparation for our study of European Social Progress next year, some of our readers may like to utilize part of their summer leisure in reading a few of the great novels which deal with English social conditions. The following brief list is suggested: "John Halifax," by D. M. Craik; "Alton Locke," by Charles Kingsley; "Marcella," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward; "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," Walter Besant; "Mary Barton," by Mrs. Gaskell; "Felix Holt," by George Eliot; "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade.

TO THE "FRESHMAN" CLASS

As 1907's you are to be congratulated upon your fine class record, far ahead of last year's enrolment.

Many of you have had your mettle pretty well tested in this, your first year. Some of you have fallen by the way. Some who have dropped behind will catch up—and four years hence no one who receives his diploma will regret the sacrifices that have led to it. Chautauqua develops persistence and helps us to see the relative value of things. It is worth while to sacrifice some ease and pleasure for the sake of a wider intellectual outlook. The next three years will introduce us to the world of nations



STATUE OF JOHN ERICSSON

The great Swedish-American inventor. In Battery Park
New York.

outside of our own. As we have this year studied America's problems, we shall in the following years get into touch with other nations' perplexities. The sense of human brotherhood must become a more and more real thing to every true Chautauquan. Don't be discouraged if the end of the first year finds you behind. Follow the advice of that sturdy American, sent to us by Denmark, Jacob Riis, when he says, "Stick to it and remember that sticking to it is the best part."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE 1904 CLASS

Members of the Class of 1904 will receive during the month of May, a special communication from the Chautauqua Office, giving particulars of all requirements for graduation. This will be in the form of a "Report Blank" upon which each graduate can report the four years' readings. Many readers are under the impression that they must fill out the memoranda each year in order to graduate, but this is not the case. Any member who has read the four years' books and the required readings in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* is entitled to the diploma. The "Report Blank" enables him to report this fact without filling out the memoranda. Often graduates who have done the reading under difficulties, fill out the memoranda after graduation and thus add seals to their diplomas. Any member of 1904 who fails to receive the "Report Blank" by June 1 should report this fact to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York.

CHILDREN'S READING

Parents and teachers and librarians who are looking for guidance in the all-important subject of children's reading, will appreciate a carefully classified list of books which has been issued by the public library of Buffalo, New York. The classification of the books is threefold: First by grades, second—by authors and titles, and finally by subject. A brief list of teacher's reference books suitable for public school libraries, is also added. The preface states that "the chief purpose of the catalogue is to help the teacher to find the book she wants to use in her work or to recommend to her pupils." From one point of view parents and librarians may also be said to come under the head of "teachers" and they will certainly find this little pamphlet most valuable. Copies can be secured from the Buffalo Public Library for thirty-one cents.

NOTES

The assembly at Plainville, Connecticut, is anticipating a gala occasion on Recognition Day this year when Chancellor Vincent is to be present and fully fifty graduates are expected to pass the arches. This Connecticut Chautauqua is, as their secretary writes, "Emphatically a C. L. S. C. Assembly. Our first enrolment of readers four years ago reached a little above fifty, the next year about one hundred, the next not quite one hundred and fifty and last year nearly two hundred. You may know how well we have kept them in line when we expect at least fifty to pass the gate and arches this year. Our best constituency is in the circles. Last year we organized a strong S. H. G. There are hundreds of grad-

uates in the state and they are becoming much interested in building up an assembly."

The members of the Seaside Circle, of Belfast Maine, have recently raised ten dollars for the new Hall of Philosophy at Chautauqua and are rejoicing in the fact that they are to have a definite share in creating what is to be a beautiful and significant building.

SUPPLEMENTARY BOOKS FOR THE "SOCIAL PROGRESS YEAR"

Circles and readers can often increase their library facilities by giving to their librarians, months in advance, notice of books which they are liable to need in their studies. Many of the states furnish traveling libraries, and if correspondence with the state library is opened up early, the chance of securing a picked set of books is better than if this is deferred until late in the summer. The following list will be found useful as supplementary works for next year's course:

1. *Social Progress*: Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe" (1 vol. edition, Holt). McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." "History of Modern Europe," C. W. Andrews. "The Modern Régime," Taine. "The French Revolution and Modern French Socialism," Peixotto. "The French People," Arthur Hassall. "Italy Today," King and Okey (Scribners). "Union of Italy," W. J. Stillman. "Outlines of English Industrial History," Cunningham and McArthur. "Recent Economic Changes," D. A. Wells. "French and German Socialism," R. T. Ely. "The Social Unrest," John Graham Brooks. "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle," Wm. H. Dawson. "Our European Neighbors Series" (Putnam). See also list of English novels on page 287.
2. *France*: "Travels in France," Arthur Young (Bohn Ed). "Eve of the French Revolution," Lowell. "The French Revolution," W. E. H. Lecky. "Revolutions and Napoleonic Era," Rose. "The French Revolution," Carlyle. "History of Civilization in England," Buckle. "Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot," John Morley. "The Ancient Régime," Taine. Rousseau's "Social Contract" (translated by Tozer). "France before the Revolution of 1789," De Tocqueville. "The Causes of the French Revolution," Dabney. "Marie Antoinette," Saint-Amand. "Life of Turgot," W. W. Stephens. "The French Revolution," J. H. McCarthy. "The Story of France," T. E. Watson. "Historical View of the French Revolution," Michelet. "History of the French Revolution," Mignet. "Portraits of Celebrated Women," Sainte-Beuve. "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution," E. W. Latimer. "The Reds of the Midi," "The Terror," and "The White Terror," Felix Gras. "The Country in Danger," "Madame Therese," "Year One of the Republic," Erckmann-Chatrian. "Ninety-three," Victor Hugo. "Tale of Two Cities," Dickens. "Adventures of Francois," S. Weir Mitchell. "Robert Tournay," William Sage. "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," H. P. Judson. "Life of A. Thiers," by P. de Rémusat and F. Le Goff. "The Evolution of France under the Third Republic," de Coubertin. "Life of Leon Gambetta," Frank T. Marzials. "Translations from the Poems of Victor Hugo," Henry Carrington. "Life of Victor Hugo," Marzials. "A Memoir of Honoré de Balzac," Katherine Prescott Wormley. "Ernest Renan," Sir M. E. Grant Duff. "Louis Pasteur, His Life and and Labors," by His Son-in-law. "Recollections of Forty Years," Ferdinand de Lesseps. "Emile Zola," R. H. Sherard.
3. *Belgium and Germany*: "Baedeker's Guide Books" (Scribners). "Cities of Belgium," Grant Allen. "Great Epics of Medieval Germany," Dippold. "German Life in Town and Country," Dawson. "Germany Past and Present," "The Story of Germany," S. Baring-Gould. "Wagner's Heroes and Wagner's Heroines," Constance Maud. "Legends of the Middle Ages," Guerber. "Goethe and Schiller," H. H. Boyesen. "Life of Schiller," Carlyle.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR JUNE

MAY 27—JUNE 3—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Racial Composition of the American People." Amalgamation and Assimilation.

JUNE 3-10—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Cuba."

JUNE 10-17—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculptors and Their Art."

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

Many circles are in the habit of closing their year's work with a special program in which social features play a prominent part. The following suggestions combine the element of social diversion with some reference to the year's studies. Additional suggestions will be found in the June CHAUTAUQUANS of previous years.

1. Roll-call: Let each member state some of the facts which have most impressed him in his study of the "Racial Composition of the American People."
2. Identifying Quotations: Let fifty quotations be selected from "Literary Leaders of Amer-

- ica." These should be numbered and each member provided with a sheet of paper also numbered. The leader should then read the quotations slowly, giving the number of each, the members writing the name of the author against the number assigned. After the list has been gone through once, a member may call for the rereading of a given quotation in order to have a little more time to think it over.
3. Tableaux representing cartoons relating to current history. *The Review of Reviews* gives a large number each month from which selections may easily be made.
 4. Music: Popular airs of different nations. If the circle can secure the services of a skillful pianist who can improvise readily, some well-known American air like "John Brown's Body" or "Dixie" can be played in a style appropriate to each nationality. The German would render it sonorously, the Italian with operatic flourishes, the Irishman in jig time, the Scotchman with the suggestion of pipes as an accompaniment, the Scandinavian in weird fashion *a la Grieg*.
 5. Representatives of the races which are making America might in turn describe their

great national heroes, leaving the audience to guess what nation each represents and who the hero is which he describes.

6. Singing: "America" or "The Star Spangled Banner."

THE TRAVEL CLUB

1. Roll-call: Reports on the characteristics of the different provinces of Cuba.
2. Map Review: Geographic features of Cuba.
3. Papers: The races of Cuba and their social relations (see "Industrial Cuba," by Porter, "Cuba and Porto Rico," by Hill, and "Tomorrow in Cuba," by Pepper); Sanitation in Cuba (see above references).
4. Reading: Selection from "My Ride Across Cuba," by A. S. Rowan, from *McClure's Magazine*, 11:372, or from Julia Ward Howe's "Trip to Cuba" published in 1860, or from Davey's "Cuba Past and Present."
5. Papers: The Sugar Problem in Cuba; Other Industries of the Island.
6. Reading: Selections from "First Year of Cuban Self-government," by M. E. Hanna, *Atlantic*, 92:113-20 (July, '03).

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON APRIL READINGS

"READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. Near the forty-ninth meridian, passing east of the West Indies and entering South America at the mouth of the Amazon. 2. "The Man Without a Country." 3. An English philanthropist, statesman and orator, famous as an opponent of the slave trade. Began agitating the slavery question in 1787 in which he was aided by Pitt. In 1792 he carried in the commons a bill for gradual abolition, but it was thrown out by the lords. Abolition was secured in 1807 and the Emancipation Bill in 1833, a month after his death. 4. A Haitian revolutionist (1743-1803). He rose to supreme power in Haiti and ultimately threw off all allegiance to France. Napoleon sent a force to subdue the island and after a fierce struggle Toussaint capitulated and was pardoned. Later he was arrested on charge of conspiracy, and sent a prisoner to France where he remained until his death. 5. A British saint and martyr who with 11,000 virgins was said to have been put to death by an

army of Huns near Cologne. 6. Charles Wolfe, a young Irish poet, who died in his thirty-second year.

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. Two-thirds. 2. George E. Waring, Jr., born in New York state in 1833. A farmer in the early part of his life, educated as an engineer. In 1857 drainage engineer of Central Park. Colonel of cavalry in Civil War. Reconstructed sewerage of Memphis in 1878. Served on National Board of Health. Assistant engineer of New Orleans and in 1894 Commissioner of Street Cleaning in New York City. Sent to Havana to study conditions, he contracted yellow fever and died in 1898. 3. In her river reservations with their inland boating privileges, her great park system, the largest of municipal pleasure grounds, and in Revere Beach with its unparalleled bathing facilities. 4. Denmark; Germany; Switzerland; Scotland; Sweden; Norway.

HOW CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES HAVE PROMOTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The last Round Table of the year showed a brave array of delegates in session. Even the islands of the sea were heard from, for Hawaii sent an English lady as its representative. "Our circle," remarked this delegate, as she was given a place of honor in the front row, "is a good illustration of racial composition, for we include English, Americans, Germans and Portuguese, and you can appreciate how much we have to do with the race problem in Hawaii when I remind you that in addition to

the four races mentioned we have Chinese, Japanese, Porto Ricans, Norwegians, French and Swedes besides the native Hawaiians."

"I think we can't find a better subject for this, our closing Round Table," said Pendragon, "than 'Books and Life.' Our Hawaiian delegate's allusion to the conditions in her part of the Pacific reminds us that her experience is typical of that of many Americans in less remote places. Now the important question for us to consider is, how is our

knowledge of life as we are gaining it through books, affecting our activities? What is each one of us doing to help ever so little in decreasing the proportion of illiteracy among our people? You see what I am leading up to. Our May meeting is the time when we report progress on our library ventures, and, judging from these photographs which have been handed to me, there has been a great deal of commendable activity. A number of delegates have asked for a short bibliography of material that would help them in organizing library work, and I will give some hints on this subject before we close, but first let us hear from those who have actually entered the lists and done duty on the field of battle. We are thankful that the warfare which our knights wage is of a bloodless sort. Ignorance and apathy are foes worthy of our steel and the struggle leaves behind no such bitterness as must be the result of the dismal story of Russo-Japanese rivalry."

"Our delegate from Charlotte, Vermont, Miss Leavenworth," continued Pendragon, "hardly needs an introduction, for we have followed the career of the 'Breezy Point Library Association' with no little pride these three years. Perhaps for the benefit of the later members of the Round Table I ought to state that this association was formed in 1899 by thirteen young women of Charlotte, Vermont, who gave a play entitled 'Breezy Point' to secure funds for starting a public library. Four of the parts were taken by members of the C. L. S. C. In default of a hall, the play was

"The Breezy Point Library Association has made good progress since my report of two years ago," responded Miss Leavenworth. "Last May we bought the old Methodist church in which we have always given our plays and in which we earned the money to start our library. In August we dedicated the building—now 'Library Hall' (you will see from the photograph that it is quite a stately struc-



LIBRARY HALL

Headquarters of Charlotte, Vermont, Public Library, 1904. ture) by repeating our first play—'Breezy Point.' The three basement rooms were in a very dilapidated condition. Last fall we slated the roof and repaired these three rooms so that now we have a library room ceiled in hardwood—a large room for suppers, socials, etc., and a kitchen. We also have a very pretty drop curtain, scenery and flies painted by an artist who travels about with his family, giving an entertainment. The last of December we gave a reception for the townspeople in our new rooms, with a literary program including a history of the old building and a review of the work done by the thirteen ladies who formed the Library Association. After the program we served coffee and sandwiches to all present. We paid for the building, as it was, \$600, and spent for repairs \$400. We paid cash for building and repairs by borrowing \$200. During this time we have spent something each month for new books. I cannot give you the exact number of volumes, but we have between six and seven hundred. We hope soon to be able to purchase a piano for the hall and furniture for our kitchen and social room. Last month we had a 'Mock Trial' which cleared us \$35. We have every reason to feel encouraged, and I hope this brief report may stimulate some other country town to start a library. You must remember that our township of 1,400 inhabitants covers a wide territory and the village which is the center of our activities is a very small community."



FIRST HOME OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT
In the residence of the town clerk, 1901.

given in the Methodist Episcopal church, no longer used for church services, and was so successful that it was repeated in an adjoining town. Other plays and socials have been given at different times and the library, comprising several hundred volumes and favorably situated in the town clerk's office, has been well patronized. But I must let their representative tell you the rest of the story:"

Pendragon glanced at his list of speakers. "It would seem," he said, "that the name of Haw-



INTERIOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, ANDOVER, NEW YORK

horne is still potent to conjure with. The Hawthorne Circle of Andover, New York, and the Hawthorne Circle, of Wapping, Connecticut, are both ready to report progress." "Our Hawthorne Circle," replied Mr. Sadd, the representative from Connecticut, "is proud to report that we are actually to have a library building of our own. The site has been selected and the architect is at work upon plans. The story of our enterprise was told quite fully in the May CHAUTAUQUAN for 1901, but I may add here that the distinctive feature of our work as a circle was in 'keeping everlastingly at it' and so by degrees educating public sentiment. One town meeting after another voted 'no,' but at last we succeeded. The library is organized in two branches, one at each end of the town, for Wapping is scarcely more than a hamlet and our people are widely scattered. The library is now five years old and each year the town adds about two hundred books. We have not far from two thousand volumes, and the number of persons drawing books has been surprisingly large. Next year I hope to be able to show you a photograph of our new building."

"Nothing so imposing as a new library building have we to offer," said the Andover delegate, Mrs. Clarke, "but you may like to see this picture of the interior of our library. The Hawthorne C. L. S. C. and the Lucy Stone Club of our village fell heir to the books of an early library association which had

lost all vitality. We succeeded in arousing the community so that they contributed books, money and the use of a building. The state then gave us some aid and now our town, which is like the others from which we have heard, a scattered community, supports the library. But the clerical work is done by volunteers. Our circle holds its meetings around the library table and the required books are kept there for reference till the end of the year when they are catalogued and put on the shelves. We have more than fifteen hundred books and over eight hundred readers, so you see the library reaches a large number of homes."

Pendragon next selected a letter from a file before him saying, "Before I introduce another speaker let me read you this letter from Miss Mary L. Cowles, of Osceola, New York. I want you all to be especially interested in this library venture, for it is an instance of devotion to ideals, not often paralleled. The population of Osceola village is about one hundred and sixty but it is the center of a farming community and the library work, which is due entirely to the devotion of the Chautauqua Circle, centers in the general store of the village. It has been uphill work for these Chautauquans to raise money even to meet the small expense involved in a traveling library, but they have kept steadily at it. People of every class and condition use the books and many of these

books are carried miles into the country. Miss Cowles writes:

"I try to keep a few papers and magazines on the counters all the time. We have now a year's numbers of the *Cosmopolitan*, this year's *American Agriculturist*, and a Syracuse daily paper. These papers have been used more than usual this winter because it has been so cold and stormy and many have been out of work. We had another traveling library last summer, but haven't been able to get one this winter. A few weeks ago five members of our reading circle decided to get a 'Home Library' for which we pay one dollar for three months—ten volumes. We have had a very interesting circle this winter, giving special attention in our programs to the Travel Studies and the Literary Leaders."


 "I'm wondering," said Pendragon, as he replaced the letter, "if there are not some circles here today who have good libraries of their own and who are looking for a chance to render some social service. If so, here's your opportunity. Don't procrastinate. Gather up some of the many good magazines that are lying around your houses, make up a snug box of them, prepay the freight and despatch them as fast as you can to the Osceola circle. You can see from the letter just read what good use can be made of them. Those of us who are surrounded with an abundance of reading matter often fail to realize how difficult it is for some of these isolated communities to get it. Who will be the first to respond? Let me know when we meet again in the fall."



"Will you let me call attention to a most suggestive article which I've just read?" The speaker, a member from Massachusetts, laid a copy of the *Youth's Companion* on the table, as she rose to her feet. "The article is in story form called 'By One-Girl Power.' You'll find it in the number for February 4, 1904, volume 78, page 53. I've bought several copies to send to people that I know who live in country communities. In brief it is the story of a girl who after being away at school returns to her native village. Her father is the minister and their house the library center of the town. The girl begins to realize that the village

generally is dependent upon their household for reading matter. People drop in for books and magazines at all hours of the day or night and are never disappointed. One day when the dressmaker comes for a pattern magazine, and a neighbor's boy for a book, our heroine realizes that the supply is really not keeping pace with the demand. She decides, upon the spur of the moment, to charge five cents for every loan, and to use the proceeds



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY


 to buy more books. At first the community receives a slight shock at this change of front but they are gradually educated to a new point of view, the minister's house harbors a growing library and in the end the town takes hold and provides its own building. The story is so well told that it is sure to prove effective as a missionary document."


 "While we are rejoicing in the progress made by our older circles," commented Pendragon, as he held up a photograph, "it is an especial pleasure to note some later developments of the library spirit. The attractive building which you notice in this photograph is at Freehold, New Jersey, and is the result of Chautauqua energy plus Mr. Carnegie! Perhaps Mrs. Rosell will tell us how this desirable combination was brought about."

"It's a cheerful tale to tell," responded Mrs. Rosell, "for the people of our town rose to the occasion splendidly. You see we had a small subscription library which had been carried on for several years by the King's Daughters. They formed a library auxiliary and the chief workers except the president were our Chautauqua members



ASSUMPTION LIBRARY

We held a fair at which we raised seven hundred and fifty dollars, the ladies of the town having pledged themselves to raise the money to pay for the lot—which cost about two thousand dollars. The rest of the money we raised by subscription, dividing the town into districts and giving everybody an opportunity to become interested in the plan and to help. Mr. Carnegie heard of us through friends and gave us ten thousand dollars and the voters of the town have pledged a thousand dollars for the maintenance of the library. We hope to occupy the building May 1. Perhaps you'll be interested to know that eight of our circle of twelve members have bought the 'Century Dictionary' in the last two years. The C. L. S. C. is firmly established here and we enjoy it thoroughly."

"I can't help thinking," remarked a Brooklyn reader, "how the city members might help the country readers with their magazines, and this reminds me of a plan I read of the other day and which I propose to put into practice as soon as possible. I got this idea from the *Century Magazine* for March, 1897, in volume 53, page 793, to speak in library terms. I have several neighbors who remain in the city during a great part of the summer and while we are trying to keep cool indoors we propose to work out this magazine idea and have some material ready to give away in the fall. It's a very clever scheme to utilize the best articles in the miscellaneous magazines which come to us—

Century, Harper, Scribner, etc. In brief, the plan is to remove first the covers and advertisements. Then with a strong, sharp pair of nippers to cut and draw out the wire threads. This makes it possible to separate the different articles, and then comes the fun of classifying. Little groups of related articles are put together, although they may come from wholly different sources. As the writer put it, 'however strained the relations of the editors or managers of the respective publications, no estrangement existed here.' The limit of size for a single volume ought to be an inch and a half. A thicker volume is cumbersome. The charm of this plan is, that many valuable articles not likely to come into our hands again are easily preserved and readily referred to. The delightful editorials from the 'Easy Chair,' 'Editor's Drawer' and 'In Lighter Vein' can be put into one volume and labeled 'Essays.' Here are some of the titles which are given in *The Century* as having been bestowed upon these volumes by the persons who worked out the scheme: 'Artists,' 'Architecture,' 'The Stage,' 'Biographical,' 'Invention and Discovery,' etc. Short stories can be collected and classified, humorous ones being put together, dialect stories in another volume, etc. Many articles would be thrown out altogether as scarcely worthy of preservation and from a mass of accumulated literature eight or ten compact volumes could be made up, the general character of whose contents would be evident at a glance. The item of binding would not be a very serious one, and a circle

which worked out this plan could make up a first-rate collection of books which would be an inexpressible boon to some isolated community. I hope I've not talked too long and that some of you will try the plan for yourselves."

"No one need apologize for taking up time with practical suggestions," commented Pendragon, "when they are pointed as these are. Don't fail, please, to jot down the number of that *Century Magazine* in your note-books, and then we must hear from the John Ruskin Circle, of Assumption, Illinois, who have recently had most eventful library experiences."

"Of course, ours is a new circle, as you will understand from our name, that of the Class of 1906," explained Miss Fear, "but we are trying to express something of Ruskin's altruistic spirit, which, we take it, is also the true Chautauqua spirit, and our energies naturally turned in the direction of library work. We had often discussed the library possibilities of our town, when we heard that one of our citizens, Mr. Silas Shafer, was ready to donate two rooms for such a purpose. Then we decided to agitate the matter publicly and the interest grew rapidly. The first money was raised by our townswomen who gave a 'basket social' which brought \$76.50. Then the editors of the *Prairie State Tribune* offered to let our circle edit their paper for one week and with their generous coöperation in advertising and printing we secured \$86. An entertainment and a lecture added to our funds and we have had several most generous donations. Our library was opened in October with three hundred volumes, and has been growing steadily. Cards have been issued to one hundred and nineteen families who make constant use of the books. Our circle furnished the reading room, so we hold our meetings there. We secured maps and railway folders in studying the 'Reading Journeys' and 'Geographic Influences' and altogether have had a most delightful year's work. We are now hoping to stir up sufficient public sentiment to secure a park which is sorely needed in our town of two thousand people."

"I believe you must all feel, as I do," said Pendragon, "that one of the best things shown by all these reports is the way in which our Chautauquans have helped to set other people at work. It is sometimes easier to do things ourselves than to get others aroused, but our service to the community is in proportion to the amount of public spirit we can develop. The 'Bachelor Girls' of Celina, Ohio, have made quite a remarkable record in this respect as Miss Randabaugh who is here with us, will tell you."

"An old fashioned Arthurian tournament

couldn't have moved more swiftly than the events of our career," laughed Miss Randabaugh, "and I don't dare to touch upon them all lest I tire you out. If you'll look in the May *CHAUTAUQUAN* for the past three years you'll find the chronicle of our true history in black and white, and I'll only add here some report of later developments. As you know, perhaps, our Shakespeare club was the instigator of the library. Of our twenty members some of the most energetic were Chautauquans. That explains why we have the honor of a place at the Round Table. Our library was opened in 1899, and the chief source of revenue has been the proceeds of our lecture courses managed by the twenty club members. In the six successive seasons that we have given these courses, besides furnishing the highest type of entertainment that the town has ever enjoyed, this we feel being an end in itself, we have cleared about \$700, which though slender looking beside the fat Carnegie figures has nevertheless with the combined financial assistance of the other club women of the town made a very good beginning and aroused interest. Our doctors and lawyers added materially to the library funds by playing a number of baseball games, the proceeds of which were donated to the library.

"While the Shakespeare club has been chiefly concerned in building up the library, the History Club and the other Women's Clubs have worked toward getting it a home, for it dwells at present in the city hall where we can have it open but one night each week and we have a feeling that it is only a sort of Spanish possession. Last year the most fruitful plan of the History Club ladies was the compiling of a cook book; while this year the children of the town under the auspices of the same club, gave a profitable extravaganza, Lewis Carroll's 'Alice.' The various Women's Clubs have also solicited subscriptions from the citizens during this last year to be applied to the building fund. While all these things have helped the library little by little financially, they have helped in a more far-reaching way in arousing enthusiasm and we can hope that in two years at most our 'Spanish possession' will be completely naturalized in a home of its own."

Pendragon glanced approvingly over a trim little document as he said, "The Cleveland, Tennessee, library people are so modest in their claims that one can only guess at the amount of good that the library is doing by reading between the lines of this brief report. The Women's Club who are responsible for the library, includes also many Chautauqua readers, and their progress has been noted in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for several years. You will find a picture of the library in the May number for 1902, but it has grown a good deal



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA

since then. The sympathy and earnestness which breathes through every line of this report explains the success of the Cleveland Club library:

"The Cleveland Public Library is open on Saturday morning from nine to eleven o'clock, not a very satisfactory time, but the only one feasible this winter. About fifty books are given out each week to school-children and working people as well as to the townfolk generally. A few good books have been added this year; our collection is small, not more than seven hundred and twenty-five books all told. But much has been accomplished with these few; and still the work goes on. A rummage sale, a sale of fancy articles, a lyceum course, etc., have been our sources of revenue outside the club dues. Books are taken into homes that have no other refining influences; children whose parents are away at work, whose days are spent on the streets, come and read and come again, carrying armfuls of books that seem too heavy for such small backs. And every inconvenience is repaid when the librarian sees a small, pinched face grow bright in telling of some book he or she finds good."



"These beautiful photographs of the Carnegie library at Guthrie, Oklahoma, are in themselves an inspiration, but Mrs. Rhodes' story of how the

library came to be ought to make every one of us grateful that Chautauqua's name is linked with such fair deeds. Let us hear from Mrs. Rhodes:"

"The Mother Club of Guthrie was its first Chautauqua Circle which was organized in 1891 and is still active," replied Mrs. Rhodes. "Our beloved Chancellor, Bishop Vincent, visited the circle a few years after its organization, and in honor of that occasion the circle was named 'Vincent.' We often discussed plans for a library but no definite steps were taken until February, 1900, when the eight clubs of Guthrie formed a city federation. Each club appointed one member to serve on a library committee, and our first attempts to reach the public were by means of a book reception held one stormy evening with only forty books as a result. The Acorn Club gave their circulating library of twenty-five volumes. Another book reception added thirty-five, one of our book dealers contributed twenty-five copies of the latest editions, and a personal canvas of the city added more. Various friends contributed money, the Chautauqua circle gave \$20, and one of the members \$100 in memory of her son, for a children's memorial library. She also gave the Macy sectional bookcases. A lecture under the auspices of the city federation brought \$100, and we decided to establish headquarters. The president of our circle gave a furnished room in a busi-

ness block and we opened the library in 1900. To make a long story short, we succeeded in interesting Mr. Carnegie and by dint of much hard work in getting a bill through the legislature making a library tax possible in cities of over five thousand inhabitants. Great was our rejoicing! The generosity of another of our citizens gave us a new and larger room for the library. The business men of the town advertised in our first catalogue, and this gave us substantial help. Then Mr. Carnegie's \$25,000 secured us a building, and the Guthrie Commercial Club procured the site. The photographs give only a hint of the completeness of our building. Much of the furnishing was provided by the club and circle members. The Sidney Carter memorial books are in the children's room. Besides the other features of the library we have on the first floor a fine gymnasium which is used by all classes of our citizens. Our dreams have really come true!"

"Don't close the Round Table, please, till we have a chance to report," said an eager voice, and the audience promptly approved the sentiments of this Okolona, Mississippi, member. "We have three fine wide-awake clubs, in our town," she said, "each studying the Chautauqua course and each club feels personally responsible for helping along the public library. Last year the Twentieth Century Club gave an exhibition of pictures, making a snug sum which was turned over to the library fund. A few weeks ago the Laniers had a Ben Hur concert and cleared forty dollars for the library. The Laniers and the book club have a regular rule that when it comes their turn to entertain, each member gives a dollar and they dispense with refreshments, so you see we are all making a brave effort to establish a fine library in our little city. At present our library rooms are in the public school. We all enjoy the

history, I'm sure, for it seems to me as I recall my reports, that the number and variety of things we've done must have made you look upon me as a sort of kaleidoscope. The foundation for our new building has actually been excavated and we hope to see the structure completed by September. Last June, one hundred and seventy-two of our most patriotic citizens contributed two thousand dollars to buy a lot, and then the city council passed an ordinance for an annual appro-



CHILDREN'S ROOM

Carnegie Library, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

priation of \$1,500 in support of a \$15,000 Carnegie library. The building, which is to include a lecture hall as well as a library, is to be modest and plain, of gray brick and rough stone with a red tile roof. Next year we shall hope to send you its picture."



As Pendragon glanced at his watch he requested the delegates to record in their memorandum books some library references. "You may not all have use for these just now, but they are good things to know about. Every circle is liable to be in a position to help some struggling library, and you ought to be equipped. By the way, before I read these, I want the Round Table to have a record of some library schemes in embryo which we hope to hear from next year. One is at Blackwell, Oklahoma, where the C. L. S. C. and the Y. M. C. A. promise to evolve something, and at Livingston, Montana, the Yellowstone Club, originally a Chautauqua circle, reports that its influence upon the city has resulted in a Carnegie library fund, next year it hopes to report a completed building and we shall have a full account of the work.

"Now for the library references, and when you have noted these we shall adjourn till September, when we hope to meet for a year of new achievements."

American Library Association. Papers prepared for the World's Library Congress. Washington. Bureau of Education. Gratis.



WOMAN'S CLUB ROOM
Carnegie Library, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Chautauqua work so much and feel that it has been a great incentive to us."

"I'm so glad," said the Tyler, Texas, representative, "that we can actually say we are to have a Carnegie library. You are all familiar with our

Dana, J. C. Library Primer. Library Bureau, 1899. \$1.00. Library Notes, Vol. IV, No. 16. Library Bureau. New York and Chicago. 1898. \$1.00.

Library Tracts, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Why do we need a public library? How to start a public library. Traveling libraries. A. L. A. Publishing Board, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 5 cents each or \$2.00 per 100.

Plummer, M. W. Hints to Small Libraries. Ed. 2, 1898. Trueslove and Camba, New York. \$50.

Wyer, J. I. How to start a public library. University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Public Libraries: A monthly review of library matters and methods. Library Bureau, Chicago. \$1.00 per year. The February and March numbers, 1904, are especially valuable. Headquarters at 156 Wabash Ave., Chicago; 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston; 316 Broadway, New York City.

The following magazine references may also prove helpful: Library in Small Town, *Outlook*, 68:492; Starting a Village Library, *Ladies' Home Journal*, 15:28 (Oct., '98); Library in a Country Town, *Harper's Bazaar*, 30: 664-7 (Aug., '97); Village Library, *Ladies' Home Journal*, 14:16 (N., '97); How to Utilize Old Magazines, *Century*, 53:793-5.

Talk About Books

In "Ideas of Good and Evil" William B. Yeats has written in a strain intelligible to but few, and certain to provoke smiles of high condescension in the many who read long enough to discover that they cannot understand. The nineteen essays in the book touch on many things, but what they profess to touch on is not really the point of interest. For the essential interest is the same whether he write of "Magic" or "The Theater" or "Symbolism in Painting" or "The Autumn of the Body" or "The Galway Plains." It is a twofold interest shared equally by his attitude toward life and the subtlety of his literary expression. He feels himself to be one of those who "will go here and there speaking their verses and their little stories whenever they can find a score or two of poetical minded people." He accepts the fact that he is in the world and not of it with a deliberateness of recognition which some may call sublime arrogance. He speaks of a "bitter hatred for London" as "a mark of those who love the arts;" and then he goes on in this book as in all his work to embody his idea of art. His prose style is deliberate, for art depends largely—nay wholly on form; and the gentle pastoral rhythm of many of his passages is the result of his artistic theory. Yeats should be read as poetry whether his lines are verse or not; and if he is so read people who are "poetical minded" will enjoy him even when they do not agree with him.

P. H. B.

[*"Ideas of Good and Evil."* By Wm. B. Yeats. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"The Bible in Browning," by Minnie Gresham Machen, is a marvel of patient ingenuity which is apt to be misleading. "Without controversy, Browning loved the Bible, and read it, and breathed inspiration from it." This much is to be admitted. The direct employment of biblical motif, argument and episode stands as good evidence of this

proposition and is well worth pointing out. So also are clear references and actual quotations whether attributed or no. But Mrs. Machen goes farther. She ferrets out allusions, palpable and obscure, so-called "inaccuracies," verbal intricacies of images, thoughts, turns of expression and even those commonplace and colloquial forms of speech the source of which is almost wholly unrecognized. A thesis on the influence of the Bible on every-day speech becomes for a large part of the volume the main point, and Browning is forced into the background. The first fourth of the book is interesting as reading. The rest, which may be used only for reference, might be used for reference but it is very hard to see why.

P. H. B.

[*"The Bible in Browning."* By Minnie Gresham Machen. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"English Metre," by Joseph B. Mayor, of Cambridge University, is a scholarly work. Of its fifteen chapters six are devoted to an acutely critical study of the productions already put forth on this subject by leading English scholars. The remaining chapters are constructive discussions of metre found in Surrey, Marlowe, Shakspeare, Tennyson, Browning and Shelley.

P. H. B.

[*"Chapters on English Metre."* By Joseph B. Mayor. New York: Cambridge University Press.]

The first volume of "Representative English Comedies" is the forerunner of a monumental series the remaining parts of which "are well under way, and will follow with all reasonable celerity." The general editor is Prof. C. M. Gayley, of the University of California, and he numbers among his collaborators men of no less distinction than Professors Gummere, T. P. Baker, Woodberry and Dowden. The edition will be a very valuable contribution to students of English literature. It is a product of sound scholarship and infectious literary enthusiasm, containing as it does laborious histori-

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cal compilations, critical "appreciations," and faithful reproductions of many of the original texts. Every library should have it and every student who can afford it. The general reader would find it of little interest.

P. H. B.

[*"Representative English Comedies."* \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Lavignac's "Music and Musicians" is a useful general book of reference which covers a very wide field. The chapter on "Instrumentation and Orchestration" is readable as well as instructive; the chapter on "Harmony and Counterpoint" an exhaustive scientific treatise. As a whole the book is very uneven in effect. The author is a thorough musician, who knows a little of physics and psychology, and is gifted with many bizarre conceits. He treats every topic, however, with equal seriousness and never ceases to be dogmatic. In consequence one should read the work prepared to weigh evidence at every turn where there is opportunity for prejudice or phantasy. On questions of unmitigated fact the book may be treated as authoritative and valuable.

P. H. B.

[*"Music and Musicians."* By Albert Lavignac. Translated by William Marchant. New York: Henry Holt & Co.]

Austin Dobson's "Fanny Burney" is not merely the best of the recent additions to the English Men of Letters Series, for it is one of the most excellent of the entire collection. The charm of Mr. Dobson's style would go a long way, if need were, to redeem stupid subject matter; the fascinating familiar life enjoyed by Johnson, Garrick, Reynolds, Sheridan and Mrs. Thrale could be treated in almost any fashion without losing all its vitality; but the combination presented in this book needs no defense either of manner or matter. The author has given a brief bibliography and a good index, and in this respect has supplied what for some strange reason has been omitted from almost all of the series—useful and definite aid to the student whose interest has been stimulated to further reading. It is a book worth reading and worth owning.

P. H. B.

[*"Fanny Burney"* (Madame D'Arblay). By Austin Dobson. In the English Men of Letter Series. \$75. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

A lover of nature must indeed be charmed with the sympathetic treatment accorded its every phase by Wm. J. Long in his little book, "Following the Deer." He shows, as in his "School of the Woods," an intimate acquaintance with animals and their haunts, as well as a keen insight into the deepest of nature's secrets. He reads her hidden meanings with the tender interest of a lover, and his descriptions are fragrant with the woody odors of a forest in spring. "Noon found me miles away on the hills, munching my crust thankfully in a sunny opening of the woods, with a brook's music

tinkling among the mossy stones at my feet, and the gorgeous crimson and green and gold of the hillside stretching down and away like a vast Oriental rug of a giant's weaving, to theplash and blue gleam of the distant sea." We like Mr. Long's animals. They are real—not half animal, half human; and we love him none the less that he at last defends his big buck, which has given him many a long chase and weary hour, from the pack of dogs rushing down upon him ready to tear him limb from limb. Defends him—not that he may have his prey at last, but that he may go free, still lord of the forest. "For," he says in his preface, "the most wonderful lesson of all that year's keen hunting was that an animal's life is vastly more interesting than his death, and that of all the joys of the chase the least is the mere killing." The clever pen of Charles J. Copeland has given this treasure a jeweled setting of both marginal and full-page illustrations.

F. M. H.

[*"Following the Deer."* By Wm. J. Long. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

In "Round Anvil Rock" Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks has written a book far more interesting and readable than her earlier effort, "Oldfield." As a picture of pioneer life in Kentucky at a time when political ardor and religious fervor were far more equal in their popular influence than is the case today, "Round Anvil Rock" is artistically done. The book is unsatisfactory in some respects, and a few of the climaxes are a trifle crude, but on the whole it is well worth reading.

D. J. T.

[*"Round Anvil Rock."* By Nancy Huston Banks. \$1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

A number of short stories which will stir the blood of every Scotchman may be found in "The Black Chanter," by Nimmo Christie. These are stories of life and action in the halycon days of "Bonnie Scotland,"—stories in which the war tunes of the pipers of the clans play a prominent part. The book is very well done.

D. J. T.

[*"The Black Chanter."* By Nimmo Christie. \$1.50 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

A well-told tale of England in the time of Wat Tyler and his ill-fated uprising is "Long Will," by Florence Converse. It contains a sympathetic treatment of the religious frenzy which may be regarded as a forerunner of the revolution that led to the freedom of the British colonies in North America.

D. J. T.

[*"Long Will."* By Florence Converse. \$1.50 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

"Ike Glidden in Maine" is another of the host of books patterned after "David Harum," but one which contains little to recommend it to the discriminating reader.

D. J. T.

[*"Ike Glidden in Maine."* By A. D. McFaul. Boston: The Dickerman Publishing Co.]

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Instead of the usual Spare Minute programs this month a "review" based upon the questions below will be found most helpful.

SPARE MINUTE COURSE MEMORANDA.

September, 1903—May, 1904.

RACIAL COMPOSITION

1. Give three reasons for or against an educational test for immigrants.
2. Why do most immigrants seek the cities?
3. What do you consider the most important factor in Americanizing immigrants?

READING JOURNEY

1. How near to Russia and Japan does Alaska come?
2. What famous men are associated with the early history of Montreal?
3. What advantages has the Panama Canal route over that of Nicaragua?

CIVIC RENASCENCE

1. Give four evidences of the existence of a "new civic spirit."
2. Define the terms "civic center," "social service," "socialism."
3. What are the most important elements in training for citizenship?

AMERICAN SCULPTORS

1. Name five examples of our sculpture which are peculiarly American in spirit.
2. Why has Saint-Gaudens's "Lincoln" taken such high rank?

PROMOTION AND DARING

1. What are the evidences of George Washington's foresight regarding the development of the West?

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2. Describe the route of the Cumberland National Road.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

1. Give three reasons why manual training should be an integral part of our educational system.

NATURE STUDY

1. Why are the seeds of cereals particularly valuable as food?

SPECIFIED READING

Check the series of "specified reading" listed below which you have read:

Racial Composition of the American People.

Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States.

The Civic Renascence.

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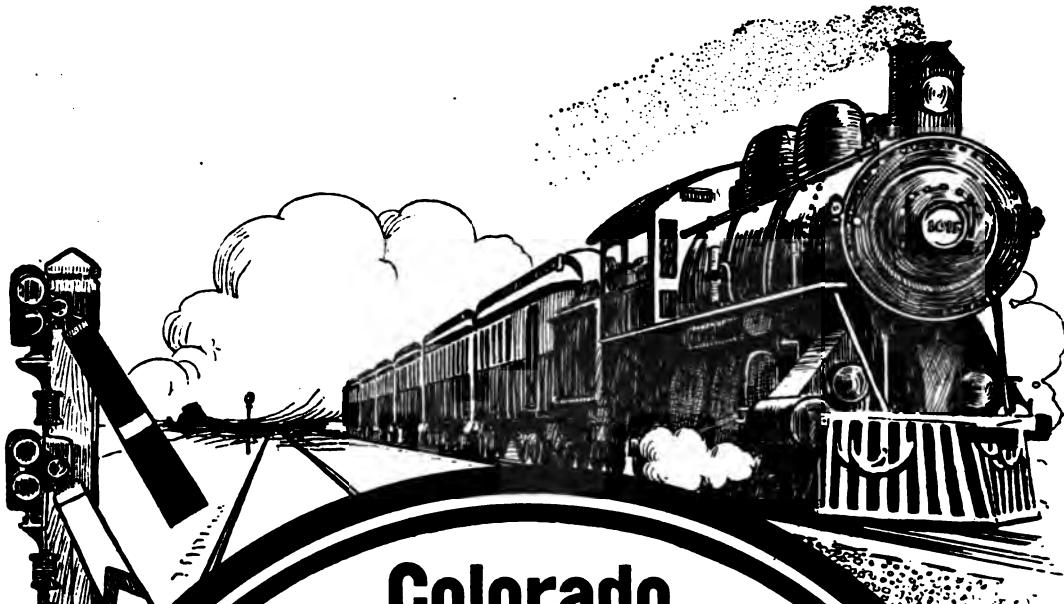


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A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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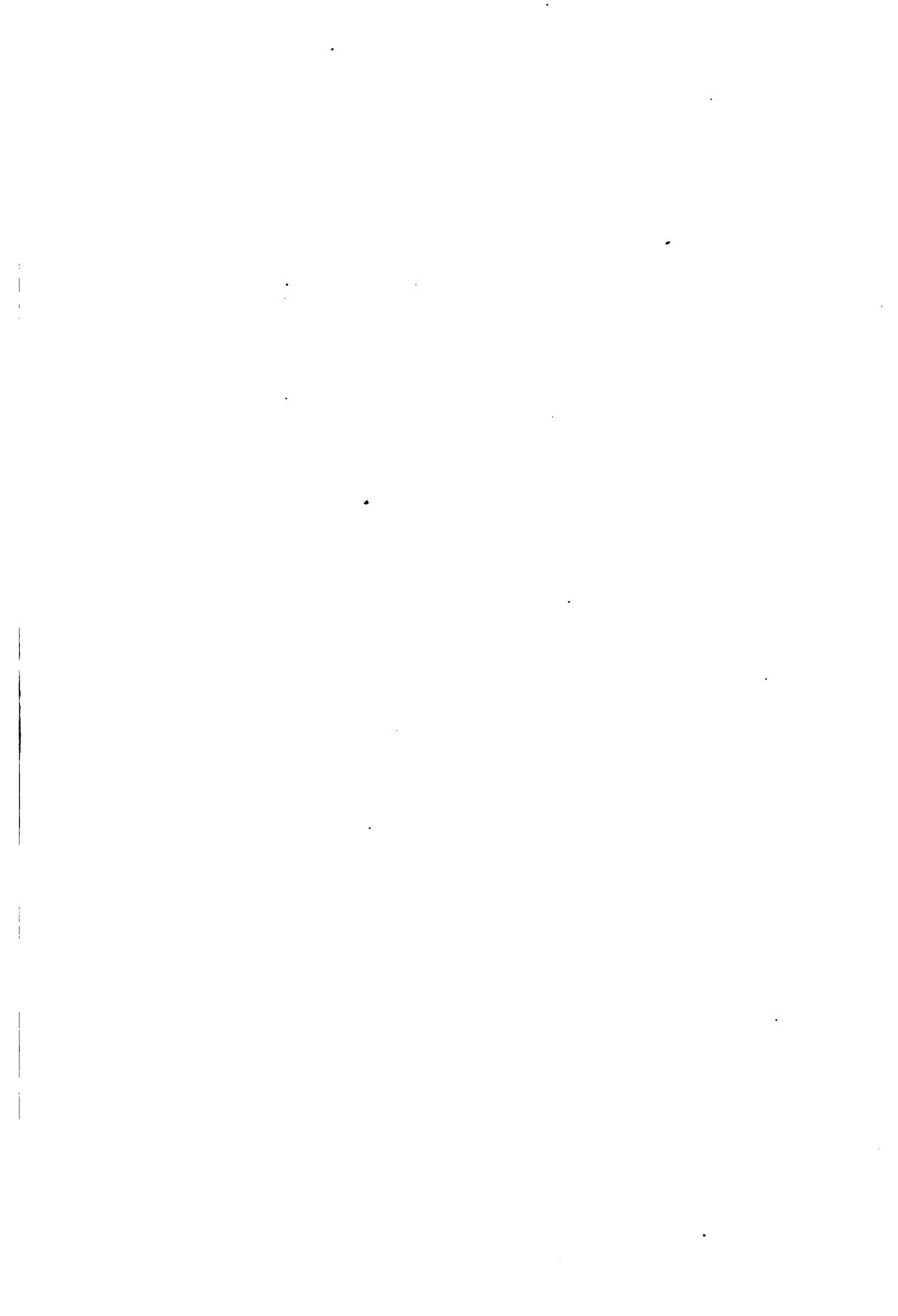
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Entered according to Act of Congress, May, 1904, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress
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Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 25c.

Entered September 30, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.





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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

JUNE, 1904

No. 4

H i g h w a y & B y w a y s.



WHAT is the political situation on the eve of the national campaign of 1904? Congress has adjourned, many states have held their conventions, adopted platforms and "indorsed" presidential candidates, and the issues should be tolerably clear. The actual facts are not in conflict with this conclusion. The issues are quite clear, nor is there much doubt as to the presidential selections of the two great parties.

Dealing with the Republicans first, it is generally recognized that President Roosevelt will be the nominee and standard-bearer of his party. Since the death of Senator Hanna the opposition to the president's candidacy has steadily declined, and it is now practically certain that no other name will be presented to the Republican national convention. It is understood that "Wall street" is still unreconciled and disaffected but the chiefs of the dominant party take the position that, alike in the coal strike case and in that of the railway merger, Mr. Roosevelt did no more than his duty and acted in the interest of the country as a whole. The platform will unquestionably approve the president's domestic and foreign policies and appeal to the people to elect him "on his record" and to preserve the conditions that have prevailed in the country since 1896. Thus on the Republican side the situation has been reduced to definiteness, simplicity and virtual certainty.

On the Democratic side there is more room for interesting and unforeseen developments. Not only are there several candidates for the nomination but the party is still "divided against itself" and the struggle between the radicals and the so-called

"reorganizers" is as severe and sharp as ever. It is true that the conservatives have won several notable victories and all indications point to their ascendancy in the St. Louis convention. Still, while a majority of the delegates will adopt the party's platform and a two-thirds majority will name the candidate for the presidency, the alienation of a strong minority may result in a bolt, or, at least, in internal dissensions and loss of tens of thousands of Democratic votes.

To put the matter in a nutshell, the conservative Democrats would ignore the platforms and issues of 1896 and 1900, refrain from reaffirming the former and nominate a "safe" and "old-fashioned" Democrat on a moderate, reassuring platform. Among those mentioned as conservative candidates are—in the order of their present relative strength—Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware. Ex-President Cleveland has had many ardent supporters, but he has, by unmistakable and direct declarations, taken himself out of the field. He has indorsed the candidacy of Judge Parker and thereby strengthened the latter's "boom" in the eastern states very considerably. At this writing the prevalent opinion is that Judge Parker, who has the solid New York delegation behind him, will be the choice of the convention. Mr. Olney, a better-known statesman of experience and force, will be the first choice of his state's delegation, but he is considered less "magnetic" and popular than the chief justice of New York, who has had none but judicial training. Senator Gorman is at present

merely a "possibility." He, too, has indorsed Judge Parker, though he is in no sense out of the race.

The leading radical candidate, who has



formidable factor; just now he is rather weak, his failure to get a single delegate in his own state, New York, having seriously affected his supposed chances. Mr. Bryan, who is fighting the "reorganizers" with vehemence and bitterness, is not himself a candidate nor is he supporting Mr. Hearst or any other aspirant. He is protesting against the repudiation of the last two national platforms of the Democratic party, and demanding a frank, clear, explicit declaration of what he calls "anti-plutocratic" doctrines. The platform adopted by the so-called "Parker convention" in Albany he denounces as ambiguous, evasive, meaningless, fraudulent. In this he is at one with the great majority of its Republican critics. The "Parker platform" is undoubtedly vague and full of political maxims rather than of debatable propositions; it can hardly be said to present issues to the country. But Mr. Bryan and his followers—and they are not numerous—assume that the Democratic party is a radical party misrepresented by the "reorganizers," whereas the majority of the Democratic newspapers and spokesmen earnestly assert that the Democracy is essen-

tially conservative, out of sympathy with Mr. Bryan and anxious to be freed from the "heresies" of 1896 and 1900 and to be "rehabilitated" in the eyes of the business and industrial interests.

At this writing it is more than probable that neither finance, silver, bimetallism, paper currency, etc., nor "imperialism" will figure as an issue in the national campaign. Tariff reform *vs.* high protection will doubtless be discussed to some extent but the principal issues will be found in foreign policy and in the attitude of the government toward corporate and consolidated wealth. Trusts, interstate commerce and its regulation, the future of the Sherman law, etc., are mere subdivisions of the latter issue. If the Democratic reorganizers succeed, their party will try to outdo the Republicans in conservatism and promises of peace and stability. What a contrast between the present situation and that of eight years ago!

The Fifty-Eighth Congress

What is called the "long session" of congress came to an end on Thursday, April 28—an unprecedentedly early date. The proximity of a presidential election was generally supposed to be the cause of the



PRINCETON INDORSES CLEVELAND

Mr. Cleveland may yet be forced to take the Democratic nomination. —*Minneapolis Journal*.

hasty and abrupt termination of a session which left a good deal of important business unfinished or wholly unattended to and which as a matter of fact had been characterized by deliberate inactivity and by a pronounced disinclination to undertake "contentious legislation." But the leaders had announced at the beginning that beyond the adoption of the appropriation bills little would be attempted, and the slimness of the session's record has not therefore excited much surprise or comment.

It is to be remembered, however, that the regular session was preceded by a special session of about three weeks' duration, during which the house of representatives passed the resolutions giving legal force and effect to the reciprocity treaty with Cuba and made preparations for the regular session that subsequently resulted in much economy of time. Since there was but a "constructive" or infinitesimal recess between the special and the regular session, congress really remained at work for about six months.

What, in addition to the Cuban resolutions and the appropriation bills, did it enact into law during that time? Thousands of bills in the senate and in the house were introduced and many of them were discussed in committees and on the floor; but none of any public importance passed. The senate thoroughly debated (as did the

house) and ratified the Panama Canal treaty; there was no need of any action as to the canal by the popular branch, excepting the re-appropriating of the \$10,000,000 fixed by the so-called Spooner act as the price of the concession to the United States from the sovereign owner of the canal zone. The house passed a statehood bill, admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and Arizona and New Mexico as another; the senate failed to act on this measure, which the Democrats had strenuously opposed as arbitrary and contrary to the wishes of the citizens of the territories. It is doubtful whether the bill will ever become law in its present form. The Chinese exclusion act was continued, extended and verbally amended, to meet the peculiar condition created by the natural action of China in denouncing the treaty of 1894, which provided for the total prohibition of Chinese immigration to this country. It is believed by some that the exclusion act as re-enacted violates our earlier treaties with China, but Attorney General Knox advised congress that this was not the case and that continued prohibition of Chinese immigration would not constitute a breach of international good faith.

What are the things congress has not done? Nothing has been done in the line of tariff revision; not even the duties on Philippine goods have been reduced, though Secretary Taft and the business interests of the archipelago have earnestly recommended such reduction. The argument was that any tariff legislation would reopen the whole question of protection *vs.* revenue duties pure and simple and disturb domestic industry and



WILLIAM R. HEARST
Democratic Presidential Candidate.



Candidate Hearst has engaged hotel quarters at St. Louis sufficient to house an army. His delegates to the Democratic convention are to be entertained, roomed, and fed at his expense.—*News Item.*

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

commerce. No financial legislation of any sort was passed—not even a bill authorizing the treasury department to deposit customs receipts, along with those from internal revenue, in the national banks. Reciprocity was neither advanced nor discussed, in spite of the steady growth of public sentiment in New England and in the West in favor of a liberal reciprocity treaty with Canada. A bill for the protection of the president was favorably reported but not acted upon. Several other measures might be mentioned upon which, had the session been permitted to reach the average length, action would probably have been had.

THE LATE SAMUEL SMILES
British Author.



A feature of the session was the animated discussion of the alleged corruption in the postoffice department. The Democrats demanded an independent and searching congressional investigation, alleging that the Bristow inquiry had not brought everything to light. The Republicans accused the minority of "playing politics" and seeking campaign ammunition, and stoutly asserted that all the evils in the department had been explored and eradicated and all the guilty punished or dismissed. No investigation was authorized.

The total appropriations made by this congress aggregate \$781,575,000. Deducting amounts to meet deficiencies and the requirements of the sinking fund, the total appropriated for expenditures for the year 1905 is \$698,273,000. The total estimated revenue is \$704,472,000, leaving a very small surplus. The Democrats charge the dominant party with needless liberality and extravagance, especially in relation to the navy and the army.

Anti-Immigration Measures in England

British traditions regarding immigration are as humane and liberal as those of the United States ever were. England has for many, many generations been hospitable to aliens—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations. There is at this moment practically no legislation on her statute books restrictive of immigration.

For some years, however, politicians, newspapers and labor organizations have carried on propaganda in favor of more or less drastic exclusion legislation, in the interest of the national standard of living and of national integrity and character. The "new immigration," it is asserted, especially from Hungary, Russia, Poland and other countries of Eastern Europe, is a menace, morally and industrially, because it displaces well-paid British labor, produces congestion in the great centers and increases pauperism, vice, disorder and crime.

An anti-alien bill has been introduced in parliament after several promises on the part of the government to deal with the subject. Opinions differ as to its merits. Some say it goes too far and violates British principles and traditions; others declare that it is moderate and reasonable, aiming at nothing that is not essential to national safety and interest. The London *Spectator* thus summarizes its main provisions:

Masters of ships would be obliged to give lists of alien passengers, and the authorities were to be empowered to make searching inquiries as to character and antecedents,



BACK AGAIN FROM THE MILL
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

etc. When necessary, aliens would be prevented from landing. Among these would be persons convicted of extraditable crime within the last five years, women of loose character, persons likely to become paupers and diseased persons. The home secretary could also expel any undesirable alien who had been a resident for less than two years. Aliens convicted of offenses might be called on to leave the kingdom after release from prison.

Further, there is a section providing that where immigration has caused overcrowding in a certain area the home office may issue regulations to abate that evil. Such congested districts may be closed to newcomers, temporarily or even permanently.

It will be seen that in some respects this bill is more radical than our immigration law, while in others it is less restrictive. There is no provision for an educational or property test, and industrious and honest men who seek work and opportunity in the country are not to be excluded. Nevertheless some of the best British periodicals oppose it as unnecessary and illiberal. Thus the London *Pilot* says: "The bill, if it proves effectual, will be a breach in the English tradition of welcoming all victims of persecution and giving them a chance of

raising themselves, and benefiting the country of their adoption. More probably it will simply add one more to the long list of statutes which constitute the stillborn children of parliament."

Anglo-French Agreement

An event of great political and diplomatic importance, one making for the peace of Europe and the progress of civilization, is the conclusion and signing of three treaties between Great Britain and France which practically remove every cause of friction that has long divided them. The French have regarded "perfidious Albion" as their traditional enemy, and even as late as the period of the South African war nothing seemed more remote and unlikely than an amicable settlement of all the differences between these two leading naval and colonial powers. Add to this that France is an ally of Russia and England of Japan, and that only three months ago the Far-Eastern conflict threatened to involve them in a terrible war, and the event becomes truly extraordinary. The explanation is that the Russo-Japanese struggle threw all alliances into the melting pot and that as interests change popular sentiment almost automatically undergoes corresponding change. Harmonious relations between England and France cannot fail to strengthen the Franco-Russian alliance, though the agreement, as Germany recognizes, is not deliberately directed against any other power.

The treaties cover the Egyptian question, the Morocco question, the old Newfoundland difficulty, West African frontier problems and other matters.



THE LATE FRANCES
POWER COBBE
British Author.



A MUTUAL SACRIFICE:
or, L'Autel du Libre Echange.

—London Punch.

France recognizes the predominant position of England in Egypt, and promises not to revive the question of evacuation. Financial reforms accompany this settlement, the Egyptian treasury becoming as independent as that of any other country and obtaining freedom to apply any surplus to internal improvements, instead of hoarding it against contingencies in the interest of foreign bondholders.



THE LATE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF
Who went down with the Petropavlovsk in battle.

dom; but the coast not to be occupied by the predominant power. Siam is to be independent, but it is to be divided into two spheres of influence, France being predominant east of the Menam, England west of the river. The "shore" rights claimed in Newfoundland are waived, the French securing compensation in West Africa in the shape of 80,000 square miles in Nigeria and free access to Lake Chad.

Without going into further details, it is sufficient to say that all grounds of discord are swept away by these agreements, and the two powers will be more inclined than heretofore to discuss projects of limiting naval expenditures. There has been no criticism of the treaties in either country, and the Balfour ministry has been warmly congratulated even by the Liberals upon this diplomatic achievement.

Now the English and the Russian newspapers are beginning to discuss the possibility of a similar agreement covering the more threatening questions of Persia, Tibet and India. Cannot Persia be treated as Siam has been—divided into spheres of

influence? Cannot the security of India be made absolute by a compromise with Russia as to the territorial and commercial problems of Middle Asia? The British mission to Tibet, with its "incidental" bloodshed, has emphasized the need of such a compromise. Russia is accused of seeking to obtain special privileges in Tibet, and England declares that if any privileges are to be given, she, not Russia, shall be the beneficiary. The attitude toward Russia, nevertheless, has notably improved in England—as a by-product of the agreement with France, it is generally believed. These developments cannot be altogether pleasing or reassuring to Japan.



In Behalf of International Peace

For years the International Peace Congresses have been a striking feature on the Continent and in Great Britain. They have served to bring leading individual citizens of the various nations into closer relationship and knowledge one of another. They have furthermore aided in the creation of an international conscience which is destined to play an increasingly important part in international politics. We are beginning to see manifestations of it on many sides. The *rapprochement* of England and France following the concluding of an arbitration treaty and the sentiment which is working throughout the Continent in favor of mediation in the Russo-Japanese War are instances of what is meant.

The thirteenth congress is to be held in this country next October. Boston, which claims the honor of having founded the first influential Peace Society in the world, will be the meeting place. Mayor Patrick A. Collins declared his purpose if Boston were selected, to call a special meeting of the solid men of the city at the city hall and urge generous financial support for the congress. In his letter urging the selection of his city, he wrote: "We all in Boston feel that this city, which has always been the headquarters of the peace movement in America, is emphatically the place for this

gathering. I wish to say to the committee that if the congress comes to Boston it will receive the warmest welcome and hospitality, and Boston will do its utmost to make it a conspicuous and memorable success." This is a notable sentiment from a prominent leader of the Irish-American element.

The executive committee which will have entire charge of the congress consists of Edwin D. Mead and Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston; Walter S. Logan and Hon. George F. Seward of New York, formerly minister to China; Philip C. Garrett and Judge William N. Ashman of Philadelphia; Dr. Richard H. Thomas of Baltimore; Edwin Burritt Smith and Professor Graham Taylor of Chicago; Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of New York, and Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis. The committee organized by the choice of Edwin D. Mead as its permanent chairman, and Dr. B. F. Trueblood as secretary. It voted to present the name of Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, for president of the congress, and the following-named American vice-presidents: Hon. George F. Edmunds, Hon. Andrew D. White, formerly ambassador to Germany, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Andrew Carnegie, Edwin Ginn, Albert K. Smiley, the founder of the Mohonk Lake Arbitration Conferences, and David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University.

A notable delegation of British and continental advocates of peace and arbitration is expected, and after the congress it is proposed to have the delegates visit the leading American cities, speaking for the cause they represent.



The Military Situation in the Far East

If the destruction of the *Petropavlovsk* and the loss of "the pride of the Russian navy," Admiral Makaroff, in that disaster, ended the second act of the war drama, the operations along the Yalu River may be regarded as the beginning of the third act. Since our last review of the situation the conflict has indeed assumed a new phase.

Japan, for reasons that even the military experts have not satisfactorily explained, failed to follow up her successful naval operations. It is officially admitted by Russia that a Japanese mine sunk the great battleship and damaged the *Pobieda*. Why, after this extraordinary piece of good fortune, Admiral Togo did not renew the effort to seal up the remnant of the Port Arthur fleet it is not easy to explain. Perhaps, with absolute command of the sea and freedom to move transports through the Straits of Pechili, the fate of the crippled squadron, and even of Port Arthur itself, became a matter of little moment to the Japanese. Vladivostok, too, was left severely alone, though its squadron has ventured out of the harbor and inflicted some damage, in Korean waters, upon Japanese vessels. Early in May, however, it was reported that Admiral Togo had blocked the entrance to Port Arthur and siege had begun.

General interest was speedily transferred to the active preparations for land engagements. While some Russian troops were reported as carrying on minor operations in Northeastern Korea, the whole left bank of the Yalu was in possession of the Japanese. Would they cross the river and invade Manchuria? Was Russia's plan of campaign offensive or defensive? Would the crossing be resolutely opposed, or would the enemy be permitted to penetrate into Manchuria? There were some who thought that Japan's best policy was to land at Yinkou, the port of Niuchwang, and proceed to cut off Port Arthur by attacking the railroad connecting it with Harbin. But the Russians had counted on that movement and concentrated troops at that place. Accordingly, the forc-



THE LATE VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN

Russian painter lost in Petropavlovsk disaster.

ing of the Yalu once more appeared to be the easier task.

In the last week of April, a total force of 100,000 men having been gathered, the Japanese crossed into Manchuria at two or three points without serious difficulty. The Russians harassed the enemy somewhat and retarded the advance, but no loss of consequence was sustained by the invading army. Several days of fighting followed, in which the Japanese enjoyed the advantage of superior strength. They occupied several villages and towns opposite their Korean base, Wiju, and compelled the Russians to retire to Feng-huang-cheng.

The Russian general staff preferred to regard the Japanese advance with equanimity. Retreat, it was stated, was part of General Kuropatkin's plan of campaign, first because he wished to entice the enemy deeper and deeper into Manchuria, where the army would be deprived of the support of the navy and where every additional mile of occupied territory would increase the difficulties of communication, transportation and sustenance, and, second, because he needed, above all things, time, delay, opportunity. With 300,000 men in the field—railway guards and garrisons at remote points not included—the Russian commander promises to assume the aggressive and to drive the Japanese back, not only out of Manchuria, but out of Korea. How soon he will have his "irreducible minimum," it is hardly possible to say; until he gets it the Japanese, if they are so minded, can continue their forward movement.

How far will they deem it prudent to go? Will they try to capture Harbin, the great

railroad center, or Mukden, the Manchurian capital? And where will their second army, whose destination has been a matter of much speculation, strike? Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to Great Britain, has stated that the Mikado's forces in Manchuria cannot long remain on the offensive, and that at a certain point they will stop and invite Russia to dislodge them. The "point," however, has not been indicated, for obvious reasons.

At this writing, then, the military advantage is with the Japanese. They have won no decisive victory on land, but they have accomplished much without it. They will doubtless soon be ready to consider peace proposals on the basis of the *status quo*, especially if Port Arthur should fall or should become useless to the Russians. Russia, on the other hand, in view of reports in European papers derogatory to her dignity, has been at pains to announce officially that the war will continue until victory shall have avenged Russian honor and restored Russian prestige and supremacy in the East, and, further, that no foreign power or combination of neutral powers will be permitted to dictate or to direct the ultimate settlement of peace terms. No second Congress of Berlin will be tolerated by Russia—if she wins. But what if she loses? Will she allow Japan as much freedom of action as she claims for herself in advance of the occasion? Or will she welcome and secretly instigate the intervention of the European concert?

This, however, is premature discussion. Meantime battles, not negotiations, are expected, and both belligerents are making arrangements to float new bonds in neutral money markets. Russia has secured a heavy loan in France, though her gold



ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF

Appointed to command
the Russian fleet.



THE RUSSIANS ARE LURING THE JAPS INTO THE INTERIOR

—Chicago Tribune.

reserve is not exhausted, while Japan has been successfully "sounding" English and American financiers as to the terms of a loan.



Municipal Ownership and Reform in Chicago

Two years ago Chicago attracted national attention by voting at what was called an "academic" referendum, for municipal ownership of street railways and gas and electric lighting. The voters, under a then new act providing for such expressions of public opinion, were invited to declare what policy they favored with regard to public utilities, and they unmistakably indicated their preference. An overwhelming majority of those who voted on the proposition at all voted for municipal ownership. Much surprise and speculation, comment and moralizing, followed Chicago's "startling" verdict.

But, as the referendum was of a Platonic character, it was agreed that no one was called upon to do anything in conformity with the popular verdict. Nothing *was* done. Two years elapsed, and the question of local transportation being still open, unsettled and terribly mixed, the friends of municipal ownership once more, by petition, forced the submission, at the municipal elections of April, of propositions looking to

immediate municipalization of the street railway system and the substitution, for the period of transition and preparation, of revocable licenses for fixed-term franchises to the private traction companies. To those who were familiar with the Chicago street railway situation and the history of the controversy between the city and the traction companies, and who were sober-minded and able to see facts as they are, the results of this second "academic" referendum contained no element of surprise. To many, however, they came as a shock and revelation.

Three propositions or questions were submitted to the people: 1. Shall the so-called Mueller act—an act passed after a stormy agitation and a fierce struggle by the state legislature *authorizing* municipalities to acquire, construct, own and operate street railways—be adopted and made law so far as Chicago is concerned? 2. Shall the city, in the event of the adoption of the Mueller act, proceed at once to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the street railway properties of Chicago? 3. Pending such acquisition shall licenses revocable at the will of the city be given to the present companies, instead of franchises for fixed terms?

Here is how the people voted on these questions?

For the adoption of the Mueller "enabling" act, 152,434; against, 30,104; majority for the proposition, 122,330.

For immediate municipal ownership, 120,744; against, 50,893; majority "for," 69,851.

For temporary licenses, 120,183; against, 48,056; majority "for," 72,127.

There is nothing about this popular verdict which invites misapprehension or misconstruction. Is Chicago "a municipal ownership town?" it is naively asked. The vote should have rendered the question superfluous. A majority of those who were interested in the burning municipal question, the "paramount issue" in the last three mayoral elections, voted for municipal ownership in April for the second time, and it is idle to blink at the fact that they meant what they said at the polls.



SIGHING FOR THE OLD JOB

THE TZAR—I may not have made a great success at that, but I certainly did it better than my present role.

—Minneapolis Journal.

Why is the second city in the country "a municipal ownership town?" This is a question of a very different character. The answer thereto is found in the city's experiences under private ownership and operation. Nothing can be more antiquated, miserable, exasperating and execrable than the sort of transportation service Chicago has been getting. And, owing to alleged grants from the state legislature obtained in 1865 for a period of ninety-nine years, the companies cannot be forced to accept the conditions and restrictions which the city would like to impose. Many compromises have been tentatively suggested, but so far it has been impossible to reach an agreement. The city is committed to the principle of adequate compensation for the privilege of exclusive use of the streets for street railway purposes, to a present and final waiver by the companies of all "rights" supposed to have been granted by the state, to a short term with the privilege of purfaching the property at the end of a certain period, and to effective control and regulation of the service. One of the companies, which is insolvent by the way, has secured an injunction restraining the city from interfering with it in any manner.

These causes, together with persistent attempts to obtain legislation adverse to the city, have produced the effects that have startled the country. However, all the indications are that the franchises will be renewed, and that the policy favored by the voters will be postponed. The mayor and the council are opposed to municipal ownership in the immediate future, asserting that

it is financially impossible and politically unsafe and undesirable. It is true that the city has no funds for permanent improvements, and no power to raise any, having reached the limit of the bonded indebtedness she is entitled to incur; but the advocates of municipalization allege that this is no bar to the adoption of the policy demanded by the majority of the voters. Within five years, they say, all obstacles will be removed, and they accordingly insist on abandoning all franchise negotiations and giving the companies temporary and revocable licenses. Interesting developments may be looked for, especially in view of the fact that no street railway ordinance can be passed and put in force without a favorable vote of the people. To a referendum on the franchise question the mayor and the council are formally pledged. Any ordinance unnecessarily at variance with the popular mandate is certain to be rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In addition to the questions bearing on traction matters, the following proposition was submitted to the voters at the election of April 5: "Should the Chicago board of education be elected by the people?" Under existing law the members of the board of education are appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. The vote on this question was: For, 115,553; against, 58,432. The opposition in the press and among the citizens active in public affairs was more solid and earnest as regards an elective board of education than as regards any other proposed change. But one newspaper advocated the election of the



INTERNATIONAL BURGLARS!

—Berlin Jugend.

board, whereas all the papers but two urged the acceptance of the Mueller act. It was argued that the office of school trustee should be regarded as nonpartisan; that the Chicago school system had been well managed and had shown steady improvement, and that the elective plan would "drag it into politics" and give machines and spoils-men control of its finances and administration. These arguments failed of effect, possibly because the average voter could not see why a method applied to aldermen, the mayor, the sheriff, the state's attorney and even the judges of all the courts of the state should be dangerous and pernicious in one particular direction. The voters refused to express distrust of themselves. Nevertheless there is no likelihood of an early attempt to change the method of electing school trustees. The question, it must be admitted, has not been adequately—if at all—discussed in the press or on the platform.



Evidences of Municipal Progress

Optimism of the right sort was the notable characteristic of the tenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League recently held in Chicago. The proceedings will be published in full and the volume should be in the hands of all students of municipal problems. What are some of the evidences of progress upon which optimism is based? Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff's report showed first, that "investigations, indictments, trials, convictions for municipal shortcomings and dishonesty have been the order of the day throughout the whole country during the last year." Unprecedented in number and success (note Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Denver, Green Bay, Wisconsin, St. Louis) the conclusion is that every scandal unearthed and every offender punished proves increasing determination on the part of the people to improve conditions. In New York City the beginning of Mayor McClellan's administration (retaining Mayor Low's street cleaning commissioner, and recognizing merit in the health department, acting before-

hand instead of behindhand in police administration) indicates that reaction to the lowest former level has become improbable.

Signs of improvement in many quarters have been mainly due to the activities of bodies like the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago, the Civic League of Kansas City, the Good Government League of Boston, the City Club of Galveston, the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, the Citizens' Association of Chicago. Such organizations persistently keep up the fight for good government and new organizations take courage and emulate their practical example in other cities. President Charles Bonaparte's address threw out the suggestion that reformers had learned much from defeat and that, conditions being as they are, it is common sense for the independents to maintain an attitude of willingness to close with that political party organization which makes the highest bid in the shape of definite reforms.

The work of the National Municipal League in behalf of uniform municipal accounting is important, though perhaps less spectacular than other reforms; to obtain a basis of comparison between the finances of cities is obviously a distinct public service.

Increased coöperation and coördination of work by kindred societies of national scope, a "Civic Week" of addresses and conference at the St. Louis Exposition in June, and a repetition of "Civic Week" at Chautauqua in July successfully inaugurated there last season, must be included in the current evidences of progress recounted at the League convention. And it was interesting to hear Mr. Lincoln J. Steffens, by reason of his journalistic investigation of conditions in many cities, report that the grafters themselves seriously declare that "graft has got to stop; it's too bad to go on."



Judge—You admit you sand-bagged the man. Have you any excuse?

Prisoner—Yes, yer Honor. De sand-bag wuz me own property and J. P. Morgan says a man has de right ter do wot he pleases wit' his own property.—*Puck*.



THE "PIONEER"

The first engine running out of Chicago. Arrived by boat Oct. 10, 1848. Owned by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

Evolution of the American Railroad

BY GEORGE B. WALDRON, A. M.

THREE-QUARTERS of a century ago there was not a mile of railroad track on the entire American continent. Today the railroads of the nation comprise 210,000 miles. Their capital stock and bonds aggregate \$12,500,000,000, or an eighth of the entire wealth of the nation. Their gross yearly earnings are \$1,800,000,000. They give employment to 1,250,000 people and pay \$700,000,000 a year in wages. And all this in the comparatively brief span of seventy-five years.

Even as late as 1850 there were but 9,000 miles of railroad in the country. Ten years later the mileage had lengthened to 30,000. Eleven years more and, in spite of the ravages of war, railroad mileage had doubled to 60,000. And so the ball has been rolling on with ever-enlarging accretions. The last quarter century has witnessed the creation of more railroad than was built

during the entire preceding half century.

Were the present railroad mileage evenly distributed over the nation's surface there would be no point more than seven miles away from some line. But it is far from being evenly distributed. While for the country as a whole there is an average of seven miles of railroad to each one hundred square miles of territory, in the District of Columbia there is more than seven times as much railroad in proportion to area. The state of New Jersey has an average of 30 miles of line to each 100 square miles of area, Massachusetts has 26 miles, Pennsylvania 23 miles, Ohio 22, Connecticut 21, and Rhode Island and Illinois 20 miles. Contrast these states with Nevada which has but eighty-seven hundredths of one mile of railroad for each one hundred square miles of territory. Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico have less than two miles of rail for each similar area. During

recent years the largest increases in railroad building have been in the southern and Gulf states.

Measured on the basis of population served, Nevada leads the list with a mile of railroad to every five citizens. Montana, Wyoming and Arizona have an average of a mile to each eight people. At the other extreme the District of Columbia is served with one mile for every 900 of population. Rhode Island averages a mile for each 200 people and Massachusetts a mile to every 135 of population.

Enormous quantities of rolling stock are required to equip this vast network of roads. Locomotives alone number 41,000, of which 10,000 are in passenger service, 24,000 haul freight and 7,000 are required for special service. There are 37,000 cars needed to move passengers, and 1,600,000 cars to carry freight. Were all these engines and cars in use at the same time there would be a passenger train for every twenty-one miles of road in the United States and a freight train for every nine miles. End to end the passenger equipment would make a solid train five hundred miles long. The

freight cars and engines would make another train about nine thousand miles long, or nearly three times the entire distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A thousand million miles is covered by the various trains during the year—450,000,000 by passenger trains and 550,000,000 by freights. This means that the trains of the nation, passenger and freight, cover 2,750,000 miles every day, or an average of 114,000 miles an hour. The mileage of the individual freight cars makes a distance inconceivably great. They run far enough to girdle the earth at the equator each minute, day and night, every day in the year. They run an aggregate of 40,000,000 miles a day and over 14,000,000,000 miles a year.

The work done by these railroads is measured by the number of tons of goods transported one mile. The average locomotive will draw three hundred tons of goods a mile every three minutes. It would take a man and his team ten times as long to haul a single ton one mile. In other words, an hour's work of the locomotive represents the labors of three thousand horses and their drivers for the same time.

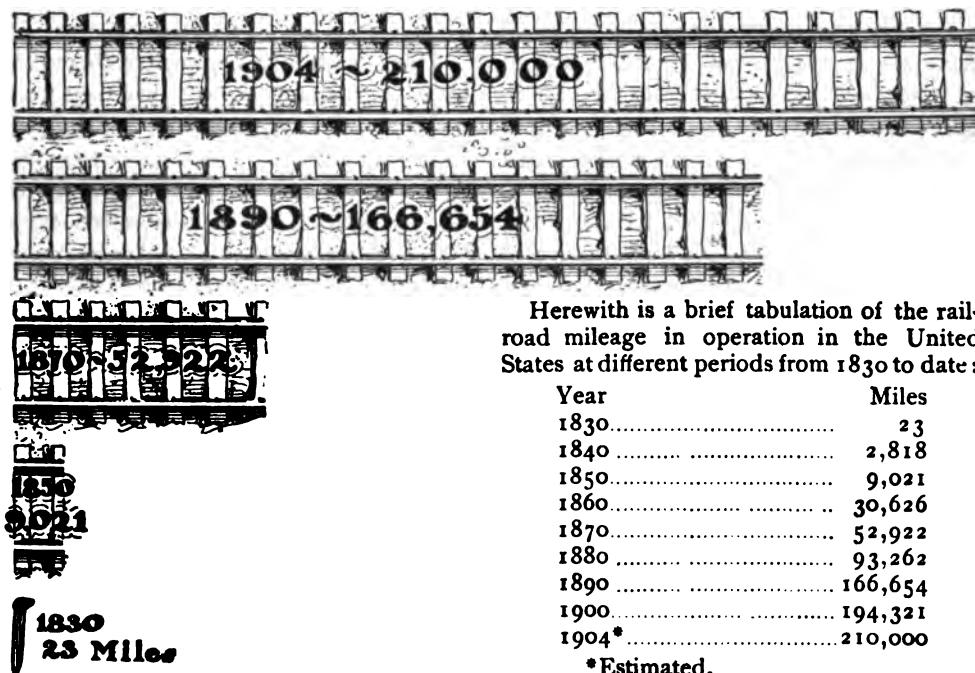


DIAGRAM AND TABLE OF RAILROAD MILEAGE



THE "CHAUTAUQUA" TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE

One of the modern passenger engines built at the Brooks shops of the American Locomotive Company.
Total weight in working order, 186,100 pounds.

The freight trains of the nation carry 1,250,000,000 tons of goods during the year in an average haul of 135 miles per ton. This means that they transport a total of about 170,000,000,000 ton miles. With every second of time the railroads do enough work to transport a ton of goods 540 miles, or half the distance from New York to Chicago. It would take 25,000,000 teams and their drivers to do as much. The work performed by the railroads, if done in the old way, would require two and a half times as many horses and mules as there are at present in the entire nation, and practically the entire male population over fifteen years old.

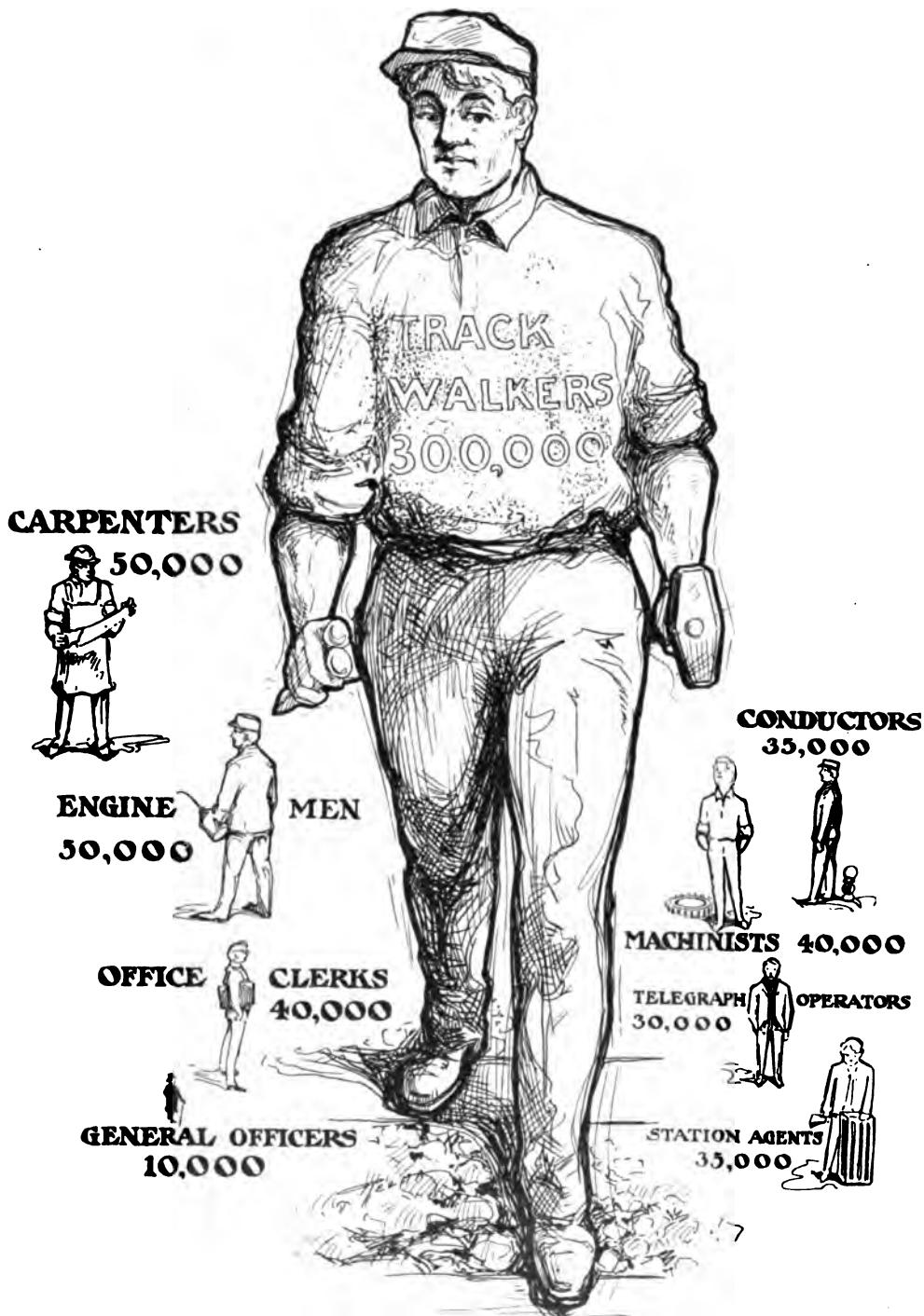
On the whole, so enormous are the demands of our modern civilization, that to feed, clothe, shelter and provide the various needs and luxuries of the people requires the transporting of a whole ton of goods 280 miles every week in the year for each family of the nation. Load the country's total freight for a year into one solid train and it would fill 40,000,000 freight cars, which end to end would cover every mile of track of the nation.

The railroads charge the enormous sum of \$1,250,000,000 a year for doing this work. Yet this is only three-fourths of a cent for carrying a ton of goods a mile. A man with his team would charge thirty to forty times as much to do the same work.

Nor does this estimate take account of the

passenger service. The railroads take toll amounting to \$400,000,000 a year for carrying passengers. But to earn this money they transport 700,000,000 passengers an average of thirty miles each. This is an aggregate of 21,000,000,000 passenger miles a year, or 700 miles with every stroke of the clock. The railroads thus average about two cents a mile for each passenger carried. We are a nation of travelers, since on the average every man, woman and child uses the railroads to the extent of 300 miles a year.

To carry on this enormous traffic requires an army of 1,250,000 men, and their yearly pay aggregates \$700,000,000. Among these workers are 10,000 presidents, vice-presidents, general managers and other general officers, and 40,000 general office clerks. There are 35,000 station agents and 110,000 other station men. There are 30,000 telegraph operators. The care of tracks requires 35,000 section foremen and nearly 300,000 track walkers. Watchman, flagmen and the like number 50,000. To keep the trains and buildings in order requires 40,000 machinists, 50,000 carpenters and 140,000 other shop men. The actual running of the trains requires 225,000 men or about one in every five of the total number of railroad employees. Of the men 50,000 are engine men and as many more are firemen. There are 35,000 conductors and some 90,000 other train men.



COMPARATIVE FIGURES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

These 1,250,000 people are directly employed in running and caring for the nation's railroads. But besides these are untold thousands who roll out rails and other iron, build locomotives and cars, saw lumber, cut the ties and perform the myriad other services needed in maintaining and extending the great system. With the families dependent upon employees of the railroads and their related industries, probably more than 7,000,000 people draw their support from these public highways.

The latest detailed report of earnings and expenditures of the railroads of the United States is for the year ended June 30, 1902. It covers 200,155 miles of line and is based on reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The leading figures in millions of dollars are as follows:

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES	
(Year ended June 30, 1902)	
	Millions of Dollars.
Earnings	
Passenger.....	401.8
Mail	39.8
Express.....	34.3
Freight	1,212.1
Other from operation	38.4
Investments (net)....	43.0
Total.....	1,769.4
Expenditures	
Maintenance of Way... .	248.4
Maintenance of Equipment	213.4
Transportation.....	610.0
General	45.0
Total	1,116.8
Net Earnings	652.6
Interest	268.0
Taxes	54.4
Total.....	322.4
Available for dividends	330.2
Dividends	157.2
Permanent Improvements	34.7
Other Expenditures....	43.4
Total	235.3
Surplus	94.9

It will be noted that \$157,000,000 is paid in dividends and \$268,000,000 in inter-

est, making a total of \$425,000,000 going during the year to the holders of the various securities. Yet owners of \$2,686,000,000 of stock and \$294,000,000 of bonds received nothing on their investments. The following table shows how stocks and bonds were rewarded in 1902:

		Stock.	
Per Cent Paid.	Millions of Dollars.	Per Cent. Millions of Dollars.	Per Cent.
Nothing	2,686.5	44.6	294.2
1 to 2	107.8	1.8	105.2
2 to 3	212.1	3.5	327.6
3 to 4	183.8	3.0	1,903.7
4 to 5	812.2	13.5	1,769.5
5 to 6	616.6	10.2	845.3
6 to 7	770.1	12.8	583.4
7 to 8	333.7	5.5	175.3
8 to 9	184.3	3.1	12.4
9 to 10	34.5	0.6	1.5
10 and over	82.6	1.4	2.7
Total	6,024.2	100.0	6,020.8
			100.0

The total investments in railroads represent enormous values. The figures on June 30, 1902, are shown by the following table:

SECURITIES	
	Millions of Dollars.
Stocks.	
Common.....	4,722.1
Preferred	1,302.1
Total.....	6,024.2
Bonded debt.	
General bonds.....	5,213.4
Income bonds.....	242.6
Equipment trusts..	89.2
Miscellaneous.....	564.8
Total	6,110.0

Aggregate.....

This was the aggregate of stocks and bonds on June 30, 1902. With the increase in mileage and equipment since that date the present investment in the nation's railroads is doubtless more than \$12,500,000,000. Equally divided among the families of the country this wealth would represent an average of about \$780 a family. These stocks and bonds receive about \$450,000,000 this year in dividends and interest, or an average of some \$27 a year to each family.

It is estimated that the actual ownership of these securities is vested in about 100,000 people, and those holdings range all the way from a few shares up into the hundreds of millions of dollars. But ownership is not necessarily control. The actual running of substantially all of the railroads of the United States is now practically controlled by probably fewer than a score of people representing four or five of the great business houses on Wall street.

The nation's first railroads were short stretches from city to city. Later some of these were consolidated into longer lines and then amalgamated with gradually spreading systems. An example of this process was the Harlem railroad, which in 1852 ran from New York City north 131 miles through the woods toward Albany. The property was almost bankrupt, knowing ones on "the street," as knowing ones do, laughed at the possibility of its ever being anything more than two streaks of rust. One man, however, had long thought differently. He remembered that the road possessed franchises into the heart of a city already the metropolis of the western hemisphere, franchises that some time must prove enormously valuable. And so quietly he put one or two hundred thousand dollars into a large block of the company's depreciated bonds. It was the opportunity for which he had long been waiting.

Another five years passed and in the panic of 1857 Harlem stock dropped to three dollars a share. Here again was his opportunity, and steadily he accumulated these securities. When the company was on the verge of collapse he consented to be a director. The nation became divided in civil war, but this clear-eyed, cool-headed man never loosened his grip on Harlem. More and yet more of its stock went into his strong box, until in 1863 Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was president and chief owner of the road. Its stock, which six years before was being "kicked about the street" at three dollars a share, was then selling at seventy.

Along the banks of the Hudson, a rail-

road, known as the Hudson River line, extended from New York to Albany. Commodore Vanderbilt obtained control in 1865 and was made its president. From Albany to Buffalo ran the New York Central, originally composed of eleven separate roads. This, too, fell into his hands. A union of these properties—the New York Central,



COMMODORE VANDERBILT

the Hudson River line and the Harlem—became the backbone of the present New York Central and Hudson River line. Their combined capital stock before the consolidation was \$60,000,000; but so skilfully was the combination financed that the New York Central and Hudson River, the new company, started its existence with a capital stock of \$90,000,000, and the stockholders for years received their eight per cent on this capital.

Thus was formed the nucleus of the vast system of roads, which, under the general name of Vanderbilt, comprises some 20,000 miles of line represented by securities above \$1,000,000,000.

Meanwhile a new financial star had appeared in the person of Jay Gould. As with Vanderbilt, the panic of 1857 gave Gould his opportunity. For a purely nom-

inal sum he bought the bonds of two small railroads connecting Troy, New York, with Rutland, Vermont. In less than two years he had extricated the property from financial embarrassment, consolidated it with another road and disposed of his holdings



JAY GOULD

at enormous profit. Gould found a kindred spirit in "Jim" Fisk, and together they went forward on that career of railroad wrecking so familiar to the people of a generation ago. Gould bought largely into the Erie, and with Daniel Drew, the "Ursa Major" of his day, crossed swords with Vanderbilt over that property. The Commodore finally withdrew in disgust from the field and the Gould clique were able to take millions out of Erie.

Enormous as were the profits from wrecking, Gould had learned that those from regeneration might be even bigger. Grad-

ually an ambition for larger empire seemed to possess him. In his various operations he gained the mastery of the Wabash. The Missouri Pacific, extending from St. Louis to Kansas City, was in the same territory and its chief rival. It was friendly, however, through the fact that Ben W. Lewis, manager of the Gould property, was a close friend of Commodore Garrison who controlled the Union Pacific. Toward the close of 1870 Lewis presented his resignation. Gould saw breakers ahead and asked Lewis what was necessary to retain his services.

"Buy Missouri Pacific" was the reply.

Gould saw Oliver Garrison, the Commodore's brother, and offered \$1,500,000 for the Garrison interests. The Commodore laughed when he heard it, and raised the price to \$2,800,000. Gould protested, but when he returned next day the figure had gone up another million. This was too much for the "Wizard." Telling the story of his transaction with the Commodore afterwards to a congressional committee, Gould said:

"I had a very short negotiation with him. He gave me his price just as we are talking here, and I said,—'all right, I will take it,' and I gave him a check for it that day."

That was the beginning of the Gould system which today comprises nearly 17,000 miles of road. At that time the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash together were earning \$9,000,000 a year. The present annual receipts of the Gould roads are about \$100,000,000.

Once in his career Gould met signal defeat. It was in 1869 and he and Fisk had set their hearts on getting the Albany and Susquehanna to give their Erie property an outlet from Binghamton into Albany. They owned only 6,500 shares of the 30,000 of stock in the line, but this was of little importance to them. Fisk organized a gang of thugs, transported them to Albany and took forcible possession of the property. A sham meeting of stockholders was held and the old officers were replaced with new ones favorable to the gang. In

heir despair the ousted stockholders appealed to a young New York banker. With characteristic courage and sagacity this man took up the battle. He carried the difficulty into the courts, won twenty-five law suits, baffled injunctions innumerable and at last drove the wreckers from the field. The road was again restored to prosperity and sold at a high price to the Delaware and Hudson, which still controls it. That banker was J. Pierpont Morgan.

Morgan had already shown his metal by floating \$200,000,000 of government bonds in Europe after the financial depression of 1873. He was becoming a power in the Vanderbilt roads. His connection with that property began as far back as 1860 when the Commodore decided to strengthen the position of the New York Central by putting large quantities of its stock into the hands of the public. The Morgan, London and New York houses took \$40,000,000.

In the rebuilding days following the panic of 1873 the Vanderbilts wished to issue bonds on the New York Central to improve and extend the property. Appeal was made to Morgan, whose honesty and acumen were so well recognized in London that he was able to get \$30,000,000 for the purpose from English capitalists. Morgan became a director of the New York Central in 1879 largely because of that achievement. Yet few recognized even until recently the influence he wields in that system. Some five years ago an officer of the Central, now dead, was questioned as to who was the real power on the road.

"Is it Depew?"

The officer lifted his eyebrows and shook his head.

"Who then?" was asked.

"The man who has the last word," was the reply, "is J. Pierpont Morgan."

Where Morgan stands today with respect to the New York Central he who runs may read. Every instinct of this man's genius is to build up. His first large work in this direction was the reorganization of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo. This road had been built along the west bank of the

Hudson expressly to compete with the New York Central. When the lemon had been sucked dry it was abandoned, broken and almost valueless. Mr. Morgan restored the property and leased it to the New York Central. This was in 1885.

About the same time he saved the Balti-



"JIM" FISK

more and Ohio from the financial ruin threatened by reckless schemers. He regenerated the Chesapeake and Ohio and joined it to the "Big Four," thus strengthening both properties. He took hold of the Erie, which had remained in bad condition since the wrecking days of Fisk and Gould. He reorganized the Reading, and has built up the Southern Railway. And so runs the story of his works.

In the early days of the railroad, the lines being few and short, there was little opportunity for competition between roads.

When the lines broadened into systems with overlapping territories, then rate troubles began. After years of fighting the companies, worn out by warfare, would patch up temporary truces only again to bring on



J. PIERPONT MORGAN

fighting hotter than ever through secret rate cutting. Thus the alternations of war and peace continued for many years.

At length the leading companies fixed upon a pooling agreement whereby rates were fixed and traffic distributed according to certain percentages agreed upon among the competitors. Wars were still frequent but the results of the pooling as a whole were salutary. Then in 1887 congress stepped in and declared these pooling agreements illegal and the Supreme Court of the United States has strengthened its enactments. Open pooling was superseded by the private "gentlemen's agreement." But this makeshift was only partially successful in stopping rate wars.

Shrewd men saw that some new methods must be put in operation. The lamb must be made to lie down within the lion. Opportunity came with the panic of 1893 and the years of hard times that followed. Thou-

sands of small stockholders were compelled to part with their railroad holdings which were taken by strong interests. Railroads themselves were forced into the hands of receivers, so that at one time 36,619 miles, or over a fifth of the entire mileage of the country, was in bankruptcy. When the great systems emerged from the shadows stronger than ever they were controlled by large banking interests, chief among which was the house of Morgan. Prosperity again reigned and the time was ripe for the next onward move.

In the summer of 1899, as a clap of thunder out of clear sky, came the announcement that the New York Central had made arrangements to lease the Boston and Albany. About the same time a new president had been placed over the great Pennsylvania system. The financial world felt that something of tremendous import was pending when the presidents of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central laid aside all precedent and met in conference. Then came the statement, at first vigorously denied but later confirmed, that the two companies had buried their old differences and reached a mutual agreement on all questions.

The two companies bought large blocks of Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western stock which they divided among themselves. They laid out a new common route through coal properties in Northern Pennsylvania. They apportioned their general territory and agreed upon a division of feeding roads. It was the turning event of the new era in American railroading, the era of railroad "community of interest."

A new master builder has arisen in the Northwest. Forty-seven years ago "Jim" Hill, eighteen years old, fresh from his Canadian home, was shoveling cargo into steamers in St. Paul at fifty cents a day. Nine years later he was made local agent of the St. Paul and Pacific at St. Paul. The road defaulted in 1873, and passed into the hands of receivers.

During his seventeen years' residence in the city, Mr. Hill had made powerful friends. He persuaded them that here was

their opportunity. The Amsterdam owners of the road's mortgages, discouraged at the situation, readily parted with their securities. Hill changed the name of the road to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba and made it the beginning of the Great Northern system, a property that today controls 5,888 miles of road.

After the election of 1900 had settled permanently the free silver controversy, and the stock market had started upon the most remarkable upward movement in the entire history of Wall street, the leader of prices was the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Steadily the price of "Burlington" mounted till it became evident to the most casual observer that something was going on beneath the surface. It was already known that the Northern Pacific was controlled by Mr. Hill and the house of Morgan. The rumor gained headway that these interests were buying Burlington to unite it with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern; a report that later was officially confirmed.

Important results followed. A new power had arisen in Union Pacific in the person of E. H. Harriman. This man was a director in the Illinois Central and had steadily increased his influence in that property. When the Chicago and Alton was sold it was he who readjusted its finances. For several years the public had been accustomed to consider the Union Pacific as a Vanderbilt road, not that the Vanderbilts were directly represented on the directorate, but that some of their associates of the Chicago and Northwestern were there in power. C. P. Huntington, whose genius had built up the Southern Pacific, died, and to the astonishment of the public, that property fell to the Union Pacific. Then the facts were made manifest that, not the Vanderbilts, but Harriman and the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company were masters of the Union Pacific property.

The new Burlington deal was a sudden blow at the growing ambitions of Harriman interests. The three Hill roads parallel the Union Pacific at nearly every important

point, and this strong rivalry might mean ruin. It was too late to buy the Burlington out of the Hill control, so these shrewd men did better by turning the flank of the enemy. Carefully their plans were laid, all the more promising because the lynx-eyed Morgan was in Europe, and before the Hill people began to suspect the trap it



JAMES J. HILL
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was sprung. The Northern Pacific controlled the Burlington, but the ownership of the Northern Pacific itself was claimed by the Harriman interests.

The ball set rolling could not be stopped. More than the entire capital stock of the Northern Pacific had been sold to the two contending interests and neither dared let go of a share lest the other gain the advantage. The result was the famous Northern Pacific corner, and a full thousand dollars a share was paid by some unfortunate "shorts" before a truce was called. Forced by the necessities of the situation, which threatened a panic of fatal consequences, the two antagonists agreed to adjust their differences by each taking partial representation on the Northern Pacific directory. The "community of interest" idea, thus

put in jeopardy by this battle among giants, again ruled the railroad world.

The next stage of development is yet in progress. The experience of the Northern Pacific taught the railroad financiers that a way must be found permanently to harmon-



GEORGE J. GOULD

ize the various conflicting interests. The method chosen was a holding company that should control the securities of the various systems to be operated in common. The Northern Securities Company was organized to take over control of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington. A majority of the capital stock of the three systems was transferred to this controlling company, and everything was in readiness to continue the absorbing process in other fields, when unlooked-for trouble arose.

President Roosevelt believed the Northern Securities Company to be in plain violation of the national anti-trust law. With the whole machinery of government behind him this "unsafe" man called a halt upon the kings of finance and they obeyed. Recently the federal supreme court has decided the president to be in the right and that the Northern Securities Company

must give up control. What other method will be found to meet the new conditions remains to be seen.

What has been accomplished thus far in railroad combinations? A full answer presents some difficulties. It is easy to indicate the leading systems. But when groupings of these systems are attempted there is room for difference of opinion. The real lines of fusion are not paraded before the public and can be judged only by common report and by certain harmonies of results.

The public cannot peer into directors' rooms to learn the secrets of control. Even officers and directors themselves are sometimes in the dark, as was made evident during the recent Northern Pacific convulsion. The accompanying tabulation shows the present progress of groupings of systems so far as belongs to public knowledge. It should be remembered, however, that these several groups are not necessarily, nor even probably, antagonistic. They are rather intertwining circles of influence and control, all being irresistibly drawn toward a common center.

SUMMARY OF RAILROAD GROUPS

	MILES
Morgan.....	26,393
Vanderbilt	20,520
Vanderbilt-Morgan	7,877
 Total Morgan	 54,790
Pennsylvania	16,675
Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt	4,746
 Total "Morgan"	 76,211
Harriman-Hill-Morgan	20,187
Harriman	23,051
 1. Total Harriman-Morgan.....	 119,449
2. Rock Island	17,591
3. Gould	16,527
4. Atchison	8,615
5. St. Paul.....	6,682
6. Minneapolis St. Louis	3,118
7. Missouri, Kansas & Texas	3,005
8. Pere Marquette.....	2,351
9. Chicago Great Western	1,464
10. Wisconsin Central.....	1,043
 Aggregate	 179,845

The lines directly controlled by Mr. Morgan are the Southern (including the Mobile and Ohio 874 miles) 9,302 miles; the Atlantic Coast line (including the Louisville and Nashville 6,133 miles) 10,703 miles; Central of Georgia 1,877 miles; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville 556 miles; the Lehigh Valley 1,399, and the Erie 2,556 miles.

The Vanderbilt group includes the New York Central (with Lake Shore 1,411, Michigan Central 1,653, "Big Four" 2,235, "Nickel Plate" 523, and the Lake Erie and Western 725 miles) total 11,079 miles; also Chicago and Northwestern 8,971 miles.

Vanderbilt-Morgan lines are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 824 miles, Delaware and Hudson 966, New York, New Haven and Hartford 2,037, New York, Ontario and Western 549, Boston and Maine 3,298, and the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie 203 miles.

The Pennsylvania group includes the Pennsylvania system 10,556 miles, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,397, and the Norfolk and Western 1,722 miles.

The Pennsylvania - Vanderbilt - Morgan lines are the Chesapeake and Ohio 1,641

The Harriman syndicate group are the Illinois Central 5,463 miles, Chicago and Alton 915, Chicago Terminal Transfer 108, Kansas City Southern 839, Union Pacific 6,105, Southern Pacific 9,621 miles.

The Rock Island group includes the Rock



COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON

Island 7,298 miles, St. Louis and San Francisco 5,663, Chicago and Eastern Illinois 752, Evansville and Terre Haute 331, lines in Texas 922, and Seaboard Air Line, 2,625.

The Gould group includes the Missouri Pacific 6,006, Texas and Pacific 1,973, Denver and Rio Grande 2,460, St. Louis Southwestern 1,511, International and Great Northern 1,130, Wabash 2,483, Wheeling and Lake Erie 529, West Virginia Central and Pittsburg 177, Western Maryland 258 miles.

The summary of the table presents a startling array of facts. The Vanderbilt roads alone comprise 20,520 miles. Morgan interests control 26,393 miles. In addition there are 7,877 miles under the two interests, thus making a total of 54,790 miles of railroad practically under the sway of the house of Morgan.



E. H. HARRIMAN

miles, the Reading 2,145 and Hocking Valley 960 miles.

Harriman - Hill - Morgan roads are the Great Northern 5,888 miles, Northern Pacific 5,976 and the Burlington 8,323 miles.

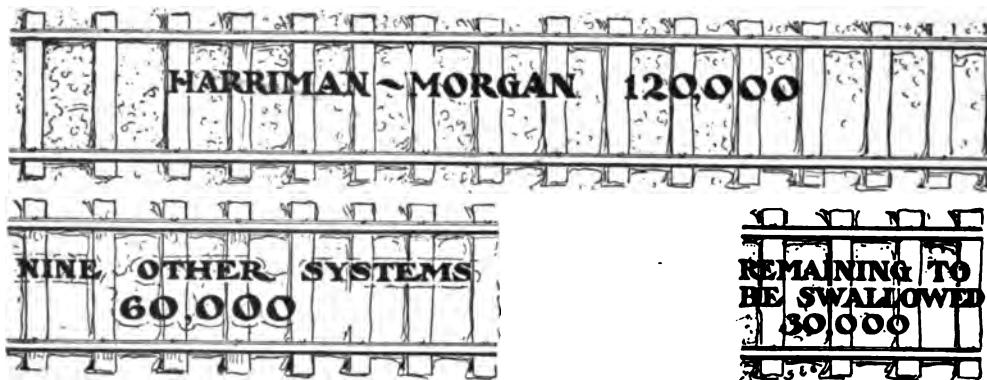


DIAGRAM OF RAILROAD GROUPS

The Pennsylvania lines, operated in entire harmony with these systems, aggregate 16,675. There are also 4,746 miles of lines controlled by the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt-Morgan interests together. Thus there are 76,211 miles of railroad administered by common interests which for convenience may be labeled "Morgan."

In the West the Northern Pacific group (including the Great Northern and the Burlington) comprise 20,187 miles. With these should be joined the 15,726 miles of Harriman lines of the Union Pacific and 7,325 other Harriman lines. Here then are, all told, 119,449 miles of railroad that, for convenience, may be represented in the two men, Harriman and Morgan. These roads comprise fifty-seven per cent of the entire mileage of the country. Their securities aggregate over \$7,000,000,000, and their gross annual receipts are above \$1,000,000,000.

Besides these Harriman-Morgan systems there are four other groups of large importance. These are the Rock Island group of 17,591 miles, the Gould group 16,527 miles, the Atchison system 8,615 miles and the St. Paul 6,682 miles. Yet below these are five other systems of from 1,000 to above 3,000 miles each, the five aggregating 10,981 miles. Altogether these various systems of roads, including the Harriman-Morgan group, comprise 179,845 miles of railroad, or six-sevenths of all the mileage of the nation.

With already two-thirds of this tremendous power in the hands of the Harriman-

Morgan group how long will it be before the other nine interests come into the same harmony? Many believe that time already at hand. The Gould and the Pennsylvania interests may quarrel a little longer over an eastern outlet for the Wabash, but they have too many common interests to permit an extended warfare. The Northern Pacific battle taught its lesson of caution. Future differences, if differences there be, will be decided behind the closed doors of Wall street's mighty banking houses.

And when these interests have all come together, and the scores of smaller interests have been absorbed, what then? Possibly the gigantic combine will crumble of its own weight, as did many of the railroad systems so elaborately built up twenty years ago. Perhaps the consolidating and strengthening process will be continued until the structure no longer depends for safety upon the continuance of the lives or good will of a few men, but finds some legal way to take on the immortality of the corporation, becoming thus a gigantic, self-confessed trust.

But what of the public whose interests the railroads are designed primarily to serve? Will the people stand and quietly watch a few railroad kings apportion among themselves the public heritage? Much depends upon how these leaders administer their trust. The great American people have learned the lesson of the economies of gigantic operations, but they insist on receiving a fair share of those profits. If

the railroad kings are properly regardful of these public rights they may be permitted to perfect their plans. Otherwise will go forth the "Thou shalt not" of congress, and the last state of the people's highways may be worse than the first.

Then, too, there are many earnest thinkers who see awful menace to American liberties in the possession by a few men, however wise, of the control of \$12,500,000,000 of the nation's productive wealth and the monopoly of her inland communication. The alternative is that the government take over the roads and run them in the interest of all the people. Better a more poorly

managed property, they declare, better an enormous extension of the spoils system, than that the hands now threatening shall close over the throats of the people with a grip that, once tightened, no after struggle may loosen.

The consolidating process is going rapidly forward and the decision cannot be long delayed. It is but a part of the larger trust problem everywhere pressing. The wisdom of the present may not see the remedy, but somehow we have faith that a people who have built up this magnificent civilization of the new world, will not be found wanting when the crucial time arrives.

THE MAN IN THE TOWER

BY S. E. KISER

(Reprinted by permission from the author's "Ballads of the Busy Days.")

Beside the track there's a narrow tower
Where some one watches away,
And a thousand lives he guards each hour
Faithfully day by day ;
The man who toils and the millionaire
And the lisping child he has in his care,
And the crowded trains rush to and fro
And the people come and the people go
With never a thought of him watching there!

Beside the track in his narrow tower
He guards when the skies are blue,
And he peers away through the blinding shower
Keeping the fateful signals true ;
And the man who has more than his rightful share,
And the man who has dreams of joy somewhere
And the man who laughs and the man who sighs
And the maid with the love-light in her eyes
Put their lives in his hands all unaware.

Beside the track in his narrow tower,
Poor, unknown, unsung is he
Who holds in his hands a greater power
Than an admiral of the sea !
And the man who is bent by a weight of care
And the man who has sighted a goal somewhere,
And the men who rule in temples of trade,
And the mother at home, and the blissful maid,
Do they think of the debts that they owe him there ?

Railroad Oddities

BY L. E. TAYLOR



If 2,037 railroads listed in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission more than 1,700, or nearly eighty-five per cent, are less than one hundred miles long. Several hundred of these have less than twenty-five miles of trackage. Many are private roads, but most are subsidiary to some other line. As an illustration of the number of roads which may be controlled by one company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad may be cited. This road has nearly ninety subsidiary roads which operate under lease, rental, or some other form of control. The following is an example of the way roads are leased and sub-leased: The Youghiogheny Northern Railroad Company leases its line to the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny Railroad Company. The latter's line is rented to the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company, whose line is under the control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which in turn is controlled by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

The terms under which roads are leased vary surprisingly: Some leases may be terminated at any time on thirty days' notice, others confer absolute perpetual control. Some roads are leased on a money rental payable in cash; some receive a certain percentage on their stock; some are given a portion of the earnings; and others are given improvements and valuable considerations of various kinds.

OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

About ten per cent of the total number of railroads are private roads which do not even pretend to act as general public carriers. Thirty-five per cent are subsidiary, non-operating roads—that is, roads which are leased and operated by other railway companies. Twelve per cent, while operating their own lines, are controlled in some

· by other companies. Forty per cent

are absolutely independent operating lines; and the remaining three per cent are not in operation.

The two thousand railroad lines vary in importance from the private logging road of some lumber company operating but a mile or two of narrow-gauge track equipped with a superannuated locomotive and a few cars to the great trunk line which owns thousands of miles of track supplied with the finest mechanical equipment and rolling stock that American invention and ingenuity can devise.

There are seventeen railroad companies each of which owns more than one thousand miles of track; and there are twenty companies each of which operates more than one thousand miles of track. Several companies operate over a great extent of territory, but own a comparatively small amount of trackage. One of these is the New York Central, which owns but 810 miles of track, though it operates more than four times that amount. The Great Northern Railway Company owns not a foot of track, but operates over a trackage amounting to 4,551 miles. On the other hand, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, owning 3,799 miles, does not operate a mile, all its trackage being under the control of the Great Northern.

A RAILROAD OWNED BY A MUNICIPALITY

In the United States there is but one railroad of considerable length built and owned by a municipality. This is the Cincinnati Southern, the property of the city of Cincinnati. Although the public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati had discussed the project for many years, it was not until 1869 that the Ohio legislature passed a bill enabling the city to finance the scheme. On the 26th of June, 1869, an election was held at which the voters of Cincinnati by an overwhelming majority decided to construct a railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga,

giving an outlet to the south. It was more than four years, however, before construction actually began; ten years before the first through train passed over the road, and instead of costing less than \$10,000,000—the original estimate—\$18,300,000 was expended before the line was completed. For years the rental was insufficient to pay interest charges, and in 1901 the approximate cost to the city had been \$30,700,000. In 1881 the Cincinnati Southern Railway was leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company for twenty-five years, the cash rental gradually increasing from \$800,000 per annum for the first five years to \$1,250,000 per annum for the last five years. In 1901 the voters of the city ratified the terms of an agreement made by the trustees of the road, whereby the lease was extended for a term of sixty years from October 12, 1906, the annual rental for the first twenty years to be \$1,050,000, for the second twenty years \$1,100,000 and for the last twenty years \$1,200,000. The agreement also provided for the issuance of bonds for terminal improvements in Cincinnati. The lessee agrees to pay the interest on these bonds, and also \$25,000 a year as a sinking fund for their redemption.

LONG AND SHORT ROADS

The longest railroad in the United States is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which owns 7,794 miles of track, and operates 7,971 miles. Its nearest competitor, in respect to length, is the Northern Pacific Railway, with 5,519 miles of trackage.

Many Americans are so accustomed to travel long distances on a single railway or system of railways that they pay little heed to short roads. Yet there are many roads owning but eight or ten miles of track which are operated as seriously as a great trunk line. The shortest railroad listed in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission is the Buffalo, Thousand Islands and Portland Railroad, a part of the New York Central system. This road is three one-hundredths of a mile long—about one hun-

dred and fifty feet. The track for this line requires about ten rails; and a locomotive, tender and two or three cars would fill it from end to end.

Another short line is that owned by the Trenton Delaware Bridge Company. It is more nearly a trunk line than the Buffalo, Thousand Islands and Portland, being about a thousand feet long—nineteen one-hundredths of a mile, to be exact. This road is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being operated under a lease dated June 20, 1877, for 993 years, 5 months and 10-days. Though the road is short, it should pay its owners good dividends, for the annual rental is \$32,000.

Coming to independent roads, it will not do to pass unnoticed the line of the Marine Railway Company, owned and operated by the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company. This road is forty-four hundredths of a mile in length. It is operated only three or four months each year, for when the cold, stormy days of autumn arrive the track is taken up and carefully stowed away for the winter, to be brought out for use only when the warm summer days return.

ROADS OF SPECIAL TYPES

Among other roads of a peculiar or special type is that up Mount Washington, that running to Lick Observatory on Mount Lowe, and the Mill Valley and Mount Tamalpais Scenic Railway. The Mount Washington Railway is three and one-half miles long. It is a cog-wheel road, and is operated only in the summer. The Mill Valley and Mount Tamalpais Scenic Railway is eight and one-fifth miles long, its terminals being Mill Valley and Mount Tamalpais, about twelve miles from San Francisco, and it has the somewhat doubtful distinction of being the world's crookedest railroad, in proportion to its length. It differs from most mountain roads in that it is not of the cog-wheel type. The locomotive is a special "marine geared" type designed to overcome heavy grades. Between the terminals of the road there are

281 curves, many of them very sharp. The longest piece of straight track measures 413 feet. In spite of its many curves and heavy grades, however, no serious accident has occurred in the eight years since the road was opened to traffic.

SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Some extremely curious comparisons of

railway capital, annual income and expenditures, are shown in the following table:

Road	Capital	Income	Expenditures
Pennsylvania Railroad	\$319,333,600	\$105,997,482	\$101,563,505
Calumet & Western	410,000	315	900
Baltimore & Ohio	360,292,437	53,468,169	46,947,223
Coffins & Reidsville	50,000	6,117	4,695
New York Central	385,691,256	75,806,558	67,789,241
Lawrenceville Br. R. R.	75,000	4,934	4,473

Railroad Trade Journalism

BY FRANK CHAPIN BRAY

 HAVE you ever realized that there are nearly forty periodicals in the United States which are devoted exclusively to the special interests of the Great American Railroad Industry? There are half as many more regularly published monthly railroad guides, but these are not included in the present survey, nor are the regularly conducted railroad departments of the leading dailies under consideration here. The railroad trade journals as a class represent what one might call internal in contrast to external railroad publicity, although the dividing line is not always distinctly marked. The public is so familiar with glittering generalities about the immensity of the railroad industry that it takes an examination of a collection of these trade journals to give a new and more definite impression of its size.

Most of the railroad trade journals are monthlies. The latest available list shows that eight are published in New York City, six in Chicago, four in Cleveland, three in St. Louis and three in Philadelphia, single publications being issued in San Francisco, Atlanta, Indianapolis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Kansas City, Mo., Newark, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburg and Scranton. A combined circulation of about 362,000 copies is claimed for them. Naturally the official organs of employees' organizations,

trainmen, locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, telegraphers, etc., appeal to the largest numbers, and circulation ranges from a maximum of about 52,700 down to a few thousands for those appealing to smaller groups of managers, traffic men, master mechanics etc.

The success of a few weeklies that cover and digest the news of the railroad industry as a whole, is strikingly denoted by the character and amount of advertising carried, which seems to exhibit almost every conceivable product or process connected with railroading.

Illustrations accompanying this article give graphic reproductions of titles and covers of many of these publications, representing at a glance the diversity and scope of the field they occupy. There is the 104 page *Continental Traveler* from which one may figure out the details of a trip around the world or to the ends of the earth as his purse or imagination will permit. There is the 48 page (*Collier's* size) *Railroad Gazette*, a weekly, where one may find the pith of the news of railroad legislation, management, construction, etc., and note with amazement the advertisements of more than four hundred separate kinds of claims for railroad business. There is the 52 page *Railway Master Mechanic* "devoted to the interests of railway motive power, car equipment, shops, machinery and supplies,"

elaborately illustrated, with a "Railroad Paint Shop" department (official organ of the Master Car and Locomotive Painter's Association) and a grist of such topics as "The Trend of Locomotive Proportions," "100,000 lbs. Capacity Coal Cars," "Railroad Shop Tools," "Shop Improvements of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway," etc. There is the 386 page *Official Railway Equipment Register* whose title-page has the legend:

"A Monthly Magazine, devoted to the Consideration of Topics of Interest to Railroad Officials, more particularly Questions of Transportation Economies, Car Handling and other Subjects of Special Importance to the Transportation Department. Containing official information descriptive of Equipment such as Ownership, Marks, Capacity, Dimensions with Notices of Changes from Month to Month, etc., being the Medium through which Official Instructions are Issued, concerning the Rendering of Reports and the Settlement of Accounts pertaining to Car Service and Car Repairs, including Registration of Rolling Stock Equipment of the Railways and Car Companies of North America. Issued by Authority of the Railways of the United States, Canada and Mexico."

The tabulated information in the *Official Register* may be Greek to the general public, but the publication is interesting from the standpoint of this article. The four publications just mentioned indicate the wide variety of interests served by the railroad trade journals.

The mammoth monthly reference journal last named costs \$5.00 a year. The ruling price for the railroad weeklies is \$4.00 per year. The price of some of the monthlies is \$2.00; others \$1.50 but the majority sell for the popular price of \$1.00 a year. The amount of reading matter printed in the monthlies is often larger than that of the popular magazines displayed on the news stands. Besides this a feature of the official organs of different railroad employees' organizations takes the form of closely printed pages of "official directory" ranging from six in the *Railroad Telegrapher* to twenty in the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal* and the *Locomotive Engi-*

neer's Monthly Journal. From such lists one gets another conception of the army of persons dependent upon railroad employment below those who are classed as railroad officials. In this connection mention of a quarterly publication called *The Pocket List of Railroad Officials* is pertinent; for this quarterly contains, among other things, an alphabetical list of officials of North American railroad companies, transportation companies and car lines, express companies, telegraph companies, national and state railroad commissioners and associations of railroad officers, one thousand nine hundred and five in number.

Among "official organs" the following may be listed: *Advance Advocate*, International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*; *Railway Carmen's Journal*, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; *Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Monthly Journal*; *Railroad Telegrapher*, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; *Railway Conductor*, Order of Railway Conductors; *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; *Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America*; *Railway Journal*, National Association of Traveling Freight Agents, National Association of Railway Agents, National Railroad Master Blacksmith's Association and International Railway Master Boiler Maker's Association. Several publications catering to special services or organizations do not label themselves as "official organs." *The Express Gazette*, for example, calls itself "official journal of the express service." The *Railway Employees Journal* has the subheading "the only monthly magazine published in the interests of ALL railway employees," and gives news and official notices of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. *The Railway Mail* contains similar material regarding the National Association of Railway Postal Clerks. *The International Railway Journal* has an official department of the International Association of Ticket Agents. Titles of other periodicals indi-



FACSIMILE TITLES OF RAILROAD TRADE JOURNALS

cate special services, *Train Dispatchers' Bulletin*, *Roadmaster and Foreman*, *Railway Master Mechanic*, *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, etc.

In the Brotherhood magazines there are official and membership correspondence departments, woman's auxiliary departments, benefit association news, technical or industrial departments, special articles dealing with phases of each craft, usually editorials, and popular articles of the home magazine type. These magazines make a

very good impression. They are well printed, interesting, carry many illustrations and show good advertising patronage. In the advertising one notes in particular such products as overalls, gloves, watches, technical publications, typewriters, artificial limbs, etc. Taken at random these titles of articles are suggestive of character and contents: "Recent Railway Disasters," "Brotherhood Libraries," "The Old Dispatcher's Story," "Round-house Talks," "The Single Track Railroad of Ireland,"



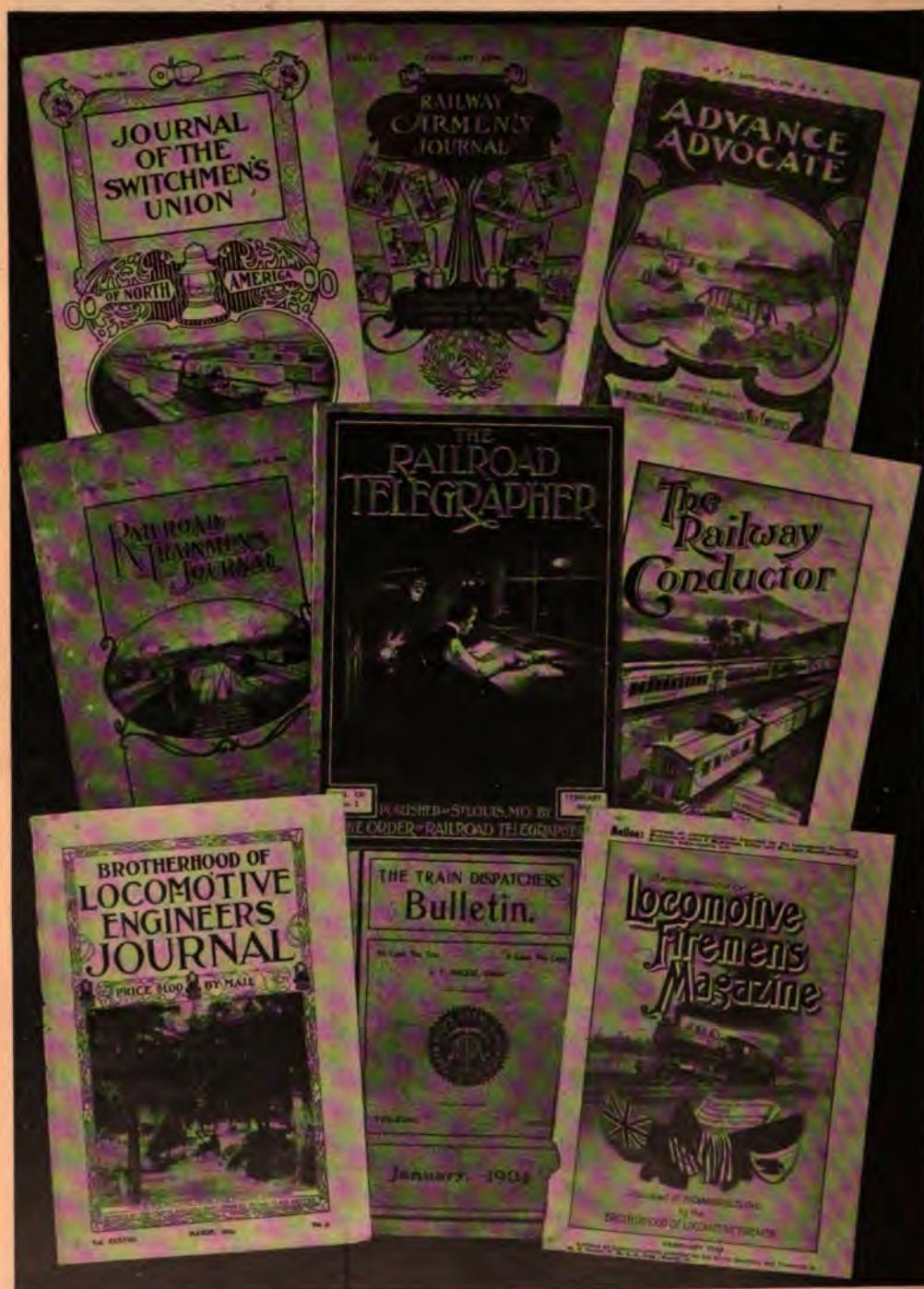
FACSIMILE COVERS OF RAILROAD TRADE JOURNALS

"Opposition to the Anti-Injunction Bill," "Only a Switchman," "Legal Decision of Interest to Railroad Men," "Good News from Government Roads," "A Magic Port on Mississippi's Coast."

The engineering publications are pro-

fusely illustrated as their technical character demands. Here are a few of the titles of articles in single issues of *The American Engineer and Railroad Journal* and *The Railway and Engineering Review*:

Indicator Tests of Large Tandem Com-



FACSIMILE COVERS OF RAILROAD TRADE JOURNALS

pound Locomotive, A., T. & S. F.; Railroad Shop Management; Shop Schedule for Locomotive Repairs, C. & N. W.; Extensive Water-Softening Installation, IV, P. & L. E.; Machine Tool Progress, Feeds and Drives; Water Softening on the Union Pacific; Machine Tool Outlook for 1904; American Brakes in Russia; Better Instruction for Apprentices; The "Break-in-Two" Problem—Coupler Failures.

Efficiency of the Railway Telegraph Department; Truss Bridge Erection Without Falsework, Bangor & Aroostook R. R.; The Lubrication of Locomotive Valves and Cylinders; Transportation in the Chicago Tunnels; New Shops of the Terminal Railroad of St. Louis; Derailments of Tenders; Government Competition; Maximum Economical Load for a Locomotive; Water Softening Plants of the C., R. I. & P. Ry.; New Roads and Projects.

The scope of topics presented in the railroad trade weeklies is shown by sample tables of contents:

RAILROAD GAZETTE

Illustrated:—The Rock Island System's New Organization, Stone Highway Bridge Over Connecticut River at Hartford, Steel Cars on the Caledonian Railway of Scotland, Vanderbilt Steel Frame Tank Car, Comparative Tests of Locomotives Using Saturated and Superheated Steam, Atlantic-Type Locomotive for the Great Central of England.

Editorial:—A New England Railroad Historical Note, Electrifying Steam Railroads, Southern Pacific, Editorial Notes, New Publications, Trade Catalogues.

Miscellaneous:—The Cost of Handling Locomotives at Terminals, The Division Superintendent's Work, The Baltimore Fire and the Railroads, Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley, Northern Pacific Timber Lands.

General News:—Technical, The Scrap Heap, Meetings and Announcements, Personal, Elections and Appointments, Locomotive Building, Car Building, Bridge Building, Railroad Construction, General Railroad News.

RAILWAY WORLD

Review of Events in Railway Circles. Distribution of Railway Earnings, Atlantic Coast Line Establishes Pensions, The Pennsylvania's Pension System, Canada's Commission Begins Well, Our Flour and Wheat Export Trade, Trunk Lines Differ on Grain Rates, Grain Rate Cutting in the West, The Railways at the Seat of War, The War to Test Russia's Railroad, Cost of Manchuria's Railway, Famous Trains of the World, An Anti-Pass Bill in Congress, Texas Commission Adds to Tariff Section, Quick Dispatch for Baltimore, Failure of Import and Export Rates, Semaphore at Grade Crossings, Railroad Grants in Guatemala, Prevention of Fires from Engine Sparks.

The Great American Railway Systems—The Pennsylvania.

Legal Department.

Railway Reports Analyzed, Personals, Elections of Officers—Obituary, New Equipment. Editorial Views on Railway Subjects, Construction Work and New Lines, Editorial Comment. The Week's Review of Financial Affairs, Range of Prices of Railway Securities, Railway Earnings.

RAILWAY AGE

Editorials:—A Complete Signalling Installation. The Car Beautiful. Lumber Rates and Southern Progress. A Rectangular Engine House. The Right to Route Shipments.

Illustrated Articles:—The Transportation Building, Saint Louis Exposition. Interborough Rapid Transit All-Steel Cars. Square Roundhouses. Automatic Block Signals and Interlocking on the New York and Long Branch Railroad. Locomotive Operation.

Annual Reports of Railways. The Rock Island System and its Constituent parts. Stock Growing Conditions in the West—Suggestions for Relief. Efficiency of the Telegraph Department. Forestry in the Northwest. Anti-Trust Proceedings Pending. The Western Railway Club. Progress on the Sayre Shops of the Lehigh Valley. Iowa Trust Law Unconstitutional as to Railway Demurrage Charges. Railways in Other Lands.

Departments:—Notes and News, Personal Mention, Construction, Financial and Corporate, Equipment and Supplies.

The rise of the railroad journals has been coincident with the evolution of the American railroad, specialization following that policy in the conduct of the industry and the organization of the employees and officials. A number of publications date their establishment in the 50's, 60's and 70's, so that their permanence is not a matter of speculation. This review has not considered the representation of street railways in the trade journal field, a recent development arising from the marvelous growth of electric transportation facilities. The number of these journals at present is about half a dozen. Latterly two popular illustrated magazines not to be strictly classed as trade journals but inaugurated by railroad passenger departments, *The Four-Track News* (New York Central) and *Sunset* (Southern Pacific), have appealed to both the actual and potential traveling public and have created a unique class of their own.

The announcement of twenty-six conventions of national organizations of railway men from March to November of the current year, appearing in the trade journals, suggests once more the multitude of interests involved in modern American railroading.

Locomotive and Car Life

BY ADRIAN W. MC COY

WHAT becomes of all the pins? and What happens after death to the splendid pieces of mechanism called locomotives? are by no means similar questions. Indeed, the theory of metempsychosis may well be applied to all railroad rolling stock. Nearly every piece is saved and put to some use; has assurance of a future existence even as "scrap" for the furnace from which it comes forth as new parts. "Reinferration" the process may be termed, to coin a word for such railroad phenomena.

The modern locomotive costs \$15,000 or \$18,000 according to size and equipment. The passenger locomotives in former days were embellished with extra brass work and trimmings, the bright parts were kept by the fireman in a state of glittering effulgence, and the passenger engine cost more than the freight engine. Nowadays, the trimmings are not put on and the passenger engine, being lighter, costs less than the mammoth freighter.

When the engine goes into commission it is a fine piece of machinery, with power to pull long trains over miles of track, day after day, but with the strenuous work comes the certainty of deterioration and the necessity of constant repairs. When work was lighter, trains not so heavy, and mileage in lower figures, an engine could be expected to live thirty years, but in locomotives the tendency is toward a decrease of longevity, for the management strives to get all the service possible out of them. The age of expectancy is only approximate. Bad water, that is, water bad for the internal economy of boilers and which causes scale, is perhaps the greatest foe to an engine's hope for an honorable old age. A bad water division uses up its motive power far more rapidly than hard work elsewhere. Local conditions on the line largely affect the motive power. A hilly country causes more strain. Then too, housing facilities have

much to do with the life of the engine. If it is possible to keep up with needs in repairs, the power stands a better chance for giving long service. The demand for engines, however, may be so pressing that the least possible repairing that will answer is given, with the result that the locomotives constantly deteriorate and lose in efficiency, until complete overhauling becomes a positive necessity. "A stitch in time saves nine," in railroad as well as in garment repairs.

At one time it was popularly supposed that the passenger engine was subject to the severer strain, but that was before the days of long trains and 100,000 pound cars. The freighter gets the worst of it under existing conditions. The passenger engine, fairly treated, stands a chance of a one-third to one-half longer life, and then prolongs its days on a branch line or in some special service.

Repairs begin almost with the engine's first trip. If these could be eliminated railroading would be simpler for the management: the road is hardly doubled until something has to be done, although for two or three years the expense may be comparatively small. Ordinarily repairs are divided into five classes, as follows:

Class 1, means overhauling costing \$3,500 or more, including a fire box and boiler renewal.

Class 2, repairs costing \$2,500, but no new fire box or large parts.

Class 3, repairs costing from \$500 to \$1,500.

Class 4, repairs costing less than \$100.

The first time an engine goes into the shop it may have run two or three years without much repair charge beyond incidentals, or it may be a "hoodoo" and get into trouble every trip. Under normal conditions the first real repairing would cost about \$1,000 and the second and third overhauling about \$1,500 each. In the twenty years estimated life of an engine the

expenditure for repairs will reach in all probably \$30,000, or about twice the original cost.

The repairs include every imaginable patch or replacement from renewing a broken glass to providing a new boiler or fire box. Scale forms inside and gradually wears the boiler plates thinner, reducing them to frail shell, or if soda ash is used to prevent scale, all the brass taps that can be reached by the soda ash deteriorate rapidly and have to be removed. Thus it will be seen that maintenance of power involves many questions. Everything possible is done to keep the engine in commission, until at last a stage of decrepitude is reached that seems to preclude further repairs. At this point it is a question of scrapping the locomotive or selling it for about \$2,500 to dealers in second-hand equipment, who will repair it for about as much more and sell it to a logging or similar road where it may do service for several more years.

An old locomotive is worth as scrap from \$500 to \$2,500 as the case may be, the difference being due to the availability of the various parts for further use as such parts. When the engine is turned over to the scrappers it presents a disreputable appearance, far removed from that of the days when its first engineer looked it over. Once dignified as "she"; "old kettle" or "mess of junk" are the most respectful epithets applied by those who have to do with its operation. Even in the days of scrapping careful management guards against wastefulness. Steel, brass and iron are taken off separately; everything usable is saved out, and frames, axles and good parts are set aside for further use. What is left goes to the scrap bins and eventually to the foundry or junk dealer.

Changing railroad conditions make it difficult to estimate the life of locomotives, and the same is true of passenger and freight cars. There are many passenger coaches in use today which were built thirty or more years ago and are still in good condition, if not modern in appearance. The old coaches with solid white oak sills were good

ones. Of necessity there have been changes in styles in passenger coaches. The cars that were lightly built twenty-five years ago have no business in the modern heavy trains, and if placed there soon get knocked out. On short branch roads they serve their purpose. The custom now is to build with steel underframing like the Pullmans, so that it is almost impossible to smash them in a wreck.

The box car's life is shortest of all rolling stock, and this is owing largely to the changes in construction. The capacity of cars has increased from 40,000 to 80,000 or 100,000 pounds each, and usage is rougher. The use of the air brake has helped to preserve them, but it is hard service at the best in the present-day long, heavy trains. There are many box cars running, however, which have seen more than twenty-five years of service, and their life might be averaged at twenty years. There is no reason why the steel gondolas should not last thirty years or more, as there is less likelihood of their wearing out. When a box, freight or passenger car serves its time, there is little to be scrapped. The trucks and rods are taken out and the wooden portion is burned or used for some purpose, such as tool houses along the line, stations, sometimes improvised dwellings, in fact for almost anything from an office to a chapel. The trucks under a box freight car are worth seventy-five to one hundred dollars and these with the side rods, are taken out. The box, which is considered to have no scrap value, is burned and whatever small pieces of iron remain are gathered up afterwards.

Car equipment is not always discarded because worn out, but it may be out of style, or of too small capacity. One of the results constantly sought by railroad management is the reduction of hauling expense per ton per mile, and no road thinks nowadays of a box car of less capacity than 60,000 pounds, and 80,000 or 100,000 is preferred. Monster locomotives and long trains of mammoth cars nowadays carry an immensely larger quantity of freight over the road in

less time than formerly. Generally speaking, railroads prefer to sell their old engines and cars if possible and save the expense of scrapping, which naturally is considerable. That is why a number of concerns do a profitable business in old rolling stock, and there is a demand from small railroads or self-contained lines for engines and cars which the trunk lines do not think it profitable to keep in stock.

In all railroad centers a constant watchful warfare is waged against thieves who, many times in organized gangs, plan the removal of all detachable pieces of locomotives or cars. These thieves carry wrenches with them, and if great care is not exercised they will steal brass and other fittings from

locomotives in broad daylight, where they stand. The boldness of some of these attempts is remarkable, and the arrests and convictions which occur from time to time do not suffice to deter these criminals, some of whom are said to be actually in the employ of railroad companies, as silent partners of those who carry away the spoils.

The life of a passenger locomotive may be approximated at twenty-two years; a freight locomotive at fifteen years; a box freight car at twenty years and a passenger coach at twenty-five years. These are the estimates furnished by several railroad departments and superintendents, although in every case they wished the figures considered as approximately correct.

Organizations of Railway Employees

BY STARR CADWALLADER



ACH organization of railway employees holds a separate place in the realm of organized labor. Alliances of every kind have been avoided. Since the rise and fall of the American Railway Union, the brotherhoods have not allowed members to maintain connection with other organizations, even of railway employees. With three exceptions none of the bodies is affiliated with the trade unions. "One of the most deplorable facts in the present status of labor organization in the United States," says John Mitchell, "is the refusal of the railroad brotherhoods to throw in their lot with the other workingmen connected with the trade union movement. . . . By so doing the railroad brotherhoods would not surrender any part of their autonomy or power of self direction. . . . Their adherence to the Federation would mean increased strength to that body and increased power to themselves, and it would bring to an end the policy of aloofness and separatism which

has not yet completely died out in the labor movement." The leaders of the brotherhoods do not look with favor upon such a consolidation of forces. They consider the success of the present policy sufficient warrant for its continuance, and manifest no desire for a change. Apparently a difference in principle is also a factor of some importance in this determination to maintain separate existence. The trade union makes fundamental the absolute and complete prohibition of contract between the employer and the individual men. This is basal to the demand that union members only be employed in the various crafts. Although the railway orders, through chosen officials, make contracts with the railway managers, they have not attempted to force all the men on a system into their organizations. Still another reason operates upon the older orders to hold in check any tendency toward outside entanglements. They have attained a certain prestige of conservatism. While they recognize the fact that the conservativs

of the present was the radicalism of a few years ago, they are unwilling to surrender any advantage which may be derived from the reputation for it now established.

Employees in almost every branch of the railway service have been organized.* Lodges of the leading organizations are established on all the important systems in the United States and Canada, and some on the systems in Mexico and Central America. The oldest organization is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, formed at Detroit, Michigan, May 8, 1863, as the Brotherhood of the Footboard. Ninety per cent of the men at present running engines in the United States, Canada and Mexico belong to the brotherhood. It was the first organization to secure recognition from railway officials and to effect a contract between them and their employees. Since 1874, when P. M. Arthur became Grand Chief, the organization has been eminently successful. Mr. Arthur's long term of control, ending with his death July 17, 1903, made a continuous, consistent policy possible. This policy often aroused the antagonism of other labor organizations, but won the approval of business men. Nevertheless the brotherhood has had great influence upon the formation and policy of other combinations of railway employees. The present Grand Chief, W. S. Stone, was chosen in August, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the

death of A. B. Youngson who succeeded Mr. Arthur. It is now rumored that a change in policy is to be inaugurated, but



P. M. ARTHUR

Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1874-1903.

whether a reversal of the established custom of many years will come is doubtful.

The action of the engineers was next followed by the conductors, who formed an organization in 1868. This organization had its inception with the conductors of the Illinois Central Railroad at Amboy, Illinois.

*The following is a list of the existing organizations of railway employees. The figures for membership have been furnished by officials unless otherwise specified.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	HEADQUARTERS AT	CHIEF OFFICER	MEMBERSHIP
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	Cleveland	W. S. Stone	44,000
Order of Railway Conductors of America	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	E. E. Clark	32,000
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	Peoria, Ill.	J. J. Hannahan	52,000
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Cleveland	P. H. Morrissey	70,000
Order of Railroad Telegraphers *	St. Louis	H. B. Perham	40,000
International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees *	St. Louis	J. T. Wilson	10,000 b
International Association of Car Workers *	Chicago	A. T. Fish	5,000 b
Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen	Buffalo	F. T. Hawley	7,000
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America	Mena, Ark.	W. H. Ronemus	15,000
National Order of Railway Clerks	Kansas City	J. V. Fisher	15,000
Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage-men	Lancaster, Pa.	R. P. Neil	
United Brotherhood of Railway Employees	San Francisco	George Estes	

* Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

b. Estimate, based on vote in Federation, 1902.

Railway officials opposed this movement, as they did other attempts of the men to organize. In the early days subordinate lodges were obliged to disband on account of this opposition, coupled with the demand that



W. S. STONE

Grand Chief Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

members withdraw or leave the employ of the companies. In 1878, after the labor troubles and riots of 1877, the order was reorganized. The members agreed not to engage in any strike of railway employees. By 1890 the demand of the members for a change had grown too strong to be resisted. "The new policy then inaugurated, and since followed, aims to secure the most favorable condition of employment for the members which can be secured within the limits of right and reason and the pursuit of legitimate, straightforward business methods."^{*}

The benefits secured by the engineers through their brotherhood induced the firemen to attempt to improve their condition in a similar manner. Eleven firemen on

^{*}Recent letter to the writer from Mr. E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor.

the Erie Railroad, who "pledged mutual and enduring friendship," formed a lodge at Port Jervis, New York, December 1, 1873. At first the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was a fraternal order, but as early as 1876 attempts had been made to secure an increase of wages. The strike of 1877, when the chief executive officer was imprisoned and afterward placed under bond for "persuading men to quit work," almost killed the struggling organization. In 1879, following the example of the conductors, the firemen's brotherhood became "an insurance fraternal association," caring for widows and orphans. The railway companies now ceased their opposition. This and the consolidation with the Firemen's Union, which had been effected in 1878, gave an opportunity to increase membership and gain strength. At the convention of 1885 the delegates, dissatisfied with the policy, declared "that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen would henceforth be counted with those who demanded justice and were willing to fight for it if need be." Since that time the brotherhood, although it has engaged in some unsuccessful strikes, and although it lost about eight thousand members through the Pullman strike of 1894, has maintained a respected position. At present it has as many members as there are firemen in the United States and Canada.*

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen includes in its membership those engaged in the train and yard service—conductors, † brakemen, baggagemen and switchmen. This organization with more members than any of the other organizations of railway employees began in 1883. On September 23 of that year a few brakemen of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, who had formed a lodge three months before, met at Oneonta, New York, enlarged the scope of their undertaking, and adopted the name, Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen. Although handicapped at the start by inefficient man-

*Recent letter to the writer from Mr. W. S. Carter, Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

†Some conductors retain membership in this organization, to which they belonged before promotion.

agement, the new brotherhood encountered less difficulty from the outside than the older organizations. The times were more favorable for a united effort of workingmen. "It has been necessary to indulge in two strikes," says one of the officials, "but today the men have a good contract on each system where the strike occurred and both employer and employee have the highest regard for each other." Since 1885, lodges have been established in Canada as well as in the United States. In 1890, the name of the organization was changed to that which it now bears because the original name did not sufficiently designate the character of the membership. The strength of the trainmen can be measured by the fact that they have contracts with all except four systems in the United States and Canada.*

It is possible, within the limits of this article, to describe but briefly the organizations more recently formed. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers—composed of telegraphers, line repairers, levermen, and interlockers—was organized at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 9, 1886. The growth was slow at first, due in part to the isolation of the men. During the last few years, the growth has been more rapid and now eighty per cent of the eligible employees are included. Within the last two years new and revised schedules have been secured on seventy-five lines.† The Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen, which about a year ago became the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees,‡ was organized in 1891. The difficulty of uniting the laborers upon a system of railway is great, but add to this the defection of two-thirds of the membership to the American Railway Union, and it is not surprising that the trackmen's organization was crippled in 1893. It did not recover until 1898. The addition to its ranks of the Canadian trackmen in

the following year gave a new impetus. After a long controversy in 1902, during which the points at issue were submitted to arbitration, an agreement was reached between the organization and the manage-



H. B. PERHAM
Grand Chief Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

ment of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are now agreements with the maintenance-of-way employees on ten important railway systems. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—composed of men employed in building, inspecting and repairing cars—is a consolidation, effected at Topeka, Kansas, September 9, 1900, between the Brotherhood of Car Repairers of North America and the Carmen's Mutual Aid Association, both of which were organized in 1888. This organization and the International Association of Car Workers appeal to the same class of employees. The National Order of Railway Clerks was formed in March of this year from the remnants of two older orders. The Brotherhood of Railway Freight and Baggage men also came into existence very recently. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees is unlike the other organizations

*The total steam railway mileage in the United States in 1902 was 201,000. Of this the contracts of the trainmen covered 195,000 miles.

†Recent letter to the writer from Mr. L. W. Quick, Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

‡Those employed in the track, bridge and building, water supply and fuel departments, and signal and interlocking service.

described, in that it attempts to include in its membership, as did the American Railway Union, all branches of the railway service. Its efforts have been confined to the Pacific coast and Western Canada.



E. T. CLARK
Grand Chief Order of Railway Conductors.

The objects of all these organizations are similar and may be grouped under three heads: (1) protection, (2) education, (3) insurance. The protective features really include all the others but apply more particularly to the adjustment of wages, the fixing of conditions of labor, and the securing of legislation.

Higher and more equitable rates of wages for men in the several branches of railway service have been obtained. The adjustment of wages is an important matter, considering the fact that some southern railway companies have paid as low as fifty-six cents for twelve hours' work. The organizations have performed other services equally important.

They have made possible less hazardous conditions of labor. This was necessary because there seems to be peculiar temptation in the railway business to work men beyond the limit of physical endurance.

The significance of efforts to prevent this can be illustrated by a clause which appears repeatedly in agreements between railway managers and representatives of the men: "After continuous service of sixteen hours or more, trainmen shall be entitled to and allowed eight hours' rest before being called out, except in cases of wrecks or washouts, or similar emergencies." It was also largely through the efforts of the organizations that the use of automatic couplers was required by law.

Efficiency is promoted by the organizations in many ways. They make experience a requisite for membership. They discourage drunkenness by dismissal. They stand for recognition of meritorious service by promotion, and oppose arbitrary discharge without cause. They make the men more familiar with their duties by the publication of technical articles in their journals. In almost every organization the publication of a periodical receives careful attention. It is a means of advertising and also of communication with a widely distributed membership, but it is a means of education as well. While employment agencies in the ordinary sense are not conducted, yet the headquarters of the various brotherhoods are mediums through which the men out of work are directed to suitable places of employment.

Railway employees engaged in extra hazardous occupations cannot secure insurance from the ordinary companies except for small amounts at very high rates. They must therefore care for themselves through the beneficiary departments of their own organizations.*

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers now disburses over \$100,000 per month in insurance. The Order of Railway Conductors has at the present time 28,000 members participating in insurance amounting to \$52,885,000. A somewhat

*The amounts of insurance offered by the principal organizations are: Engineers, from \$750 to \$4,500; Conductors, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000; Firemen, \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, \$3,000; Trainmen, \$500, \$1,000, \$1,350; Telegraphers, \$300, \$500, \$1,000; Maintenance-of-way, \$500, \$1,000.

detailed account of the beneficiary features of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will give a fair idea of the method of the other organizations.* Every member who can pass the required examination must take insurance. The general organization makes no provision for weekly, sick or disability, benefits. The local lodges arrange for such payments and regulate them according to need.† Three classes of insurance are offered, in amounts of \$500, \$1,000 and \$1,350. The amount of the policy is payable either in case of death or of total disability. Total disability means incapacity to perform the usual duties in train or yard service. The premium is \$18 per year for each thousand dollars of insurance. The department is not operated for profit. The policies are small compared with those issued by other fraternal assessment associations, but a double risk is assumed on each holder. Under this plan almost one million dollars a year is paid in claims. From the beginning of the organization in 1884 to April 1, 1904, a total of \$9,220,434.54 has been paid. The department is examined by the state board of insurance, whose reports indicate that it is managed in a commendable way. Aside from these benefits, a home for aged and disabled railway employees, located at Highland Park, Illinois, cares for a limited number of men from various branches of the service. It is supported by local lodges of different organizations which pay \$12 per year for a membership certificate entitling the lodge to send a disabled member to the home in case of need.

The opinion that the leaders of labor organizations can and do order strikes in an arbitrary fashion is prevalent. This, however, is not the case with the railway organizations. The firemen have engaged in strikes on four systems since 1885, the conductors on four since 1890, and the trainmen on two since 1883. While the Pullman strike of 1894 was conducted by the

American Railway Union, many members of the other railway orders were concerned in it. The result of this affair is thus summarized by Mr. Carter of the firemen: "It cost many thousands of railway men their posi-



P. H. MORRISSEY
Grand Chief Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

tions, it brought sorrow to many homes, but it did something else—it put a stop to the wage reductions that had become so popular, it served notice on railway corporations that when conservative labor organizations could or would not fight, radical organizations would, it convinced stockholders that they had permitted their greed to go too far."

The steps which are now taken for the adjustment of grievances are much the same in the different organizations and an outline of the method pursued by one will suffice for all.* The aggrieved member is required to make a written statement of his complaint to the division to which he belongs. If approved by a two-thirds vote of the division, it is referred to the local committee, composed of employees of that section of the road, who investigate and endeavor

*Recent information given the writer by Mr. D. L. Cease, editor of the *Trainmen's Journal*.

†The firemen at their biennial conventions distribute a fund of several thousand dollars to disabled members not entitled to insurance.

*Recent information given the writer by Mr. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor.

to come to an understanding with the local officials. The result of these negotiations is reported back to the division. If unsuccessful, and if the division deems the case meritorious, it is turned over to the general



FRANK T. HAWLEY

Grand Master Brotherhood of Railroad Switchmen.

committee for that system. This committee is made up of representatives from the entire system, one member from each of the subordinate divisions. The grievance is presented by them to the general officers of the road. If no agreement is reached, the general committee may call for the assistance of a general officer of the organization. If the general officer together with the general committee cannot arrive at a settlement with the railway management, then the advisability of a strike may be considered. A complete statement of the situation is furnished each member employed on the system and a sealed ballot is taken. A strike can be ordered only when a two-thirds vote is cast in favor of it. "No officer or committee or board has any authority to order or authorize a strike unless such action is approved by two-thirds of the members affected and who would be involved."

It is self evident that "the strongest unions of the present day are those which are highly centralized." This implies able leadership for its accomplishment. The strong railway organizations have been favored with this kind of leadership. In them have been developed leaders who not only inspire and hold the confidence of the men, but who also win the respect of railway managers. In every instance they have been chosen from the ranks of the employees whom they represent. They are men who believe in keeping an agreement. They are ready to fight for their rights, but are able to distinguish the line where their rights end and the rights of others begin. They can reason and are convinced that under ordinary circumstances a conference, in which both sides are heard, usually brings satisfactory results. P. M. Arthur for thirty years leader of the engineers, E. E. Clark of the conductors, who was a member of the Anthracite Coal Commission of 1902, and F. P. Sargent, formerly head of the firemen, now United States Commissioner of Immigration, represent this type.

The organizations of railway employees have a special claim upon the attention of the public. This claim is not dependent upon the attitude which anyone may hold toward labor organizations as such. The wages men in the railway service receive, the conditions under which they work, the personal habits which they acquire, concern not themselves alone, but the vast multitude who travel by rail. The safety of these travelers depends upon the watchfulness, skill and faithfulness of those who lay rails, inspect cars, tend switches, send messages, man trains, and run engines. A muddled, tired head, or an unsteady hand may wipe out the small margin that often intervenes between life and death. The stand which the organizations have taken for sobriety and uprightness of living, and the effort which they have made to prevent work beyond the point of physical exhaustion, had they done no more, should entitle them to the good will of everyone who rides in a railway coach.

Railroad Temperance Regulations

BY WILLIAM E. JOHNSON

AT TWENTY-FIVE pound bicycle will carry an average-sized man at a high rate of speed and in comparative safety, yet in the organization of a modern express train from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds train weight per man are required.

In 1829, when Erickson's little two and a half ton locomotive, the "Novelty," ran for a little ways at the rate of thirty miles per hour, a contemporary writer declared that the feat was "the most wonderful exhibition of human daring and human skill that the world has ever known." And there can be no doubt that he voiced the popular wonderment of the time.

Today, four hundred ton express trains thundering along at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour attract no attention whatever. It is in the daily program of traffic and transportation. A four hundred ton train traveling at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour or one hundred feet per second generates a force twice as great as that of a 2,000 pound projectile fired from a one hundred ton gun—an energy far beyond the power of the mind to conceive.

We now have these monster trains, through sunshine and storm, through darkness and light, driving at deadly speed over our more than 200,000 miles of track—eight times enough to belt the earth—guided and checked by block systems, semaphore signals, dispatchers with reins of lightning, and manned by an army of more than a million employees.

The ease with which a misplaced switch, a misread message, a loosened spike, an undelivered telegram, can send one of these mountains of iron and steel crashing into another demands a caution, a clearness of vision and mind unsurpassed by any other calling. From the Grand Central station in New York alone 464 trains dash in or out every day, a train for every three minutes of the twenty-four hours. The pas-

senger enters the Pullman knowing absolutely that his life is in the keeping of others, yet he goes to sleep with precisely the same assurance of safety as if in his own home. In fact accident insurance companies consider "traveling men" as "preferred risks," and insure them against disaster where they refuse altogether or demand higher rates for risks on a farmer or mechanic. Only about one passenger is killed for every 2,000,000 passengers carried, a ratio of improvement over the records of ten years ago by about thirty-three per cent. Yet despite this low rate, the enormous amount of traffic is such that, during the statistical year 1902, 8,588 persons were killed and 64,662 injured. While the ratio of persons killed or injured in proportion to the traffic is constantly decreasing, the volume of traffic is increasing so rapidly that the actual total of killed and wounded steadily increases.

Aside from the hundreds of thousands of dollars in destroyed property, these accidents involve the railways in heavy expenses for damages, litigation and attorney's fees. Without discussing the causes, it will not be disputed that the average citizen is prone to look upon the railways as legitimate prey for schemes that would not be tolerated in dealings with a private citizen, and that the average jury is prone to decide doubtful questions in favor of the plaintiff, widow or cripple.

Each dollar paid out in damages or in loss for wreckage, represents earned money paid out for avoidable purposes. For if there had been no misplaced switch, if there had been no misread message, and if there had been no other "ifs," there would have been no accident and the cost thereof would have gone to swell the dividends, the sole purpose for which the railways are operated.

Dividends are the nerve centers of railway management and whatever affects the

dividends is sure to command immediate and searching attention. The operating management that can show the least proportion of avoidable expenditures, that can develop the promptest and most satisfactory service to its customers, wins the approval at the annual meetings. The first essential to such a service and such a success is clear heads and steady hands in the operating department, and in which the wine glass has no place. This is the basis and reason for the recently developed stringent regulations as to the use of intoxicants which now pertain in all of the railways of the country. Thus the transportation lines have come to be, as the *Railway Age* said a few years ago, "one of the grandest and most effective temperance organizations in existence."

Until about four years ago, this movement was spasmodic and a matter of single action on the part of individual railways. After every accident it was the custom of the superintendents and managers to make microscopic examinations of the causes, the first search being usually directed to learn "if anybody had been drinking." Too frequently it was found that such was the case, and a vociferous warning against drink "to excess" would follow. These "warnings" gradually succumbed to "rules," generally directed against "drink to excess," in turn these gave way to "drinking while on duty," some being more stringent, and a few requiring even total abstinence. This was the situation up to April 12, 1899, when the American Railway Association adopted standard rules one of which read:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

This is the standard rule of the association today and as such is in force on practically every railway in the United States. It is in force on approximately 160,000 of the 202,472 miles of main track in the country.

From the standard prohibition of the "habitual use" to absolute prohibition is

merely a matter of striking out one word, and a large number of roads have amended the standard rules in this way. No roads have weakened the standard rules, and all changes made have been in the direction of making them more stringent. Such, for example, is Rule 22 of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway which tartly reads, "The use of intoxicating liquors is forbidden under any circumstances." Rule 19 of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway is even more drastic. It reads:

"The use of intoxicants, visiting saloons, whether on or off duty, gambling or playing cards in or around stations, or upon trains or cars, or in or upon the property of this company, by employees, is strictly prohibited. The violation of this rule will be sufficient cause for discipline or discharge from the service."

Precisely the same language is used by the Bessemer and Lake Erie road.

The very first sentence of the application form used by the Vandalia line is a total abstinence pledge, reading,

"I hereby make application for a situation as and if employed agree to observe all the rules and regulations of the company, to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, to avoid saloons and places of low resort, to conduct myself properly whether on or off duty and to perform my duties to the best of my ability."

A similar total abstinence pledge is exacted from applicants by the International and Great Northern.

The Grand Trunk Railway rule reads "intoxication, or the use of intoxicating liquors, will be sufficient cause for dismissal." Absolute prohibition, whether on or off duty, also prevails on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railways, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railway, Iowa Central Railway, the New York, Ontario and Western and the New York and Ottawa Railways. Various other roads ask and encourage complete total abstinence without demanding it.

Under date of March 22, 1904, Mr. Arthur Montzheimer, president of the Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, well explains to the

writer the theory of these stringent regulations. He says:

"Practically all of our members are opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors. We realize that men who use no intoxicants make better, steadier workmen than those who drink intoxicants, even occasionally.

"Further, that a man who does not drink intoxicating liquors can be trusted to attend to the company's business more faithfully than a man who is in the habit of drinking."

The protection of the public from drunken railway employees has generally been left to the railways themselves by the law-making power. Michigan, however, early gave the matter legislative attention. Before the Civil War the legislature of that state enacted a law absolutely prohibiting railways from employing any save total abstainers in their operating departments. This law read:

"No person shall be employed as engineer, train dispatcher, fireman, baggage master, conductor, brakeman, or other servant upon any railroad in any of its operating departments, who uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage."

The penalty for a violation was fixed at \$25, but a proviso was attached rendering it inoperative unless it could be proven that a responsible officer of the company was aware that the employee was not an abstainer. After the war, this proviso was stricken out and the penalty was raised from \$25 to \$500, in which form it continues to the present time.

Michigan law also makes it a misdemeanor for an employee of the operating department of a railway to be intoxicated while on duty.

Last year (1903) the Canadian parliament enacted a most drastic provision of this sort in the Dominion Railway Act of that year. Section 295 of the act reads:

"Every person who is intoxicated while he is in charge of a locomotive engine, or acting as the conductor of a car or train of cars, is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to ten years' imprisonment."

And it was further provided that,

"Every person who sells, gives or barters"

any spirituous or intoxicating liquor to or with any servant of or employee of any company while on duty, is liable to summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding one month, or to both."

Besides these laws, the operating rules of the Canadian railways are very similar to the rules of railways in the States, though a greater portion of them require absolute total abstinence on or off duty.

The railway development of European countries has forced the consideration of this same question, but of more recent and in less coherent form. A few years ago Otto De Terra, the director of the German government railways, attempted to form all of the government railway employees into a total abstinence organization. With this view, he founded the Vereinigung Enthalt-samer Deutscher Eisenbahner (Union of Temperance Railwaymen) and issued a proclamation inviting all employees to join. De Terra pursued his plan so vigorously and so radically that he gave offense in influential quarters. This led to temporary friction but he continued to pursue the work of his organization more vigorously than ever until it is now a very flourishing concern and encouraged by those who first objected.

The desirability of abstinence in the higher classes of industrial occupations is no new idea. It took deep root in the public mind as far back as 1833, in the early days of the temperance reform in this country. In that year and for a few years preceding, especial attention of temperance leaders was given to the industrial phase of the liquor problem and large numbers of farmers, and factories and transportation concerns discontinued the use of "grog" rations in their enterprises. In 1834, the American Temperance Society reported that there were then about 1,000 American ships ploughing the seas without liquor in any form. The results of the reform were so gratifying that on October 2 of that year, the New York Board of Underwriters at a meeting held in the office of the American Insur-

ance Company of New York City passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the different marine insurance companies in the City of New York, will allow a deduction of five per cent on the net premiums which may be taken after this date, on all vessels and on vessels together with outfits, if on whaling and on sealing voyages, terminating without loss, provided the master and mate make affidavit, after the termination of the risk, that no ardent spirits had been drunk on board the vessel by the officers and crew during the voyage or term for which the vessel and outfits were insured."

While the principle was early recognized, but little was done in the direction of demanding abstinence from intoxicants on the part of industrial employees until after the Civil War and especially within the past fifteen years. The American repugnance to even seeming to indicate what his brother should eat or drink was exceedingly strong. The personal liberty of the individual was regarded with almost superstitious sacredness. But the rapidly developing complexity of transportation, the increasing demand for clear heads and steady hands, and especially the fierce competition of the times evolved a new conception of "per-

sonal liberty." It came to be regarded as within the personal rights of travelers to demand that their lives be not placed in the hands of employees addicted to the cup. It came to be regarded as within the rights of an employer to select his helpers from among that class of applicants whose personal habits were not so likely to involve him in the expenses of a disaster arising from a drunken frolic in which he had no part. This, of course, is equivalent to demanding that the employee either "qualify" or resign and engage in some occupation where total abstinence is not demanded.

Deducting the number of officers and employees that do not come under the rules of the operating departments, there are now approximately one million railway employees under this abstinence rule of the American Railway Association or under a rule still more stringent. This list of employees for years has been increasing at the rate of from 75,000 to 100,000 per year. This number of new abstainers is therefore called for each year to fill well paying and permanent positions. The moralist can speculate but can not estimate the power of such an influence in a nation.

THE CHIEF MISSION OF A RAILROAD

BY W. H. TRUESDALE

President Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Answering the inquiry in your letter to me, viz., "What do you consider the chief mission of a railroad aside from paying dividends on the money invested?"

I beg to say a railroad company should provide and maintain in efficient condition facilities safe, adequate and, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, comfortable; to promptly, regularly and expeditiously transport over its lines passengers and property at fair and reasonable rates and on terms that shall be equal to all under like conditions.

In order to accomplish its mission as above, it should, in addition to providing and maintaining facilities as outlined, have a capable and intelligent organization of officials and employees, thoroughly schooled and trained to perform their respective duties, whose efficiency shall be maintained by the establishment and enforcement of rules and regulations, supplemented by a discipline that shall be fair and just and at the same time rigidly and impartially enforced among all alike.

I think the foregoing sets forth briefly and yet comprehensively the chief duty or mission of a railroad as I understand it. Of course, the methods by which its mission shall be accomplished as nearly as may be are matters of detail which I will not undertake to cover in this communication, as I judge other contributions to THE CHAUTAUQUAN will deal more or less with such details.

The Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BY G. A. WARBURTON



ETHER considered as an expression of the generally pervading altruistic spirit, a manifestation of the American eagerness for self-help, or as an evidence of the vitality of the religious forces of our times, the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is deserving of recognition and study. It has been called the largest club of working men in the world. It is doing a welfare work of sufficient size and success to put it in the front rank among such enterprises, and on the railroad it has made a permanent place for itself and is generally regarded as a desirable, and in most cases an indispensable, agency for good. Its status may be seen by the fact that companies controlling eighty per cent of the railroad mileage of the United States support the associations of which there are now 202 with a membership of 65,000, and annual current expenses of \$625,000, of which the companies contributed forty per cent and men sixty per cent. The number of secretaries now employed is 337, and the value of the buildings more than \$1,800,000.

In nearly all parts of the world some kind of good work is being done for railroad employees. In Russia a splendid system of pensions is in operation, and besides coöperative stores there are schools of various grades as well as churches with attendant priests devoted entirely to the use of railway employees and their families. In Germany also pensions are paid to old employees and to the widows and orphans of those deceased. Homes and rest rooms of various kinds are provided with baths, libraries and kitchens, and besides these things a large number of associations composed of railroad men conduct various kinds of welfare work. In Great Britain the Railway Mission is aggressive as an evangelistic

agency and pushes its work in halls, goods sheds, stations, and wherever groups of railroad men are found. It has also extended its activities to South Africa, India and Japan.

The Young Men's Christian Association began its labors among railroad men in 1872 in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, through the agency of an employee who had been discharged for drunkenness but who had recently reformed and entered upon a life of active Christian service. He invited a minister to preach to railroad people in the waiting room of the station, the officers of the companies controlling it having placed it at his disposal. Crowds of people attended, a revival broke out among the men, and as a result of it and the difficulty of managing it, the first branch of the Young Men's Christian Association composed of railroad men was formed. It was not long before a reading room was opened and the organization properly housed in the Union Depot. The first outreach of the new society was to men along the line of the Lake Shore Railroad, and great meetings in round houses, led by delegations of earnest men, were a feature of that period. The secretary was a man of unquenchable zeal, and devoted his time largely to the visitation of the sick, the distribution of religious literature, and the conduct of the evangelistic meetings. One of the earliest friends whose influence was a great aid in those early days was General John H. Devereaux, then the president of the C. C. C. & I. road and a prominent citizen of Cleveland. He afterwards testified that in the strike days of 1877 it was through the influence of the Christian work done among the men in Cleveland that they stood out against riots and disorder.

In 1875 the Cleveland men felt that they must visit other important railroad centers to

tell what had been done and to induce other railroad men to band themselves together and other managers to give their assistance. New York City was one of the first places visited. The Grand Central Depot had become the headquarters of the New York Central system, and the officers of its affiliated lines then, as now, made frequent business visits to it. General Devereaux had spoken of the work in Cleveland to members of the Vanderbilt family. "Young Cornelius," as he was then called, had entered the treasurer's office of the Harlem Railroad as a clerk. He was an active worker in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church and had recently become a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. The visitors from Cleveland found him deeply interested in their story, which was a thrilling one, and which was told with all the fervor and fire of zealous advocates of a good cause. Soon a basement room was found for a reading room, and the work was established in the commercial center of the New World. New York assumed a very influential relation to the movement partly on account of its place of leadership in railroad matters but chiefly owing to the devotion of Mr. Vanderbilt to the cause, a devotion that continued up to the time of his death in 1899. The International Committee, of which the late William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jessup and Mr. Vanderbilt were members, secured a secretary in the person of Edwin D. Ingersoll, a natural promoter and one of the original group of Cleveland association leaders, and the work was urged upon the railroad officers of the country and their support enlisted. In one of his early reports Mr. Ingersoll says:

"A library for railroad men was established by officers of the Passumpsic Railroad Company at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1850, another by officials of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, at Northfield, Vt., in 1852, and another by Messrs. Peto, Beets and Brassey, contractors, while building the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, in 1854. Many others have since been established throughout the country. A few of them

survive. The great majority of these library organizations are dead, and in many cases nothing can now be found to show that they ever existed. . . . As a rule, they were used only by men of good habits and of some literary taste. There was not sufficient social or other influence connected with them to draw men away from evil resorts; there was no aggressive reformatory force."

The railroad branches supply this reformatory force. As a recent writer has put it, "they introduce the psychological motive of religion."

Mr. John P. Green, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has said: "To accomplish any great work there must be some strong, guiding, impelling principle behind it. . . . We believe that in having the Young Men's Christian Association back of our work we have secured coöperative force that is always pushing to the front, and is making us do this great work not only for ourselves, but for the community and the world which we are trying to serve."

I have given this brief sketch of the beginnings of Railroad Young Men's Christian Association work as a background against which to put the varied activities and recognized successes of these later years. Originating among the men, it was not always understood, and by the intensity of its religious fervor (in which it was merely reflecting the conditions of the period in which it was born) it estranged some. Railroad officials were not generally sympathetic. They doubted its practical value and, when they had been won, many of the men gave but lukewarm support. Gradually the activities of the associations assumed most practical shape. To the reading and lounging room were added the library, evening classes, lectures, baths, rest rooms and dormitories, and later restaurants. Railroad companies were led to invest larger sums of money, to furnish better equipment. At first rooms in the station, over a freight shed, or in a round house, were provided, and the experiment went on with increasing success. One test that has



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

always been applied has been the ability of the association to keep railroad employees out of the saloon, the brothel and the gambling resort. Railroading in the old days attracted a type of men to whom vices of various kinds made a strong appeal. It was a common thing for them to be woefully lacking in good morals. Many were dissolute, and the location of a terminal in a town was considered a calamity because of the undesirable men who would thus be brought into it. It is also true that the

restraints that are around the working man of the same social grade in other employment are lacking in a railroad man's life. His hours are generally irregular. Much of his time must be spent away from home. His labor is exhausting to physical and nervous force to such an extent that the desire for stimulants is stronger in its appeal than it might otherwise be. Yet the nature of his responsibility is such that he must be alert, sober, trustworthy. The rules of the railroads prohibit the use of liquors while



SOCIAL ROOM, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS



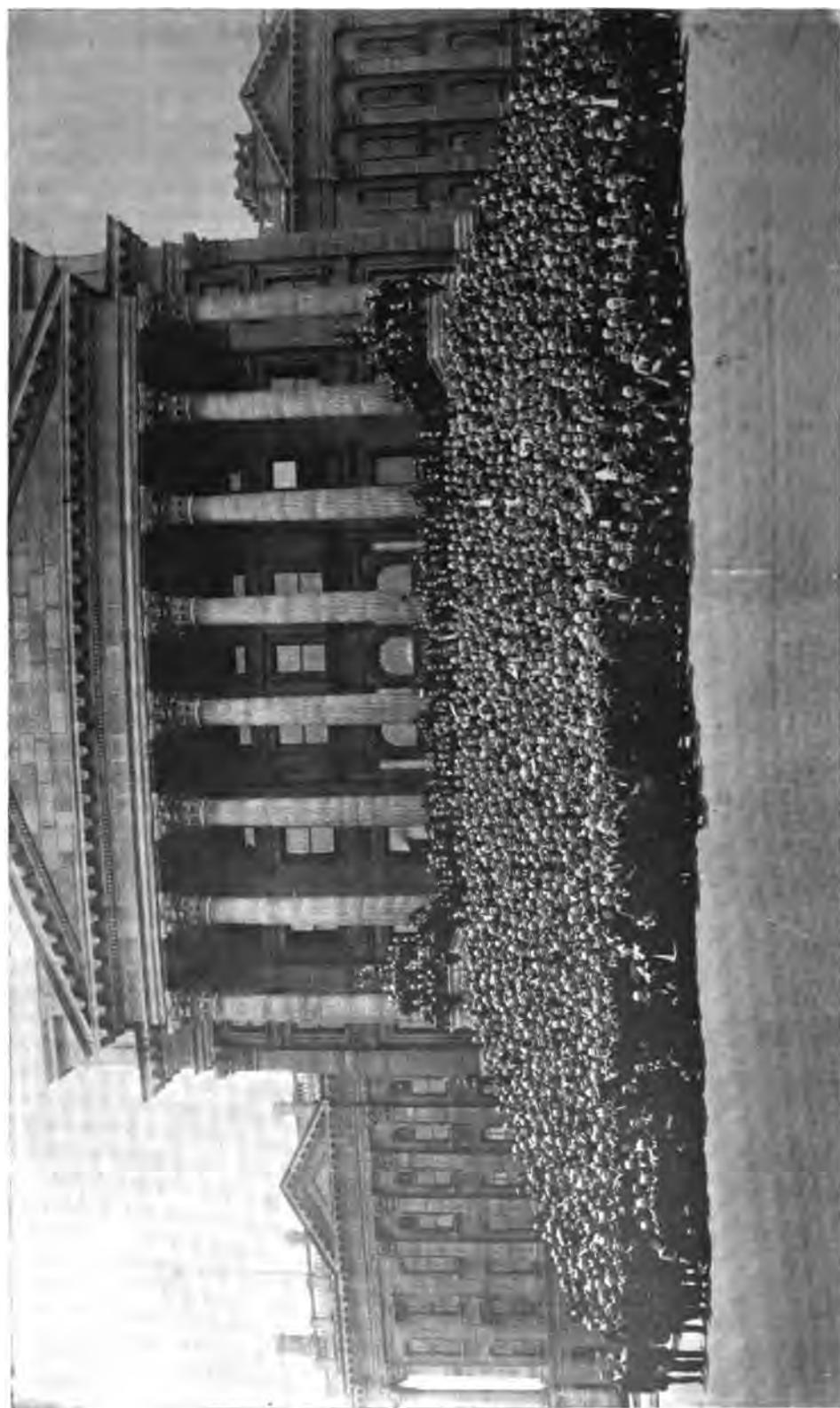
SHOP MEETING AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



COFFEE ROOM, TOPEKA, KANSAS



SHOP MEETING IN MOBERLY, MISSOURI



DELEGATES TO RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION, TOPEKA, KANSAS, 1903.

duty. In fact the railroad employees of the country constitute the largest army of temperance men in the world. The brotherhoods, too, deserve much credit for their attitude on the drink question. But it would be useless to prohibit drinking and then force men to the places where liquor is sold by compelling them to seek their food and rest in the cheap hotels that are always found near terminal stations and yards. It is here that the association serves both railroad officers and railroad men. It competes with the saloon for the patronage of the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and the others, and it offers them all of the needful things for which they must seek.

The social rooms with games of various kinds are as free from unnatural restraint as they can be made. The restraint is one of atmosphere, not of rules. Mirth, sometimes of a boisterous nature, abounds in such places. The "Stove Committee" may meet and talk about how the road should be run, with the confidence of a commuter, and no one will be harmed. The engineer and the fireman from the "head end" may smoke and chat with the men who punch tickets, handle trunks or help the ladies on and off at the platforms of the cars. Profanity and obscenity are tabooed. It is a club. It is better than the saloon and cheaper. There is no gambling, no drinking, but a wholesome, manly enjoyment of those recreative features that bring freshness to the jaded body and new vigor to the weary nerves.

The lunch rooms and restaurants furnish food at cost prices and the patronage of some of them is very large. At Madison avenue, New York, between seven and eight hundred meals are served daily. The dormitories are very popular, and for a dime a member may have a bed with clean linen and be sure to be called in time to go out on his run. The reading rooms and libraries are supplied with current literature and the best books; in some cases traveling libraries are employed, and men at stations on the line are supplied with books by train service. This is a great boon to the solitary station agent who must also serve

as telegraph operator, baggageman, and express messenger, but whose work is miles from the nearest public library. Practical talks upon such subjects as "The Book of Rules," "Locomotive Repairs," "Reports and How to Make Them," as well as evening classes on subjects of value to railroad men, are useful and measurably popular.

In the religious meetings your typical railroad man appears at his best. He has



AIR BRAKE CLASS

L. I. R. R. Branch Y. M. C. A., Long Island City.

slight regard for conventionalities but goes straight to the heart of things in his talk. Railroad phrases are numerous and brighten into vividness speeches that might otherwise be prosaic. The engineer speaks of men who lack "sand," whose "drivers slip," whose "headlight isn't burning." He tells of "throwing her over" and shoving her down into the notch. The conductor declares that there are no sleeping cars on the gospel train but that every passenger travels on a pass! Flashes of wit follow bursts of real pathos. Stolid and self-contained as railroad men appear to the public, they are companionable and brotherly within their own circle. Their sorrows and their joys are shared by their fellows. They do not readily open the doors of their natures to outsiders, but to be a railroader insures a friendly welcome. Big burly men are often child-like in the depth and simplicity of their emotional life. They hate shams and have an unusual power of discrimination in reading men. The conductor

spots the short fare passenger, his place and his future depend to no small degree upon his alertness, memory and tact. Every man must be ready for any emergency. Difficulties are to be overcome and not to stop the train. The man who can only tell why he didn't do a certain thing will soon be crowded out.

The active agency in the extension of the railroad association work has been the International Committee, and in several states strong committees of railroad officials have pushed the work within state lines. There are now seven international railroad secretaries at work. Railroad centers are visited, the men and the companies interested and organizations effected. Nearly all railroad managers now welcome the association's coöperation and the men are easily induced to enter the membership and to work on the various committees. The labor unions are friendly and in many cases their members actively coöperate, though it is always understood that the association has no direct relation to labor questions except as its teachings tend to promote good feeling and its social and other work actually brings employers and employees together and increases mutual respect. This in itself is not a small contribution in these days of gigantic corporations with the number of employees running into the tens of thousands.

This solidification of the association work by means of a central committee is further carried out by great conferences of delegates, the last of which was held at Topeka, Kansas, in April, 1903, and was attended by more than fourteen hundred delegates. President Roosevelt made an address.

The faces of the delegates were a most interesting study. They exhibited intensity, alertness, discrimination, sympathy, firmness, confidence, expectation, in varying degrees. Some showed signs of hard knocks in the battle of life. Firmly set jaws, and eyes that looked out of cavernous depths, indicated natural force and assertiveness. These were men who in the round house, the conductor's room, the switch-

man's shanty, the caboose or the shop, would compel attention. They would be likely to arouse opposition because of their aggressiveness. They never would be "ciphers in the midst of the figures." Each man would count for one. There were faces there that indicated innate refinement, and gentility which was more than a veneer. These men were enjoying the heritage of a gentle mother and of a home life where the sweetest influence prevailed. The chisel of time had only served to bring out the fine lines. If you could trace their pedigree you would discover that, like Timothy of old, they had sprung from a stock which had been sanctified and polished by an affectionate acquaintance with the word of God. Of course there were some men in whom the sensual and brutish were extremely strong. Their faces showed it. Waves of passion which had swept through them had left their mark on lip, and brow, and eye. They had been driven by appetite and showed signs of that devilish master. Yet it was not hard to see in such men unmistakable evidence of a new kingship and of the presence of a mightier power which held the baser man in check.

Among those officers of railroads whose support has been most generous and influential have been Cornelius Vanderbilt, George B. Roberts, Chauncey M. Depew, A. J. Cassatt, M. E. Ingalls, Lucius Tuttle, E. P. Ripley, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., George W. Stevens, E. V. W. Rossiter, W. C. Brown, George J. Gould and W. H. Truesdale. Miss Helen Gould has given large sums of money towards the general work and for buildings and libraries upon the Gould lines.

Students of social progress may well regard such an enterprise hopefully. It furnishes a platform upon which employer and employee may meet and it has in it at least a suggestion as to the way in which religion may be related to the actual life of men and wage-earners be led into a better understanding of Him who was, as Hugh Price Hughes was fond of calling Him, "The Mundane Christ."

The Way Station Agent: Suggesting An Epic

BY J. J. SHANLEY



OR the great American epic we still strive and sigh and pray. Illustrious literati despairingly cry out that the occasion has not yet arisen, the subject is yet undiscovered, which would awaken the inspiration of an American Homer, Virgil, Tasso, Milton or Shakespeare. Paradoxical as it may seem, the occasion is continually present, and we come in daily contact with the subject. He is none other than the humble station agent at an intermediate railroad point: the epitome of all railroad knowledge, the unfailing encyclopedia of general information, the embodiment of the "strenuous life," the concentration of responsibility and personification of total self-effacement. An unwavering fidelity to duty is his morning anthem, his noontime song and his evening hymn late into the night.

The president of our land, the most exalted of all potentates, is relieved of much of his great responsibility by his cabinet, the supreme judiciary, house and senate, governors, State legislatures, the thinking citizen and the conscientious voter; the commanding general of the army has his staff and numerous subordinates down to the tried and true rank and file; the admiral has his captains, cadets, marines, the men behind the guns and the stanch cruisers themselves; the presidents of the mighty steel arteries of traffic have their vice-presidents, general managers, general superintendents, division superintendents, chief dispatchers, train masters, yard masters, train men, down to the last, but not least, the man with the pick and shovel and spike maul. But the agent at a way station, responsible alike for lives and property, bends alone under his onerous burden. He stands for all that is required from station master, agent, chief clerk, bill clerk, baggage master, ticket agent, express agent,

telegraph operator and general factotum.

The station itself is regarded and utilized as a public building; the agent is the chief personage in the immediate community, as well as in the burgs and hamlets contiguous and tributary thereto. He is at once the slave and idol of every man, woman and child for miles around. He is the confidant of all the gossips and is unwillingly cognizant of the dangling skeletons in the rural closets. He is the butt of all the trainmen as well as the subject of complimentary comments at every session of the "Stove Committee." His time, early and late, seven days in the week and every day in the year, is devoted to the company's interests and the welfare of its patrons, with never a thought for himself, as he has no affairs and is known to his children as that man who sleeps part of the night at their house.

He must familiarize himself with the official classification and all its supplements, with all tariffs, freight, passenger and express, local, special and joint; with all divisions and per cents for billing to connecting lines and foreign roads, a task as herculean as the memorizing of Webster's Unabridged. He must note contents and strictly comply with all information contained in general orders, general notices, special notices, circulars, etc., properly file them and eliminate or add to daily as requested.

He is easily recognized, for his characteristics proclaim him a generic species of humanity. His gait is far from being a walk, nor is it yet a run, but a sort of a compromise hurried jog. His eyes assume an apparently vacant stare, since his mental concentration, ever at rigid tension, will not permit of visual distraction, but the habitual smiles which illumine the partial gloom of his countenance are the never-

failing indicators of his suavity, urbanity and affability.

Mentally drop in on him of a morning and follow his routine of daily duties. He arrives at six A. M. and proceeds at once to cut in his instruments with a genial "G-M" to the dispatcher. His next move is to slick things up for the day. Oh, horrors! he discovers that during the night marauders have gained an entrance by forcing a rear window. He has no safe—the money and valuables on hand after the last passenger train of the previous evening he carries with him and will safely guard at the expense of his life—but his tickets are strewn about in promiscuous confusion. These he must count and arrange in numerical and station order. Thus fretfully engaged, he is called to the telegraph table and copies a "bunch" of orders for several trains in both directions. Somebody rushes in saying he has fifty crocks of butter and as many cases of eggs for the express east, due in a few minutes. Besides the billing he must tag and label every piece. Somebody else shouts from the freight-room that he has two or three loads of H. H. (household) goods for which he demands an itemized bill of lading to forward on the first mail. He sells tickets, checks baggage, explains several times when the "eight o'clock train is due," quotes the price of wheat, potatoes and other products to inquiring farmers.

One of the trains has "laid down." The dispatcher gets him again, "busts" all existing orders and fills his table with a fresh lot, some to be signed for and others to be handed on to trains going at full speed. Shippers are bringing in shipments of every description, rates must be looked up and waybills must be made out, with five to seven impression copies. He delivers freight to consignors, runs from desk to table to deliver orders and then realizes that the fast mail is about due. Frantically he rushes to the postoffice for the pouch, and the twitching of his hands occasional nervous strides to and fro

are the only perceptible evidences of his impatience at the dignified deliberation of "Uncle Sam's" representative. The bag is finally ready; he snatches it, flees as with a fear, and has barely suspended it on the crane when the train goes thundering by.

The morning "local" now pulls up and unloads sufficient to fill an exposition building. Each article must be tallied and checked off by the agent, besides noting with the keenness of a detective the "overs, shorts and damaged." He also sees to loading and checking in of all freight going forward, and reseals all cars which have been opened. The dispatcher again wants him and throwing the armful of waybills on the desk he flies now here, now there and keeps on the jump until the passenger trains, "locals" and three or four through freights have pulled out. He has been undoubtedly "rattled" to a certain extent but his habitual self-restraint saves him from "going up in the air" entirely. Nevertheless with tingling fingers pushed up through his scant locks and cold perspiration on his brow, he wonders if perchance he made a "miscue" in delivering any of his orders.

He answers his "call" once more and receives a W. U. message collect, for a person who lives just on the verge of the mile delivery limit. He asks to be out the required time, and his pace for that mile would arouse envy in a professional sprinter. He finds his man and presents the telegram, naming the charges. The recipient takes it, twirls it over two or three times and asks the agent if he has read it. The latter replies with unper- turbed countenance that he merely transcribed it during transmission and the privacy of telegrams is inviolable. Whereupon the person thanks him, saying that he will hand in the change the next time he is down to the station, and the agent returns, intuitively knowing that this forty-three cents will be entered on the loss side of his individual cash account. When he enters the office he hears his call as usual; the dispatcher warmly asks him where in Halifax he has been and how

long he thinks the company will endure having the road tied up to suit his convenience. Another batch of orders follows with the accompanying hustle of signing, grabbing and away.

Next comes a message from the superintendent directing him to proceed at once to a point about two miles distant, where live a couple of people of easy conscience who, a day or two previously, had appropriated several hogs which had escaped slightly injured from a derailed car. He again arranges to be absent. His instructions are to collect at the rate of four and one-half cents per hundred and to arrive as nearly as possible at actual weight; pushing along he evolves a new meaning peculiar to himself from the railroad expression of "being on the hog." When he reaches his destination he finds the hogs already slaughtered and dressed or rather undressed, as there is nothing on them, or in them for that matter. With the cajolery of a Russian and the adroit directness of a Japanese diplomat he comes to a satisfactory understanding with the embryonic

Armours and returns to the station complacently happy.

He locates the trains and says "S. F. D." (stop for dinner) twenty minutes. "Hurry back," is the response. Just think of it, ye epicures, get thee home, dine in the meantime, and hurry back, all in twenty minutes. Through the afternoon and until late into the evening the hours are but a repetition of the foregoing multifarious duties with their attendant vexations, until he finally "cuts out" for the night.

The Way Station Agent may have aspirations for a broader field of action, and as he is usually a man of parts, he may sometimes long for the social enjoyments of a more metropolitan sphere, but he is as much of a fixture as his semaphore, and while wending his way homeward and gazing around upon the limited horizon of his circumscribed environment, only the certainty of duty faithfully performed can cause his heart to throb with jubilant pulsations.

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure."

The Tzar of the Sleeping Car

BY ARTHUR SULLIVANT HOFFMAN



HE Pullman porter, along with the dude, the mother-in-law and the tramp, has served so long as material for infinite jest that, unconsciously, most of us have accepted the newspaper and comic paper concept of him and refuse to consider him altogether seriously, as we do the carpenter, grocer, lawyer or conductor. Porter-tips; that is as far as most of us get, and, whether we travel little or travel much, the odds are that we know almost nothing of the real life of the tzar of the sleeping car.

Not long ago the writer, who is anything but a Sherlock Holmes, entered a crowded street-car, and without the least difficulty

picked out one of the passengers as a Pullman porter. The man was not in uniform, but he was colored, he was immaculately clean and neat from his polished black shoes to his spotless white linen, and he was unobtrusive and yet entirely at his ease. Now all people with these attributes are not porters, nor, alas, are all porters possessed of these attributes, but there was about this man a certain air of cosmopolitanism—a poise that comes only to those that travel the earth and come in daily contact with men and women from all ranks of life—and, withal, the air of one who, in his own sphere, carries both responsibility and authority.

Well, the man was really a porter, an

acquaintance was struck, and the writer accepted an invitation to visit a place in the railway yards where porters congregate both officially and socially. Among others was a veteran who had served his thirty years and is now in charge of the check-room for the yards—a converted baggage car, comfortable and appropriate. It was not by any means the first chat with a Pullman porter off duty, but it was the first with one of such varied experience and extensive retrospect. Best of all, the veteran was also broad enough to skip the usual string of anecdotes and isolated cases and give, instead, an intelligent survey of the field in general.

Roughly speaking, porters are of two kinds—Pullman porters and—porters. The latter find their vocation in diners, chair cars, library cars and so on, but the porter *par excellence* is the Pullman porter of ancient fame and abused reputation. Since the Pullman company absorbed its competitors a few years ago it has been the employer of nearly all sleeping car porters, the exceptions being found on the very few railroads that own their own sleepers (Pullman made) and on private cars.

Except occasionally on private cars, all Pullman porters are colored, probably for the same reason that nearly all policemen are Irish. When cars in which one could actually go to sleep for the night in a real bed were yet a nine days' wonder, things were otherwise and there were white porters in those days. But it was not long before the survival of the fittest, or some other general law by which we are in the habit of accounting for things no one understands, began to assert itself, and eventually established the colored guardian of sleeping travelers in undisputed sway. Today, unless one is fortunate enough to ride on private cars, one meets no white porters.

Nearly all porters are married men, generally with their families settled in the place where the nature of their "runs" gives them the most of their off hours. Fortunately for the traveling public as well as for himself, a porter is, so far as practicable, kept upon the same run. The more familiar he

becomes with the schedule, towns and connections of a given run, the more reason there is for retaining him on it. Most important of all, he learns to know the regular passengers on that trip, their peculiar wants and how best to make them comfortable. The regulars feel more at home on their journey for the personal salutation of the tzar when they board the train.

But what of the fabulous tips? That is just the trouble—most of them are purely fabulous. To the porter himself, the comic paper jokes have all the added bitterness of irony. In the old days, when salaries were lower and most of the emoluments were expected to come from the pockets of the travelers, there was less irony and more fee, but now "the company's" policy is to pay enough to make tips less necessary, if always welcome. To be sure, they still form a very material portion of the month's earnings, but it is no longer only the rich that take sleepers, and familiarity has bred the feeling that the porter is, after all, like the conductor and the brakeman, and is paid by the company for his services. Often a run is finished without a single tip from the few thrifty passengers. A porter may take a party from New York to Mexico City and for all that time receive five or six dollars, or even less. It is a very quickly established principle that a short run is far more lucrative than a long one, for there are more trips in a given time—and people tip by the trip rather than by the length of time and service involved. Very unjust, but like a good many other unjust things, very true. However, the Pullman porter's salary ranges all the way to forty dollars a month, and, all in all, he does not fare at all badly in finances—better than his brethren of the chair car.

Certainly he earns what he gets. Seeing him going easily and quietly about his duties, one hardly realizes how various and exacting these same duties are. The porter is responsible for that car and for the comfort of the people in it. Ventilation, heat, light—each is a problem in itself. For it is not an entirely simple thing to adjust all the

surprising vagaries of steam, heat, weather, draughts, sunlight, lamps, windows and ventilators to the still more surprising vagaries of the passengers under his care. There are screens and cinder shields, pillows, card tables and an infinite number of other comforts and conveniences which he must be ready to furnish at any moment. There are differences to be adjusted between his charges, there are rules of the road and car to be enforced among them; there are all the thousand and one things that any assemblage of the American public can think up when they haven't much else to do to kill time. If he is cornered, he will admit, very delicately (perhaps) that the world would be comparatively simple if there were no women in it. And it is more or less pertinent to this point that on some roads a sleeper has, in addition to the regular porter, a colored maid, or portress, whose sole duty it is to look after the needs and (what means much more) the wants of the women passengers.

Above all, the interior of the car must be kept spotlessly clean—seats, window sills, floor, toilet rooms and appointments, everything. And the cleaning must be done without inconvenience to the passengers—at night, when they are at meals or in the smoker. There are shoes to be shined in the dark watches of the night.

And lucky is the porter whose train leaves at such an hour that he can make up the berths before the passengers begin to reach the station. It is not easy to pull down and push up those berths, nor to turn the mattresses and arrange the curtains and covers all from an awkward position on one side. For all its ingenious mechanism, a berth in its entirety is quite a problem for the housewifely faculties of our friend. Every time a berth is made up it receives, of course, a complete change of linen, which means that a sleeper must carry for the round trip, even on a one-night run, a large supply of sheets and pillow-cases. For such a run the big hampers of clean linen that are delivered to the porter some time before his train pulls out will contain a

hundred sheets and a like number of slips. Such of these as are not put into immediate service are stored, along with, say, one hundred and fifty towels, in one of the three lockers given over to supplies. The other two closets are used, respectively, for the porter's uniform and individual effects, and for supplies of diverse kinds—combs, brushes, soap, tools, and so on.

On the porter's shoulders rests a good deal more responsibility than is commonly realized by those who pass under his charge. The conductor is responsible for the train, the Pullman conductor for several sleepers, but the immediate care of each individual sleeper lies with its porter, and if things go wrong in it, he is held liable by the company. On a one-night run entire responsibility for the car and its occupants generally rests solely upon the porter for the entire journey and he does no sleeping. On longer runs he "spells" the time with the Pullman conductor and gets a turn of about five hours' sleep in his berth at the forward end of the forward coach after he has put his passengers to bed for the night. When he has had his nap, he once more goes on duty and wields the scepter of absolute monarchy in the intervals of answering night-bells, blacking shoes and a dozen other bits of work.

Of his responsibilities when on duty, two weigh especially heavy. The first is the fact that the company, being responsible to the passengers for valuables while they are in bed for the night, in turn holds the porter liable for such losses. While people are up and about they are supposed to be able to look after themselves, but as soon as they surrender themselves to the sleep advertised and sold by the company it becomes the company's duty to take care of them; and the porter is the man hired to do it. Consequently, he keeps his eyes open for mysterious movements of the berth curtains and for any other suspicious incidents or circumstances. If he is circumvented, it is money out of his pocket. Of course, he has an ally, often unknown to him, in the railway detective, and, of course, most pas-

sengers take ordinary precautions, but there are enough crooks on sleepers, as everywhere else, to make the task of protecting property no mere sinecure. It is something of a tribute to his watchfulness that most of the robberies that do occur, take place in the toilet rooms, where the passengers, not the porter, are the ones responsible.

The second nightmare of our friend the tzar is the fact that if he fails to wake a passenger at his destination, his position is forfeit. Such a failure is considered the height of incompetency, and the punishment is correspondingly severe. If a man sleeps past a town in which he has a business engagement, it may very well mean a loss of thousands of dollars. The company dares not allow the risk of such catastrophes: therefore it very naturally insists on short shrifts for careless porters. The historic porter who was heavily feed to wake a man for a certain town, and, since the man was hard to rouse and might protest and even resist, was to use force if necessary, probably failed to enjoy the humor of the final situation. It will be remembered that he did have to use force and a lot of it, and that several hours later, while he was still repairing damages to his person, he was paralyzed at seeing the man whom he thought he had thrown off. The man was cursing volubly because the porter had not waked him at his station. The porter stared with bulging eyes, and then burst out: "Fo' de lawd! I wondah who was de man I dun throw off dis train!"

The feeling of responsibility of all kinds is unpleasantly enhanced by the knowledge that in all probability some one of the passengers is a "spotter" employed to keep an eye on the way in which the porter fulfills his various duties. Very rarely does he learn the identity of a spotter, for these

bêtes noirs are legion, their beats may extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and their schedules are chiefly remarkable for their irregularities. The same spotter may not be on a given car twice in several months or even longer, but there is always the uncomfortable assurance that one of his fellows is probably on duty in his stead.

And the Chronic Kicker! What better stamping-ground than a sleeping car could the Chronic Kicker have? And the porter is his legitimate prey. There is the one consolation that the powers that be have learned to know the Chronic Kicker at sight and his complaints are doubly discounted. The only really good trait about the Chronic Kicker is that he is easily distinguished.

In general, the relations between the porter and his employers are most amiable and satisfactory. The employed feels that, all in all, he is sufficiently recompensed for his services and is not in the habit of paralyzing travel by going on strikes. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that there is no porter union. They have their social societies and organizations, but they do not unite for professional purposes further than the promotion of good fellowship and mutual advantage and the insurance benefits that are a feature of most lodges and orders. If the business has its hardships, it has also its advantages—not the least of them being the stability of the *status quo*.

One can no more characterize porters as a class than one can assign invariable qualities to all doctors or masons or to those engaged in any other business or profession, but, take him altogether, the Pullman porter is generally a man who knows his business and a gentleman of the road into whose care it is both safe and comfortable to entrust one's self and one's belongings.



Social Centers For Railroad Men

BY THE EDITOR



HOME-LIKE place to bathe and rest in, a practical social center for railroad men capable of serving the interests of family and neighborhood, a common meeting place for discussion, entertainment and enlightenment, things pleasant and things worth while to read, means for self-development of character and efficiency—these are the provisions which have made the Santa Fe Reading Rooms noteworthy. The company now appropriates some \$15,000 a year for maintaining the reading rooms, and the genius behind the chain of institutions is Superintendent S. E. Busser.

Take your map and note the stretch of country traversed by the rails of the Santa Fe system from Kansas, through Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona to California. Besides the (omnipresent) railroad branches of the Y. M. C. A. at Argentine and Topeka, Kansas; Cleburne and Temple, Texas; locate Emporia, Newton and Dodge City, Kansas; Purcell, Indian Territory; Woodward, Oklahoma; La Junta, Colorado; Raton, San Marcial and Albuquerque, New Mexico; Winslow and Seligman, Arizona Territory; Needles, Barstow and East Yards, California. At these fourteen places, some of them popularly dubbed as "jumping-off places" so far as civilized comforts go, one finds the company reading rooms, localizing a moral, social and intellectual movement in many respects unique in railroad management.

There are separate structures costing as much as \$8,000; in other cases extensions of company buildings have been utilized. Each reading room is in charge of a librarian, a salaried employee selected with an eye to his intellectual and personal qualities. The equipment begins with a reading room supplied with the periodicals and a circulating library of books; card rooms, billiard rooms, bath, toilet and

wash rooms, sleeping rooms and bowling alleys being included in complete structures. The privileges are free to all employees who are regularly on the company's pay roll. Only nominal charges are made for bath supplies furnished and use of billiard tables.

That these institutions are a part of a system does not mean that they are stereotyped in form or spirit. Fundamentally the idea has been to find out the human needs of the men under the conditions obtaining at any given point, and having found those needs plans have been adapted to them. In other words no taint of Pharisaical charity on the part of the company has marred the work, and the men have felt free to make known their special interests in the kinds of literature to be supplied, technical or otherwise, as well as in the character of instruction by lectures and the extent of social activities and home talent entertainments. The growth of coöperation between official and men in this way has been one of the most striking effects of the innovation.

One cannot even briefly talk with Superintendent Busser without discovering a living embodiment of this spirit, and fortunately his enthusiasm is contagious. He will tell you that the success of the experiment should be credited to President E. P. Ripley's belief in more intelligence as a means of securing better service—the essence of the policy which has been inaugurated. And then he will tell you with equal delight how Santa Fe men, in audience assembled, have questioned some of the most expert authorities to a standstill on their own specialties when they least expected it. So it comes about that only first-class speakers and entertainers, eminent educators and specialists, interpretative readers and technical experts are taken over the line to appear before the men, and one sees a remarkable adaptation of the lyceum or the newer extension lec-



READING ROOM AT RATON, NEW MEXICO



READING ROOM AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO



READING ROOM AT SELIGMAN, ARIZONA



READING ROOM AT NEEDLES, CALIFORNIA

system to modern industrial conditions. Practical talks on such subjects as the care of the teeth, hygiene, memory training, etc., as well as scientific, historical, biographical and literary topics are given.

Wives and daughters have days of privilege at the reading rooms, and social clubs have been organized in connection with them.

To repeat, the theory underlying these establishments has been epitomized in the phrase, "give every man a chance." And the objects have been further summarized as follows:

"To aid the employees and their families in self-development.

"To surround them with influences by which their lives would be brighter and more hopeful.

"To give them an opportunity of making themselves worthy of promotion to higher spheres.

"To put a new value on a man's life, and emphasize brain and conscience power as a factor in railroad operation."

In regard to the reading matter selected and supplied, both instruction and entertainment are kept in mind. After a certain period magazines, weeklies and dailies are sent out from the reading rooms to the trackmen for their homes. It is stated that

of the books (the libraries are circulating under reasonable regulations) forty per cent are fiction, fifteen per cent historical and fifteen per cent biographical, ten per cent technical and ten per cent general literature, besides reference books. About fifteen per cent of the books are in use all the time. Furthermore the men buy books for their own homes; they send lists to the superintendent who delivers them free anywhere on the system, bills for purchase at trade discount being paid through the librarians.

The writer has interviewed a number of railroad officials who uniformly declare that the greatest need of the modern railroad is to discover men who are fit to assume higher posts in the service. To the credit of the Santa Fe reading rooms is to be placed the fact that special aptitudes have been discovered and developed through them which have led directly to promotions in the service. Again, it is plain to be seen that such a physical betterment of conditions, since railroading at best is hazardous and difficult, fosters better spirit and service among employees. And, wholly from the company's standpoint, the fact that constant enlargement of the work is being planned for, affords the best evidence that the investment is considered a good one.



Railroad Station Improvement

BY MRS. A. E. McCREA

Landscape Architect.



N LOOKING forward to a realization of high ideals in artistic development, it is with difficulty that one overcomes the feeling of discouragement at the slow progress along these lines. A glance backward, however, over the last twelve years, since I entered the field of landscape architecture, convinces me that wonderful strides have been made, and gives me faith in the future.

I have seen develop from tiny grass plats grudgingly permitted by a few railroads an almost universal system of parks surrounding the railroad stations throughout the country. True they vary in size and artistic effect, in proportion to the appreciation of the value of the work by the railroad managers, as results naturally depend upon the amount of money and skill expended. Not until recently have the services of experienced landscape architects been considered necessary, and many roads still permit their section men to have charge of the work. Comparisons may be odious, but they are nevertheless convincing. A glance at the results of the two methods clearly shows that utility and beauty, to be wisely combined, should be in the hands of persons trained to that special work.

Buildings can be planned artistically at very little more cost than the usual ugly station now seen. They can be grouped so that the station proper is the one building in evidence, the others being compactly clustered, in an inconspicuous position, quite hidden by a bank of shrubbery, which by judicious selection and arrangement, produces a succession of bloom, and ever-changing color, at the same time that it forms a background for the lawn, which should remain unbroken, except for a few shade trees, when space permits. The painting of the buildings is most important, and the selection of colors should be in the

hands of an expert, that harmony may result.

The Boston and Albany is a fair example of thoroughly artistic work, the Chicago and Northwestern and Michigan Central follow next. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul has done more than any other system in the country in a given space of time, having parked and planted hardy shrubbery at over two hundred stations in two years. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has built some handsome stations in the last few years, and it is the custom to place the grounds of new buildings in the hands of a competent person for arrangement, but no such general improvement work as undertaken by others mentioned has been done. The Chicago and Alton this spring began a thorough renovating of the entire system, having placed the paint selection, parking, and planting of fifty stations at once in the hands of a landscape architect.

A retrospective glance shows, first, the little oblong grass plat raised to a height of three feet, leveled and terraced with careful precision. This was for a time the station agent's pride; later a geranium or canna bed in the form of a crescent or star was added, the whole surrounded by a whitewashed fence, producing the deadliest kind of a graveyard scene. Next a greenhouse system was organized by some of the companies, and plants were propagated and distributed in quantities about the stations on their lines. That artistic arrangement and color harmony were not carried out will not appear strange when you consider that only common laborers were employed.

The advantages and economy of planting hardy trees, shrubs, and vines, which grow more beautiful which each succeeding year, and require no transplanting, are rapidly leading to the extermination of the monotonous, inartistic and expensive greenhouse planting.

Books for the Children

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE

Librarian, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.



ROM earliest times two forces have been recognized as the basis of child-training, the home, which is practically a synonym for mother, and the school—the one to foster, guide, direct, to establish in ideals, morals, and right living, the other to give definite instruction in the learning of the ages and the affairs of life. There is need only to call to mind the training of the Spartan youth which the mother began, the solicitude with which Cornelia watched the development of her sons, and the testimony that as a boy in his father's house the child Jesus "grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom," to give the historic setting of the home influence; and to mention the mother of the Wesleys, the patriotic inspiration of Abigail Adams and the noble motherhood of Mrs. Booth-Tucker to remember that it is still strong in the land. The authority of the schoolmaster cannot be overlooked when Roger Ascham, Dr. Arnold and Froebel bear the title, giving new interpretation and importance to the education of the young. The personal influence of parents and teachers and the knowledge gained from lessons and text-books have been the child's equipment for life and for his doing of the world's work.

But into this long established order a third element was introduced no longer than ten years ago—the children's room in the public library. Have you never visited a children's room? Then do so at your next opportunity, in the public library of your own city perhaps, or in Pittsburg, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Newark, Cleveland, Dayton, Milwaukee. Some of the most attractive of these rooms are connected with the social and college settlements, among which may be mentioned the East Side and University

Settlements, New York, and Alta House, Cleveland. The ideal room itself will delight you; sunny and cheerful, with low tables and chairs, and open bookcases lining the walls, with shelves low enough for the books to be easily reached. Appropriate pictures on the walls and interesting picture bulletins, illustrating topics of the day or suggesting by a series of pictures a special book that is well worth reading or a group of books that treat of a favorite subject, complete the appointments of the room, while happy faced, eager children are its adornment. The room is in charge of a children's librarian, trained for the work, and in closest sympathy with it. If the room is large and the children many, she has trained assistants to help. In the opening of such rooms the child has come into his own, where he can "tumble about" almost at will, according to Dr. Holmes's prescription.

This new educational force is already taking a ranking place with the older institutions, because it has been found to supplement their work. It must be borne in mind that the advantages of a cultured home are not for all children, that in many homes both parents are wage-earners, in others so burdened with care that the children receive scant attention, even granting that the parents have ability to give it. For such the children's room is a boon, providing the stories the mother is unable to tell, the answers to numberless questions that are riddles to her, the books she does not know that children crave or need.

It meets a need that the schools have never been able to supply, the opportunity, the place, the means, where education can be continued after school days are over. It must always be taken into consideration



CHILDREN'S ROOM, HAZELWOOD BRANCH, CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURG

that comparatively few children receive what is known as "a good common school education." President Thwing has said recently—"The course of a class from the day of its entering the public schools until the day of its graduation is a course like the march of an army in retreat—it is marked by what is lost. To think that three out of four of all the pupils who enter into the primary school have dropped out before the close of the last year of the grammar school, and to think that more than nine out of every ten pupils who enter the primary school do not survive until the close of the high school period, represents a tremendous fact for not only the American school, but also and more for the American home and American civilization."

The library does not arrogate to itself by any means the functions of either the home or the school, but it makes books possible for every child. It is the belief of librarians that the earlier the children find their way

into the realm of books the more incentive there is for good school work. Here they gain a knowledge of books as a whole, not the fragments that they find in text-books, and the true students among them are thoroughly roused and inspired to future study. The pupil who is indifferent and goes to school only under compulsion hoping to get out of it the easiest way, finds many a delightful companion and instructive friend in the books at the library. Best of all, those who must become wage-earners at no distant day have learned the way of self-instruction.

To select books that shall meet all these known quantities, and the constantly changing and unknown quantity, the growing child, whose fancy must be fed, whose desire for fun and craving for excitement satisfied, whose questions answered and interest held, is indeed a herculean task, and requires training and extensive reading. In these days of many books and skilful



CHILDREN'S ROOM, WYLIE AVENUE BRANCH, CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURG

advertising it is not safe to select a book for a child other than by reading it, to discover that it be not of cheap quality and trivial interest, but rather, that it be sound and wholesome, with accurate statement if it be a book of information, and with charm and subtlety of style if it be a story, fairy tale or other work of the imagination.

Teachers are absorbed in their daily rounds and with the appraisal of the necessary text-books, and mothers, most of them, are too busy with their multitudinous duties to choose from the mass of juvenile literature what is best adapted for the growing child. It is no light task to keep abreast of the hundreds of books published for children, and to cast aside all that do not meet the standard. It surely cannot be done by the overcrowded teacher and the busy mother. Thus it came about most naturally that the librarian should undertake the work; and as it developed, and its possibilities were recognized, the children's own libra-

rian was found a necessity, one who should know both books and children.

It should be generally known that these librarians of children's departments are trained for their work as carefully as kindergartners and teachers. In fact there is a special training school for them in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg. This professional education is built on the foundation of a high school and often of a college education. Literature, book-selection and the art of story-telling are required studies. Large opportunity is given for work with the children themselves, as it is believed that the only way to study children is by being with them—watching the appeal that different books make to them, hearing their opinion of the stories they read, suggesting books "to read" and "to read next," finding books that will give desired information, showing how to use the catalogue, seeing that hands are clean and books properly handled, keeping the youngest interested



STUDENT IN LIBRARY SCHOOL TELLING STORIES, CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURG

with pictures, story-telling at an appointed hour, reading aloud at another, directing the boys' and girls' reading clubs; all this, besides required technical work, makes up the training and subsequently the daily task of those who work in the children's department. They know and understand children, and have a wide knowledge and appreciation of juvenile literature.

These librarians have found that several considerations should enter into the selection of books, especially their mechanical make-up, their literary value, and the moral effect on the child's character. The books must be printed on good paper in clear type and must be securely bound. Their illustrations must be the work of artists who do not overcrowd with details, who give good outlines, and who preserve the traditions of perspective, color values, form and proportion, else will the children gain false notions of things. The pictures of Cruikshank, Kate Green-

Almer Cox, Howard Pyle and Calde-

cott, and the outline marginal drawings of Thompson-Seton are examples of those possessing the requisite artistic merit. While the question of the subject matter must be duly regarded, that the stories be wholesome, with *real* situations and *true* accounts, and that books of information be accurate, it must be as carefully considered whether they be presented in clear, vigorous English and in good literary form, and that their tone and import be neither mawkish nor sentimental but sincere and high.

A child readily understands and appreciates a book whose subject matter is adapted to his comprehension, even though it was avowedly written for adult minds and in the best literary style. A recent and forceful illustration of this is in the books of Mr. Thompson-Seton. Many of the familiar stories appearing in them were published first in the *Century* and *Scribner's* magazines, the recognized province of mature readers. But the children claim these books



CORNER OF CHILDREN'S ROOM, BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY

as their own, and read them with avidity and delight. Indeed the borderland between juvenile and adult books is hard to define when the best literature is under discussion, for the children's classics, "Arabian Nights," "The Odyssey," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Gulliver's Travels," Cooper's novels, "Ivanhoe," were not written for children at all, but have been adopted by them.

To choose wisely of the world's best literature in editions suited to children and to select most carefully from the mass of modern juvenile books is the librarian's greatest study and largest opportunity. But there is study also in the grading of the books, in order to give the child what is most likely to interest him at the right age. For the youngest there are picture books and the nursery jingles that fall pleasantly upon the ear before the mind takes much thought of what they mean, and for the expanding mind, fairy tales. Fairy tales, meaning by this carefully selected stories from mythol-

ogy and folk-lore, should be an intimate part of every child's life, for they are a very important factor in the right development of the imagination, while a knowledge of classic mythology and folk-lore is a necessary basis for the understanding of literary allusion throughout life. Also of enduring interest to children are stories of other children, of animals and birds. For the age when the child reads most, wholesome books must be at hand, Indian stories, stories of travel and adventure, of wars and heroes, and of outdoor life and school, with books of useful knowledge that answer the how, why and what of the inquiring child mind, and others that explain how all sorts of things can be made; while poetry, biography and history must not be overlooked. There is no side of the child's development neglected, for here are folk-lore and fable, nature stories, geography, history, fiction, poetry. And always in this department he has opportunity to search for himself until he finds the very books that meet his desires. This he

can be allowed to do safely because of the integrity of the collection.

The children's room in the public library should be regarded as a place first, for children, where they can go as freely and safely as to school, for their own delight, profit, culture and advancement; secondly, for mothers, as a center where they can ask advice about books for their children. No higher compliment can be paid the children's librarian than by seeking this advice, and she welcomes the coöperation of the home; thirdly, for teachers, as a haven for supplementary books, to help over many a difficult or uninteresting lesson.

But some mothers and teachers, unconsciously perhaps, deplore the influence of the library, feeling that it interferes with the school work, when in nine cases out of ten the child is finding in the library books the very things that make school and study worth while. Some mothers have the mistaken idea that fairy tales are unwholesome, ignoring the imagination that must be fed as well as the brain and brawn. Others think stories are harmful, and that the children are reading too much. There is no doubt that often individual children do read too much, but this is not the fault of the library necessarily, for they would undoubtedly read from other sources if there were no library. The librarian and her assistant watch the children as far as possible, encouraging or restraining as the need may be, but the coöperation of the home is needed to assure the best use of the library. Whenever criticism exists it is safe to say that it is because the mother does not know the conditions and

ideals governing the children's department.

The children's room in the public library has a very positive place in the child's education, for it broadens the vision, awakens or fosters the imagination as the case may be and offers books that make for greater enjoyment in life, for wider culture, for fuller appreciation of education. It is the inspiration of childhood, providing wholesome and delightful reading amidst pleasant surroundings.

This new educational force has developed not only children's rooms, children's librarians, and an appraisal of children's books, but also has led to the publication of selected lists. These lists, though primarily designed for use in libraries, are admirable guides in the home, where it is so difficult to know what to choose for the child's own bookcase from the flood of books for the young folks. Among the best of these lists are:

Buffalo Public Library. Class-room libraries for public schools. Listed by grades. 31 cents.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. List of 1,053 children's books agreed upon by the Cleveland Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Story-telling to children from Norse Mythology and the Nibelungenlied. 20 cents.

Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Iowa. List of books recommended for a children's library. 10 cents.

Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis. List of 493 children's books agreed upon by the Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Library Commissions.

HOME LIBRARIES FOR POOR CHILDREN

BY FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT

Chief of Children's Department and Director of the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.



HOME library consists of a small, carefully selected collection of attractively bound and illustrated books in a neat bookcase. This library is sent into the home of some child who lives too far from the pub-

lic library to make use of the privileges it offers. A volunteer visitor, usually a young woman, presides over the library for an hour or so each week, and gathers about the bookcase ten or twelve of the neighborhood children, who form a reading circle. The



A PITTSBURG HOME LIBRARY GROUP

children take home the books and the visitor frequently lends cheaply framed pictures to hang on the walls of the homes. This "home library group," as it is called, meets weekly under the guidance of the same visitor. The idea originated with Mr. Charles Birtwell, secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society, in this very natural way: "I had been connected with the Children's Aid Society but a short time," says Mr. Birtwell, "when many avenues of work opened up before me, and it was quite perplexing to see how to make my relations to the various children I became acquainted with real and vital. Among other things the children ought to have the benefit of good reading and become lovers of good books. . . . A little bookcase was designed. It was made of white wood, stained cherry, with a glass door and a Yale lock. It contained a shelf for fifteen books, and above that another for juvenile periodicals. The whole thing, carefully designed and neatly made, was simple and yet pleasing to the eye. I

asked my little friend Rosa at the North End, Barbara in South Boston, and Giovanni at the South End if they would like little libraries in their homes, of which they should be the librarians, and from which their playmates or workmates might draw books, the supply to be replenished from time to time. They welcomed the idea heartily, and with me set about choosing the boys and girls of their respective neighborhoods who were to form the library 'groups'."

It was in this way that home libraries were started, and since their establishment in Boston in 1887 they have spread throughout the country, being conducted by charity organizations, women's clubs and by a few public libraries. Under these different auspices home libraries have been established in Albany, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and many other cities.

In writing this article, I shall take it for granted that I am addressing, say, ten young

women who are about to organize a club to promote the spread of home libraries in a city of about ten thousand inhabitants where the usual problem arises of how to introduce the highest elements of civilization into lives



HOME LIBRARY GROUP IN OUR ALLEY, PITTSBURG

cramped and narrowed by care and ignorance. The hardest part of the problem, perhaps, is "Americanizing" that part of our foreign population whose filth and ignorance is our worst menace. The statistics of immigration are overwhelming; for instance, a certain well-known New England city has about 120,000 inhabitants, of these 80,000 are foreign born, or children of foreign born parents. There are 16,000 French Canadians, also large numbers of Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Finns, Poles, Hebrews, Italians, Syrians and Armenians. Such a population will be found to a greater or less degree in every city.

Among foreigners work must be almost entirely with the children, as the parents rarely speak much English. Although this work is so greatly needed in the process of "Americanizing," still the needs of the ignorant though industrious American must not be forgotten. Many American parents

the poor are too busy earning bread

to care for their children, and the boys make a playground of the street corners and gutters, while the girls tend the babies and help with the housework. The older children are frequently taken from school as soon as they are capable of earning a few cents toward the family support, and put to work in factories and stores. The children of the tenements grow up deprived of their birth-right of a natural development from babyhood through childhood into noble manhood and womanhood. The eager desire for knowledge which belongs to every normal child is deadened, and the quickening imagination stunted and depraved by the low talk of the streets and the blood and thunder of the "penny dreadfuls." As the boys and girls grow older, and mud-throwing, window-breaking and stealing apples from the corner store become too childish, the theaters and saloons open wide their doors to receive them.

What can the home library do to help these children? It can give them a friend in the visitor—a sympathetic, intelligent and cheerful friend, one who will take things as she finds them, and will not try to force reforms. Her sympathetic presence will draw out the mothers and children, her



AN ITALIAN LIBRARY GROUP, CHICAGO

tactful suggestions about home life and housekeeping will be followed, because she shows respect for the point of view of those she is trying to help and on whom she is not attempting to force her own manner of living and thinking. Through her the much longed-for books and pictures will find their way into the home. These will fill the children's heads with new ideas, beautiful thoughts and wholesome ambitions, to take the place of the ideals of life gathered from the perusal of such dime novels as "The Pirate Priest; or, The Gambler's Daughter," "The Fatal Kiss," "The Murdered Heiress," "A Crimson Crime," "The Cowboy Chief's Sure Shot," "Out with the Apache Kid," and "Solving the Madhouse Mystery."

The first steps in organizing home libraries are the selection of books and their preparation for use in the homes. Let us say that we have made a working center of the home of the president of our club of volunteer home library visitors. A committee may be appointed to procure books from the public library of the city. The club is indeed fortunate if the public library will undertake the selection and exchange of the books, for this will enable its members to throw their whole efforts into the actual work with the children and their families. But if the library rules interfere with the loan of books for such a purpose, the members of the club might pledge themselves to solicit contributions to the amount of twenty-five dollars each. Frequently libraries are given as memorials by parents who have lost children and who are glad to have the influence of good books go among the poor and needy; and sometimes the libraries are named for the children or for a child's favorite author. Twenty-five dollars purchases a neat book-case and twenty volumes. In selecting the books it must be borne in mind that boys who have fed on the adventures of "Dashing Charlie, the Texan Whirlwind," "Gentleman Joe, the Gilt-edged Sport," "Dick Dead-eye," "Tracy the Outlaw," and "The James Brothers" cannot be interested at once in "Alice in Wonderland," "Tom

Brown's Schooldays," "Ivanhoe" and other children's classics. The transition from reading dime novels to actual enjoyment of good literature must be slow, and can be accomplished only through the infinite



BOSTON CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—A HOME LIBRARY GROUP

patience and perseverance of the visitor. An occasional boy will rise to the height of the "Oregon Trail" and "Ivanhoe," but on the whole the visitor must be satisfied if she raises the general standard of reading to Munroe, Henty and Otis. The same rule holds good in selecting books for girls.

Friends will offer worn-out books and pictures "good enough for those children," but if the attempt is made to do home library work with such material all hold on the children is soon lost, and very little is accomplished. The temptation in purchasing books for home libraries when one has limited funds is to buy cheap, unattractive school editions. This is a poor investment, for, in order to draw and hold children who are not accustomed to reading, a book should appeal to the imagination through



A HEBREW HOME LIBRARY GROUP, PITTSBURG

the eye. A book which through its binding, print and illustrations carries a message of beauty and refinement, will exert an influence for good over a child even though he does not read it through. For this reason it is better to purchase a few really attractive volumes than a large number cheaply printed and bound.

Some slight preparation of the books is necessary before sending them into the homes. All books should be marked or stamped with the name of the club or library to which they belong. A small blank book in which are written the authors and titles of the books makes a convenient "charging record." When a child "draws" a book for home use the little librarian should write the child's name and the date under the title of the book borrowed. When the book is returned the name should be crossed out. For the convenience of the visitor and the librarian the names and addresses of the children belonging to the

group should be enrolled in the back of the book. Of course where there are a large number of home libraries there must be a more complicated system of records.

The bookcase may be made of pine wood stained, and should have a substantial lock. The locks of all the bookcases should be alike, one key opening them all, otherwise many petty annoyances arise. The visitor should never leave the key in the home—she should always take it with her. Otherwise books disappear and the opening of the bookcase is no longer regarded as a peculiar privilege to be looked forward to from week to week. The usual method is to leave a case of books for about two months in a home, and then exchange it for another; in this way the home libraries may rotate from home to home.

The next step is to find the right home in which to place the libraries. This can often be done by conferring with the workers of charitable organizations, with parish visitors,



HOME LIBRARY GROUP OF COLORED CHILDREN, PITTSBURG

visiting nurses, pastors of colored and Italian missions. A good home once found where there is an intelligent mother, the visitor may do wonders for the neighborhood. One of the older children of the family in which the library is placed may be appointed librarian, a position of much honor. The librarian is the hostess at the weekly meetings of the group and gives out the books for home reading. The selection of other members of the group is a delicate task. One must remember that even in the slums there are distinct social classes and a strong feeling of caste. Inviting children "to join" who do not belong to the "set" or "gang" of the little librarian will often end in disrupting the group. It is far better to allow the mother to choose the children, the visitor stipulating that the children be about the same age, and, if she prefers, all boys or all girls. Mixed groups, unless the children are very young, are hard to manage if the visitor has not had much experience.

A group should not number more than ten or twelve.

When the weekly hour of meeting is arranged to suit the mother's convenience, the visitor meets the children around the bookcase. The organization of the group and the method of spending the library hour will depend upon the sex and age of the children. Older boys like a brief business meeting conducted according to parliamentary rules. The less organization, however, and the more informal the meeting, the better. Occupations, such as sewing, basket-weaving, paper-folding and scrap-book making, teach the children to use their hands, and give them employment with which to fill their idle hours. The visitor may read aloud, tell stories or play games. The best plan is to have a regular program. Singing at the opening and closing of the hour is much enjoyed by the children. A story may be told or read aloud, the children given an occupation or a game, then the

books exchanged. Perhaps five-cent Perry pictures may be loaned to hang on the walls of the homes; these are thoroughly appreciated by the parents and the children. In beginning to work with the group, the visitor should choose very simple stories and games. She must educate the children



HOME LIBRARY BOOKCASE

to listen and to play. No visitor should attempt too many occupations, but should select one or two pleasant ones best suited to the tastes of her group and return to the same occupation week after week, otherwise she will not benefit the children. Anything hastily begun and dropped is extremely demoralizing. All games should be quiet ones in order not to disturb the older members of the family or the neighbors. If the meeting becomes a nuisance to the "grown-ups," the visitor will soon find her group without a home, and once having established a reputation for noise and disorder, it will be difficult to get another home in the neighborhood.

An occasional entertainment, such as speaking pieces, charades, a Christmas tree (the children making the gifts for the tree), an excursion into the fields and woods after wild flowers, and visits to the neighboring museums and art galleries, will keep up the children's interest and at the same time broaden their outlook on things in general. If possible the children should pay their own car fare. The inexperienced visitor should be very careful not to follow her natural inclination to give promiscuously of

clothing, candy and toys. This is a gentle warning. Do not give unless things are actually needed, and then give tactfully and sympathetically. It goes without saying that the influence of a successful visitor will be felt in the homes of all her children. An occasional visit to the homes and a mother's meeting will do much toward creating a friendly feeling.

Now a few words in conclusion on the preparation of the visitor for her work. Special preparation for this work is very simple, chiefly the reading of a few good books, which will put one into close touch with children and which will bring back the mischief, fun and frolic of one's own childhood. One should also read books dealing with the social conditions in American cities, not failing to remember, however, that conditions in one city differ from those in another, and that the same method of work does not apply everywhere. Home library work is full of discouragements for those who are looking for large returns. Only the visitor who has a firm belief that no good act or word falls on fallow soil without taking root and springing up to bear fruit which she herself may never see, can really succeed in this work. Hopefulness, persistency, and a strong sense of humor are requisite qualities; without the last virtue one is inclined to sentimentalize, or to be overcome by the outward sordidness of the lives in the crowded tenements.

Looked at selfishly, the home library work brings many returns. The affection of the children and the gratitude of the mothers are the least of these. It teaches one to discern and understand the deepest human charity—the charity of the poor for the poor. To share the last crust with one's next-door neighbor, to sit by the sick-bed of needy strangers, to be ready to help one another in emergencies, is the instinctive charity of the poor. This charity is the self-sacrifice of human beings whose sympathies are drawn to each other by mutual suffering. It is through this that we learn the true meaning of the "widow's mite."

GREAT LITERATURE AND LITTLE CHILDREN

BY MRS. H. L. ELMENDORF

President New York Library Association



If one were to say, "Let fathers and mothers carefully choose pleasure books for their children and they need care little who chooses text-books," it might perhaps seem somewhat startling. Yet the statement is quite as true as the old saying, "If I may make the songs of a nation, I care not who makes its laws," and that we let pass without a thought. It is true to the same extent for the same reason; both versions are but different ways of saying that things which inspire to love and to pleasure are more powerful to form character than things which restrict or compel obedience.

It would be logical to take one step further, "If fathers and mothers will read to their children, at home, they may be comparatively serene as to who teaches them at school." If this step further seems a long step, let us take a shorter one. It is certainly true that parents who live with their children in this matter, have power to correct the inaccuracies and supplement the shortcomings of poor teachers, or have equal power to enrich the information and deepen the inspiration given by good teachers.

If fathers and mothers would take the trouble, and it a trouble which is its own reward, to really know the books which children may be helped to love, if parents would but open the doors of literature's "stately pleasure dome" and walk with their children in its glancing lights, they might be forever free from fear of godless schools or schools of narrow culture.

Many a mother who would be shocked by the bare statement of Rousseau's old doctrine that children should be wholly surrendered to the care of the community, not watched and ministered to in the family, does virtually surrender her own children to the care of the state in those things which are most vital to their real well-being. With care and toil and tret she feeds and clothes her children's bodies,

but is content to know little of school or teacher, either of day school or of Sunday-school, and is content to know still less of library or librarian. Yet these are the agencies that feed and clothe the mind and soul "that build for aye."

It is such "a sunny pleasure dome" too, "that dome in air," that one envies the fathers and mothers who play there with their children, and wonders how any are found who pretend to "the luxury of children," and yet surrender this delight to teachers or to librarians.

The gateway into literature is the printed page, but in the childhood of the race, to which teachers are fond of tracing back in studying how best to teach the children of to-day, it was not so. Literature then passed from lips to ears, and law and history, song and story, were always something "our fathers have told us."

Blind Homer and the chief singer of Israel and skalds and bards and minnesingers are all gone, tradition is almost a by-word, but mothers still live, and children need not wait until they have conquered the crabbed types before they begin to love literature.

A good many years ago, when the kindergarten was newly transplanted to this soil and its apostles were a flaming fire, a little mother went to hear a kindergartner lecture. The little mother's heart burned within her as she listened, and when the lecture was finished, she went forward and eagerly asked, "How soon may I begin to teach my little child?" The kindergartner gravely asked, "How old is your child?" and the little mother shyly replied, "My baby is only two months old." The kindergartner replied, in all seriousness, "You have, then, wasted the two most precious months of her life!"

The case is still more serious for the two months' old baby and literature, for the proper time to begin to teach a child to love literature is precisely that prescribed by Dr.

Holmes as the time to call the doctor for the cure of some diseases, you should begin with the grandmother. It is not "the two most precious months," but the two most precious generations that are wasted if the grandmother was not taken in time.

It is a defrauded baby who was not crooned over in her grandmother's arms with

"When shepherds watched their flocks
by night,"

and

"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,"
and

"There is a green hill far away."

The small girl has missed part of her birthright who did not sit on her father's knee and listen, wide eyed,

"To hear how the water
Comes down at Lodore
With its rush and its roar,"

or to whom in after years a little, old, ragged blue-and-gold Scott is not dear because the sight of it brings back her mother's voice saying,

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill,"
and all the long, lovely story.

"But the child does not understand it all!" To be sure she does not, but she listens, she remembers, "she keeps all these things in her heart," and one day she will understand.

A good many years ago in those dark ages when the ideal of most public libraries was that they were places to gather and preserve books—what their ideal is now is another story, but it is not that—in a certain library in a certain city a legend, writ large, ran thus: "Children and dogs not allowed." The notice meant that this library had, what most libraries had in those days, though perhaps few of them expressed it quite so brusquely, what is technically known as "an age limit," which means that it excluded the children. Literature has no "age limit;" the littlest children, especially "children accompanied by parents or guardians," may come and find welcome.

Much might be said about the advantages of introducing children to great literature

while they must be read to. In the first place, there is the gain in time. Children are made free of "the rich deposit of centuries" years before they could read for themselves. In the second place, the story-hour affords a charming meeting place for parents and children and adds much to mutual understanding and sympathy. In the third place, children gain an understanding of certain forms of literature from the cadences of the voice that the printed page alone never gives. A deaf Beethoven could *hear* with his eyes on the written musical notes. Only a poet really knows poetry from the printed page alone.

But the better understanding is not confined to poetry for matter, nor to the littlest children for auditors. A young girl of no very bookish type once visited in the home of an uncle who loved his wife's reading of the inimitable fun of the "Uncle Remus" tales. The young girl "didn't care for Uncle Remus," but she listened, and by and by all alone, in her quiet hour, she was heard reading the same passages aloud, catching the very lilt of her aunt's voice as the story told how "Brer Rabbit come pacin' down de road—lippity-clippity, clippity-lippity—dez ez sassy ez a jay bird."

It is not for nothing that we feel a sense of disappointment in reading those speeches of great orators, by which they swayed multitudes. We have the words the man spoke, but the man behind the speech, the compelling cadences of his voice, the emphasis of face and gesture are all lost.

Many a child is shut out forever from the love of poetry because when he is young and lisps in numbers with the greatest ease, no one opens the gates of real poetry to him by reading to him, and so showing him by spoken words the music and flow of the measured, melodious lines.

Children can be helped to lay up untold treasures for themselves in those young days when memory's mirror is bright, by being taught to learn poetry—but "that is another story" which must not invade this one.

All along, literature has been compared to Southey's "stately pleasure dome," but

the book world today is more like that mountain forest which we New Yorkers call the North Woods. Giant trees are the glory of it, but between and around them is a mass of underbrush, much of it beautiful too in its own way, which yet makes a journey through the forest difficult and slow. The wise man nowadays who would fain attract those who need health and strength and refreshment into the beautiful forest, cuts trails through the trees, past the big tree, by the mountain brook, with now and then a far-reaching vista through toward great mountain peaks. He sacrifices some things in making the trail, but he prepares a way by which folk whose life-work falls on a different road, may gain some notion of the chief delights of the forest.

Perhaps the most helpful thing that the librarian, whose daily life is in the forest of the books of the day, can do is now and then to make a list of books that shall serve, in some sort, as a trail through his forest. Those who delight to thread the forest unaided need not touch such lists. Those who would like to start contentedly on a smaller journey may find some use in them. So a committee of the New York Library Association has thought it might help busy mothers somewhat with the suggestion of about a dozen books that they would like to read to the little folks.

What is read to a child, what a child reads, is not valuable chiefly for the facts thereby taught, but rather for the pleasure that it gives now, and still more for the pleasure it prepares for in after life. Literature has a great mine, that "rich deposit of centuries" spoken of before, and from it all our best authors continually draw, for the enrichment and ornament of their work, in allusions to the great, old-world tales. The New York State list has been made up almost wholly of collections of these great old stories and rhymes.

Where should we begin but with "Mother Goose" herself? Mothers will like an edition arranged by Charles Welsh called "A Book of Nursery Rhymes."

Some of the coarsest rhymes are omitted, and the whole has a good introduction and a pleasing arrangement. The child loves the witty nonsense and the rhymes linger in his memory to point many a moral and adorn many a tale. For example, how easily the child catches the idea of an easy, pleasant greeting of the passing stranger from

"One misty moisty morning,
When cloudy was the weather,
I chanced to meet an old man
Clothed all in leather.
He began to compliment
I began to grin."

Next is the little old favorite "Verse and Prose for Beginners in Reading." This also contains many nursery rhymes, but much beside, and is so inexpensive and so good that it is quite worth while. The publishers might make us an edition in holiday dress, to their own advantage and to our pleasure.

Next is "Baby's Own Aesop," with morals pictorially pointed in a series of delightful pictures by Walter Crane.

Next might come Kate Douglas Wiggin's "The Posy Ring," the most charming collection of verses for children that heart could desire, though a close second to it is called "The Land of Song" and is made up by Katharine Shute in three pretty volumes, graded for children from the littlest up.

Then there is the ever-welcome Grimm's "Fairy Tales," and, as the mother is to read them aloud and let the children look at the pictures, there is no version that equals Lucy Crane's translation with pictures by Walter Crane.

Perhaps even before Grimm might come the children's own "Hans Christian Andersen," whom no translation has been able to spoil, but who is most truly rendered in the edition by Mrs. E. Lucas, illustrated by the Robinsons.

The famous old French fairy tales of Charles Perrault, which include "Cinderella," "Little Thumb," "The Sleeping Beauty" and others, are well told in an edition translated by Charles Welsh, called "Tales of Mother Goose."

From fairy tales to the old classic myth, is but a step, and such a pleasant step, in Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales" and "Wonder Book," and the edition of the first with pictures by George Wharton Edwards, and of the second by Walter Crane, give much pleasure, though they are expensive.

The Jungle Book by Kipling can be read to children much earlier than most people think, and dear old "Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings" will be almost a sealed book to children because of the difficult look of the dialect, unless it is read aloud. "The Book of Nature Myths," by Florence Holbrook, and "Collection of

Wigwam Stories," by M. C. Judd, and "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," by James Baldwin, round out a short series that the youngsters will enjoy, and the mothers too.

Let us not forget to add mention, though they are not on the published list, of two little volumes of "Old and New Testament Stories," in the "Modern Reader's Bible" set, which are in the real words of the Bible, but so arranged as to tell the stories, and nothing but the stories.

Of all the great books of the world, the Bible furnishes more allusions many times over in literature than any other, and no one can read the great poets or essayists understandingly without knowledge of its riches.

Nature Study

THE CLOVERS—THE BUMBLEBEE

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

The pedigree of honey does not concern
the bee,

A clover any time to him is aristocracy.

—Emily Dickinson.



HERE is a deep-seated prejudice in the human mind that usefulness and beauty do not belong together—a prejudice based obviously on human selfishness, for if a thing is useful to us we emphasize that quality so much that we forget to look for its beauty. Thus it is that the clover suffers great injustice; it has for centuries been our most valuable forage crop, and, therefore, we forget to note its beauty, or to regard it as an object worthy of esthetic attention. This is a pitiful fact; but it cheats us more than it does the clover, for

the clover blossoms not for us, but for the bees and butterflies. As I remember the scenes which have impressed me most, I find among them three in which clover was the special attraction: One was a well-cultivated, thrifty orchard carpeted with the brilliant red of the crimson clover in bloom. One was a great field of alfalfa spread near the shore of the Great Salt Lake, which met our eyes as we came through the pass in the Wasatch Mountains after days of travel in dust-colored lands; the brilliant green of that alfalfa field in the afternoon sunlight refreshed our eyes as does the draught of cold water refresh the parched throat of the traveler in a desert. And one was a gently undulating field in New York stretching away like

This is the ninth of the Home Nature Study Lessons for Parents and Teachers prepared by the Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study, reproduced by permission each month in The Chautauquan. The following topics have been discussed: "The Ripened Corn—The Ways of the Ant," "The Sugar Maple—The Red Squirrel,"

"Chickadee—The Snow Storm," "The Nuthatch—Our Use of Food Stored in Seeds," "The Maple in
"ry—The Brown Creeper," "The Skunk Cabbage—The Mourning Cloak," "The Trilliums—The Chipping
," "Ants, and Their Herds—The Onion."



Hush, ah hush, the scythes are saying, Hush, and heed not, and fall asleep;
Hush, they say to the grasses swaying, Hush, they sing to the clover deep!

—Andrew Lang.

a sea to the west, covered with the purple foam of the red clover in blossom; and the fragrance of that field settled like a benediction over the acres that margined it. But we do not need landscapes to teach us the beauty of clover. Just one clover blossom studied carefully, and looked at with clear-seeing eyes reveals each floweret beautiful in color, interesting in form, and perfect in its mechanism for securing cross pollination.

The clover is especially renowned for its partnerships with members of the animal kingdom. It readily forms a partnership with man, gladly growing in his pastures and meadows, while he distributes its seed. For ages past it has been a special partner of the bees, giving them honey for carrying its pollen. And below the ground it has formed a mysterious partnership with microbes, and unlike man in his relations to these small beings, the clover seems to be getting the best of the bargain.

For many years clover was regarded as a crop helpful to the soil, and the reason given was the great length of the roots. Thus the roots of red clover often reach the depth of several feet, even in heavy

soil which they thus aerate and drain. But this is only half the story; for a long time people had noted that on clover roots were little swollen places or nodules, which were supposed to have come from some disease or insect injury. The scientists became interested in the supposed disease, and they finally ascertained that these nodules are filled with bacteria, which are the underground partners of the clovers and other legumes. These bacteria are able to fix the free nitrogen of the air, and make it available for plant food. As nitrogen is the most expensive of the fertilizers, any agency which can extract it from the free air for the use of plants is indeed a valuable aid to the farmer. Thus it is that in the modern agriculture clover is put on the land once in three or four years in the regular rotation of crops, and brings back to the soil the nitrogen which other crops have exhausted. An interesting fact about the partnership between the root-bacteria and the clovers, is that the clovers do not flourish without it, and the scientists have devised a method by which these bacteria may be scattered in the soil on

which the clover is to be planted, and thus aid in growing a crop. This method is today being generally used for the introduction of alfalfa in New York state. But the use of clover as a fertilizer is not limited to its root factory for capturing nitrogen; its leaves break down quickly and readily yield the rich food material of which they are composed, so that the farmer who plows under his second-growth clover instead of harvesting it, adds greatly to the fertility of his farm.

The members of three distinct genera are called clovers: The true clovers (*trifolium*) of which seven species are commonly found in New York state, and more than sixty species found in the United States. The Medics (*medicago*) of which four species are found here. The Melilots (*melilotus*) or sweet clovers of which we have two species.

THE TRUE CLOVERS (*Trifolium*)

The Red Clover (*T. pratense*).—This beautiful dweller in our fields came to us from Europe, and is also a native of Asia. It is the clover most widely cultivated in New York state for fodder, and is one of our most important crops, clover hay being the standard of excellence by which other hay is measured. The export of clover seed from the United States has sometimes reached the worth of five million dollars per year, and this great industry is carried on with the aid of that other partner of the red clover, the bumblebee. This great bee alone has a tongue long enough to reach the bottom of the tubular flowers of the red clover, extract the nectar and do the work of pollination. Bumblebees had to be imported into Australia before clover seed could be produced there, and in this country the places where the ignorant have waged wicked and destructive war upon the bumblebees produce no seed. There are sections of New York state where the growing of clover seed was once a most profitable business, which now produce no clover seed whatever owing to the dearth of bumblebees. But all farmers

have not been so ignorant, and we know there are places in our country where the mammoth red clover is grown for seed, and it is pastured or clipped early in the season so that its flowers will not appear until the bumblebees are sufficiently numerous to pollenate them.

Zigzag Clover or Marl Grass (*T. medium*).—This is another species of red clover, very much resembling the one just discussed, except that its flower head rises on a little stalk above the upper leaves, while the red clover has the flower head set close to these leaves. The stems of the zigzag clover are likely to be bent at angles, and thus it gets its name.

Buffalo Clover (*T. reflexum*).—This is sometimes taken for a variety of the red clover, but only a glance is needed to separate it. While the head is perhaps an



BUFFALO CLOVER

inch in diameter, the flowerets are not directed upward and set close as in the red clover, but each floweret is on a little stalk, and is bent abruptly backward. The flowers are not pink. The standard is red, while the wings and keel are nearly white; the leaves are blunt at the tip. It grows in meadows in Western New York and westward.

Crimson Clover (*T. incarnatum*).—While this beautiful clover grows as a weed in southern New York State, it has only recently began to play an important part in our horticulture. It is an annual, and its home is the Mediterranean region of Europe. It thrives best in loose,

sandy soils, and is principally used as a cover crop for orchards, and to plow under as fertilizer. It has bright, crimson flowers, arranged in a long, pointed



CRIMSON CLOVER

head, and its brilliant green, fan-shaped leaves make it the most artistically decorative of all the clovers.

Alisike (*T. hybridum*).—This is a perennial and grows in low meadows and waste places from Nova Scotia to Idaho. It is especially valuable in wet meadows where the red clover would be drowned. The cattle do not relish it as they do the red and white clovers, but it is, for all that, much used for fodder. The blossoms of the alsike look like those of the white clover except that they are a little larger and are pink; but the long branching stems are very different in habit from the stems of the white clover; the blossoms are very fragrant.

The White Clover (*T. repens*).—This beautiful little clover whose leaves make a rug for our feet in every possible place is well known to us all. It is the clover best beloved by honey-bees; and the person who does not know the distinct flavor of white clover honey has lost something out of life. While in hard soil the white clover lasts only two or three years, on rich, moist lands it is a perennial. Its leaves contain a large per cent of protein

or muscle-making food, and it is, therefore, a most valuable clover for pastures. While it was probably a native in the northern part of America, yet it is truly cosmopolitan and may be found in almost all regions of the temperate zones. It even cheers Siberia with its presence.

The Yellow, or Hop-Clover (*T. agrarium*).—This friendly little plant filling waste places with brilliant green leaves, dotted with small yellow flower heads is not considered a clover by those who are not observant. But if the flowerets in the small, dense heads be examined, they will be seen to resemble very closely those of the other clovers. The stems are many branched and often grow a foot or more in height. The flowers borne on the tip of the stem are numerous, and on fading turn brown, and resemble the fruit of a pigmy hop vine, and therefore the name. Its leaves are much more pointed



YELLOW CLOVER

than those of the Medics, with which it might be confused because of its yellow flowers.

Low Hop-Clover, or Hop-trefoil (*T. procumbens*).—This resembles the species above mentioned except that it is smaller and also more spreading, and the stems and leaves are more downy.

The Least Hop-Clover (*T. dubium*).—This may be readily distinguished from the above species by the fact that its yellow flowerets occur from three to ten in a head. This is said to be the true sham-

rock, although the white clover is sometimes called the shamrock.

*The Rabbit-Foot, or Stone Clover (*T. arvense*)*.—This is another clover not easily recognized as such. It grows a foot or more in height and has erect branches. The leaflets are narrow and all



RABBIT-FOOT OR PUSSY CLOVER

arise from the same point. The flowerets occur in long, dense heads. The calyx is very silky, and the lobes are longer than the white corollas, thus giving the flower head a soft, hairy look, something like the early stages of the blossom of the pussy willow. Because of its appearance it is often called "pussy clover."

THE MEDICS (*Medicago*)

*Alfalfa (*M. sativa*)*.—This is the veteran of all the clovers, for it has been under cultivation for twenty centuries. It is a native of the valleys of Western Asia. In America it was first introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards with the Spanish invasion. It was brought from Chile to California in 1854, where it has been since that time the most important hay crop. In fact, there is no better hay than that made from alfalfa. It was probably introduced into the Atlantic States from Southern Europe, and has grown as a weed for many years in certain localities in New England and the Middle States; only recently has it been considered a practicable crop for this climate. Its special value is that it is a perennial, and may be cut three times at least during a season. The flower is blue or violet,

and grows in a loose raceme; alfalfa grows tall and its stems are many branched.

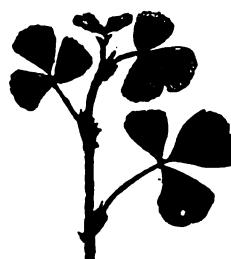
*Black or Hop Medic (*M. lupulina*)*.—This would hardly be called a clover by the novice. The long stems lie along the ground, and the tiny, yellow flower heads do not much resemble the clover blossom. It is a common weed in waste places in New York State.



ALFALFA

*The Toothed Medic (*M. denticulata*)*.—Instead of having the yellow flowerets in a head this species has them in pairs or perhaps fours, or sometimes more, but never in a dense head. It is widely distributed as a weed, and is also extensively introduced as a pasture plant for early grazing. It is of little value as hay.

*The Spotted Medic (*M. Arabica*)*.—This very much resembles the preceding species except that the leaves are likely to have



SPOTTED MEDIC

on them conspicuous dark spots near the center. Like the preceding species it is an annual and a weed, and has also been introduced as a plant for early grazing.

This and the toothed medic are known to farmers under the name of bur-clover. The reason for this name is found in the seed pod which is twisted in a spiral, and has an outer margin of curved prickles.

THE MELILOTS, OR SWEET CLOVERS (*Melilotus*)

The Sweet Clover.—In driving or walking along the country roads we find ourselves suddenly immersed in a wave of delightful fragrance, and if we look for the source we may find there in the most forbidding and hardest soils of the roadside,



YELLOW SWEET CLOVER

this friendly plant, that, growing as a weed, brings sweet perfume to us, and at the same time nitrogen, aeration and drainage to the hopeless soil, making rich those places where other weeds have not the temerity to attempt to grow. When the soil is generous the sweet clover often grows very tall, sometimes as high as ten feet. It is a cheerful, adaptable and beneficial plant, and I never see it without giving it a welcome, which, I am sorry to say, I cannot always grant to other road-

side wayfarers, which have come to us from Europe.

*The White Sweet Clover (*M. alba*)* is sometimes called Bokhara clover and has white flowers.

*The Yellow Sweet Clover (*M. officinalis*)* has yellow blossoms. It has interesting old English names, such as, Balsam-flower, King's Clover and Heartwort.

QUESTIONS ON THE CLOVERS

1. How many of the true clovers, the medics, and the sweet clovers do you know?
2. Make a collection of labeled pressed specimens of the leaves and blossoms of the clovers which you have been able to find.
3. Dig up a root of red clover and find the nodules on it? Describe them.
4. What methods does the United States Department of Agriculture employ to inoculate the soil with bacteria so that alfalfa hay may grow? (Send for Bulletin).
5. How do clover roots protect the land from the effects of heavy rains?
6. How do the clover plants conserve the moisture in the soil?
7. How does this conservation of moisture aid the farmer and orchardist?
8. What is a clover crop and what are its uses?
9. Why do farmers sow red clover with grass seed?
10. How do the habits of the stems of white clover differ from those of other clovers?
11. Why is white clover so desirable for lawns?
12. Compare the floweret of the red clover with the sweet pea blossom, and describe the resemblance.
13. Study a head of white clover from the time it opens until it is brown and tell what changes take place in it day by day.
14. What has happened to the flowerets which are bent downward around the stalk?
15. Watch one of these flowerets deflect and describe the process.
16. How many flowerets do you find in a head of red clover? Of white clover? Of alsike?
17. Which flowerets open first in a head of red clover?
18. Describe a clover seed. Describe a seed of alfalfa.
19. What insects do you find visiting the red clover blossoms? The white clover blossoms?

THE BUMBLEBEE

There seems to have been an hereditary war between the farmer boy and the bumblebee, and hostilities are usually begun

intentionally or otherwise by the boy. Like many other wars this one is foolish and wicked, and has resulted in great harm to both parties. Luckily the boys of today are more enlightened, and it is to be hoped they will learn to endure a bee sting or two for the sake of protecting



THE BUMBLEBEE AT WORK

these diminishing hosts which carry pollen for so many flowers.

The bumblebee is not so thrifty and forehanded as is the honey-bee, and does not provide enough honey to keep the whole colony alive during the winter. Only the mother bees, or queens as they are called, survive the cold season. In early May one of the pleasant sights is this great buzzing queen flying low over the fresh, green meadows, trying to find a suitable place for her nest; and the farmer or orchardist who knows his business looks with pleasure on this busy rover, knowing well that she and her children will render him most efficient aid in growing his fruit and seed.

The queen bumblebee selects some cozy place, very likely a deserted mouse's nest, and there begins to build her home. She works hard on the orchard blossoms and other flowers, gathering pollen which she makes into a solid piece of bee bread, and on it lays a few eggs. The little bee grub

when it hatches burrows into the bee bread, making a little cave for itself while satisfying its appetite; after it is fully grown it spins about itself a cocoon and changes to a pupa, and after a time emerges a full-fledged worker bee. The worker bee is smaller than the queen, and all which hatch from these first eggs are workers—daughters who are content to stay at home and attend to the wants of the growing family. As soon as the first brood takes up the work of the nest, the queen bumblebee remains at home and lays eggs for the enlargement of the colony. The workers not only take care of the young and rear them, but later strengthen the silken pupa cocoons with wax, and make them into cells for storing honey. Thus it is that the cells in the bumblebee comb are so disorderly, extending in every direction where the young bees have chanced to burrow. Perhaps the boy on the farm would care less for the rank bumblebee honey, did he know that it is stored in the cast-off garments of the bee grubs.

All of the eggs in the bumblebee nest during the spring and early summer develop into workers, which do the difficult labor of carrying pollen for a vast number of flowers; and to these is granted the privilege of carrying pollen for the red clover. Later in the season the queen and drones are developed in the nest, and of these only the queens survive to carry on the work of the species.

QUESTIONS ON THE BUMBLEBEE

1. How is a bumblebee fitted to carry pollen for the flowers?
2. Where does she carry the pollen which she uses for food for the young bees?
3. Have you seen a queen bumblebee this year? If so describe her and her actions.
4. How many kinds of flowers have you observed the bumblebee visiting this season?
5. Is the bumblebee more of a benefit to the orchardist or the farmer?

Civic Chronicle for 1903 and 1904

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago; Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



URING the past year such spectacular improvements as those of Washington and Harrisburg which were recorded the year before have deserved added attention because of the steps taken in their realization. The action of congress in establishing a definite width of the Mall stopped the threatened encroachment of the Agricultural Department and promises to realize the magnificent plans of the commission. The work in Harrisburg is in process as was described in the March CHAUTAUQUAN. Of minor improvements the number is legion, and can be best appreciated perhaps by grouping some of them under the heads of the section councils of the American League for Civic Improvement.

I. ARTS AND CRAFTS

Exhibitions of craftsmanship are held in various cities of the country in increasing number, this last year being no exception, and being signalized by an unusual exhibition at Syracuse, under the expert guidance of Mr. Gustav Stickley, which was subsequently carried to Rochester. This has suggested the desirability of some organization lending assistance to minor places in the promotion of Arts and Crafts exhibits, a movement spontaneously emanating from some public libraries and the Federation of Women's Clubs. The various craftsmen and societies of Chicago have united in an exhibition of great importance at the Art Institute, thus checking the dangerous tendency to diffusion and individualism in this movement. The Arts and Crafts Society of Dayton, Ohio, held frequent exhibits of individual crafts throughout the year. The Minneapolis public schools provided an Arts and Crafts exhibit which has been sent abroad and shown in London and other European cities. The Richmond Art Association, which holds an annual exhibition of paintings and handicraft, secured an unusually representative collection of canvases from the best American artists last June, and in addition had as usual a comprehensive Arts and Crafts exhibition, together with an exhibit of the work of the city schools. The attendance increased even over the phenomenal numbers of last year, more than half of the entire population visiting the exhibit held in one of the chief public school buildings. Public sanction was given to the work of the association for the second time, by the appropriation of one hundred dollars by the city council, a valuable precedent for other communities. The Arts and Crafts Village has so flourished at Chautauqua that a very extended scheme is included in the plan for the

reconstruction of this most popular of educational resorts. THE CHAUTAUQUAN Magazine inaugurated an Arts and Crafts Department, which has met with such response that it was continued for a second year.

II. MUNICIPAL ART

The record of the year in the progress of municipal art includes events both small and great. The annual high school debate in Buffalo gave evidence of the advance of public sentiment, by the selection of the subject "Would the Society for Beautifying Buffalo serve the public interest better by improving the natural features of the city, or encouraging the work of man?" The St. Louis Art League, following the successful example of Boston, instituted a competition among the public school children in the form of an examination designed to test their appreciation of the elements of beauty in a city.

The Municipal Art Leagues of the various cities have maintained their usual activity. In New York the annual exhibit was held at the National Arts Club, with the customary success. In the extension of membership and in increasing influence in municipal affairs, this New York organization has enjoyed a rarely successful year. Four dinners were held last winter at which various phases of municipal art were discussed. The mural decorations in the Baltimore court house, happily not destroyed in the recent fire, marked the close of a year of triumph for the Municipal Art League, which, by subscribing \$5,000, had persuaded the city authorities to subscribe \$10,000 more for mural paintings in the beautiful new court house. These decorations of Blashfield and Turner proved to be so successful that the city authorities this last year appropriated another sum of \$10,000. The Municipal Art League has also erected a statue in one of Baltimore's parkways. The Municipal Art League of Chicago has devoted its energies to agitating for the suppression of the smoke and bill-board nuisances. It has been a year of exceptional activity, marked by modest advances, due to the apathy of public officials and the vigor of the offenders; but the organization is undaunted, and a new smoke department and better bill-board legislation furnish the machinery for progressive effort. Detroit has recently joined the cities opposing the encroachment of the bill-board.

This has been a significant year in the advance of mural decorations in America. In addition to the achievement in Baltimore, the Boston public library has been enriched by another piece of Sargent's work; the beautiful new capitol at St.

Paul is to receive decorations by LaFarge; the miserable capitol building at Harrisburg is to be transformed by superior architectural work without and the color scheme of the interior is entrusted to Edwin A. Abbey. Minor mural decorations of significant beauty are those in the Hull-House theater, and the Englewood and McKinley high schools, Chicago.

Several advances have been made in the promotion of civic centers. The Cleveland group plan on Lake Erie is progressing. Chicago has finally secured the Lake Front Park appropriation, sanctioned by popular vote, April 6, 1904, to be adorned by the Field Columbian Museum and the Crerar Library. Syracuse is following up the completion of its Carnegie Library by the erection of a court house vis-a-vis, in the hope that subsequently each corner of the converging streets will be adorned by public buildings. New York City, in which a civic center has long been contemplated by progressive citizens, is not likely to adopt Mayor Low's suggestion that the transportation facilities of the Brooklyn bridge and the office necessities of the city require coöperation in the securing of a great terminal station and municipal building, which shall dominate even the surrounding skyscrapers, but a dominating building is in prospect. The approaches to the Brooklyn borough building are also to be made adequate.

While nothing comparable to the Washington improvements has taken place, mention must be made of the admirable plans of the Chautauqua Institution for the rebuilding of their beautiful site on the lake, under the direction of Mr. Albert Kelsey, civic architect, Mr. Warren H. Manning, landscape architect, and Mr. J. Massey Rhind, sculptor. The St. Louis model city has finally received the sanction of the World's Fair authorities in the reduced form of a model street, and under the direction of Mr. Kelsey it promises to enlighten the country as to the possibilities of rebuilding our cities. The construction of the new capitol at St. Paul has suggested the necessity of reorganizing the approaches so that not only adjoining streets but perhaps a new thoroughfare, which will give a vista to the river, may be effected by the plans. Boston has contributed to the general welfare as well as secured a local triumph in winning the fight for the protection of the sky-line on Copley Square. Henceforth the eye enjoys a place with the other organs in the estimation of the common law.

To crown the civic year, Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson issued his second volume through the press of Putnam's, an admirable treatment of the theme "Modern Civic Art."

III. MUNICIPAL REFORM

The complete statement made annually by Clin-
... Dowers Woodruff makes unnecessary a full

account of progress in municipal reform. Worthy of special mention, however, are the successful renewal of the fight in Harrisburg for the execution of what is so widely known as the "Harrisburg Plan" for the comprehensive improvement of the city; the struggle in Chicago due to the expiration of its chief street railway franchises, giving it the best opportunity in the country for requiring public services, by the granting of extensions or municipal ownership, the last demanded by referendum vote; the repeated successes of Dr. Ohage in St. Paul, in his fight against commercialism, in which he has finally triumphed by appealing to the court to protect city property from the encroachment of industries; and the public ownership conference held at the Reform Club in New York, in the spring of last year, bringing together representatives of all phases of the question for the most complete discussion which has yet been held.

IV. PARKS

St. Paul has during the year condemned five or six miles of its river front for the purpose of a boulevard, which shall ultimately both encircle and bisect the city. In Philadelphia there has finally been taken a decisive step to secure a parkway from the city hall to Fairmount Park, that greatest of the early American city parks being still without any adequate approach. This scheme, for which funds are now provided, is ambitious enough to necessitate the blazing of a way through buildings, in order to make an adequate connection between the heart of the business district and the southern end of the park. New York City has followed the example of Boston and other Massachusetts cities in beginning the reservation of its seashore, which will doubtless lead to such an improvement in resorts like Coney Island as were witnessed when New York state took over the administration of Niagara Falls. Springfield, Massachusetts, is to the fore again with a plan for the resumption of its river front. Salt Lake City, which has the almost unique distinction of being blessed by running water through its chief streets, has begun the beautification of those streets by providing for street lawns in the middle of Bingham avenue.

In the extension of parks this year, Chicago is in the lead. Beginnings have already been made in the establishment of small parks and playgrounds on the three sides of the city, by the utilization of the \$2,500,000 authorized by legislature. In addition to this the South Park system has received a notable addition in McKinley Park, where, among many forms of recreation furnished the people, is to be found perhaps the finest open-air bathing provision in any inland city. The South Park system is to be further enriched by the completion of the Lake Front Park, in the business district, appropriating half a mile of Lake Michigan, and by four-

teen small parks and two more larger ones in other portions of this district, with the aid of a \$4,000,000 bond issue. While a special park commission has been energetic in pressing Chicago's chief need—that of small parks and playgrounds—the Cook County authorities have now taken action looking toward the securing of a rural park system comparable to that of the Boston Metropolitan district and Essex County, New Jersey.

V. PRESERVATION OF NATURE

The work of the Essex County Park Commission which has just been mentioned suggests admirable methods which may and ought to be followed by all other communities. In Newark, Orange and other towns in Essex County, the commission is taking low-lying ground, valueless for building purposes, and by proper draining, is making it into entirely suitable parks. Thus, the least expensive land is made into parks in the neediest sections of the cities. In the protection of rural regions, the greatest accomplishment of the year is the establishment of the forest reserves in Minnesota, 250,000 acres being included in the tract on which five per cent of the timber must be left for reseeding. This is the result of national legislation secured by the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. The federal government by recent additions now controls sixty-two million acres of forest land.

VII. PUBLIC NUISANCES

The most vigorous work of the year has been done in the effort to diminish smoke. While Mr. Benjamin failed in Cleveland by the device of persuasion, more vigorous methods have been partially successful in St. Paul, Chicago and New York. The Commercial Club of Chicago in a body visited the State University at Champaign, to see a demonstration of successful smoke prevention.

VIII. PUBLIC RECREATION

From all parts of the country comes the news of the extension of playgrounds, Louisville and St. Louis recording eight spaces so used last summer. Chicago's municipal playgrounds have reached the number of eight, exclusive of special provisions in the parks and the playgrounds maintained by settlements and other philanthropic organizations. The most significant event of the year perhaps was the completion of Seward Park in New York, through a special fund secured by Mayor Low. This settles the dispute which has raged for years as to whether the children should have a portion of this clearance for play, or whether, according to the New York Park Commissioners, it should be entirely devoted to grass. A valuable addition to the equipment of all friends of public recreation has come in the form of Joseph Lee's little book, "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," in which playgrounds and public baths receive special

exposition. The public bath facilities of the country have been increased by the addition of several baths in minor New York cities which have availed themselves of the progressive legislation of that state, and by the five baths provided through the munificence of Mr. Walters in Baltimore, while St. Louis has in prospect five public baths as the result of a municipal appropriation. Milwaukee by the addition of another free natatorium still leads the country in all-the-year free swimming baths.

VIII. RURAL IMPROVEMENT

Notable advances have been made in the extension of traveling libraries and free postal delivery during the year. Professor Bailey has been put in charge of the Agricultural College at Cornell, which insures, if no more, the training of a special class of young men for work in landscape architecture and kindred subjects. Senator Stout's Training School for Rural Teachers at Menomonie, Wisconsin, is in process of realization.

IX. SCHOOL EXTENSION

The New York free lectures continue to be the most spectacular form of public instruction for adults in the world, the auditors of Greater New York this last winter reaching the unparalleled number of 1,204,000, at over four thousand free lectures. That system of popular instruction was improved this year by the addition of lectures in foreign languages to recent arrivals from Europe, and Sunday concerts on the roof gardens of the school buildings. At the centennial celebration in New York the free lecture system was called into requisition to provide a stereopticon lecture on history in every section of the city—a plan followed at the centennial celebration in Chicago in September, 1903. Milwaukee has inaugurated a system of free lectures, appropriating \$1,000 the first year for lectures under the auspices of the school board, a sum which was increased to \$3,000 last year. Great advances have been made in school gardens, in Boston, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Louisville, Chicago, and elsewhere. Boston has also extended the system of lunches in the high schools, so that less reliance need be placed upon the hygienic products of the confectioner. Vacation schools flourished in most of the large cities in greater numbers than ever last summer. At Menomonie, Wisconsin, Senator Stout's latest gift, a beautiful gymnasium and bathhouse, has added wonderfully to the equipment of the school system of that charming little city, placing it far to the front of other American cities. Chicago has opened an elaborately equipped parental school, and with the aid of legislation at Springfield, the school board now has further powers of compulsory education by being authorized to issue the certificates of employment to children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen working in factories and stores. The licensing of newsboys in New York

has also been placed in the hands of the school authorities, to the great discouragement of truancy. The teachers' federations of Buffalo and Chicago have achieved distinction during the year and have advanced the cause of democratic education. In Buffalo this organization secured a teachers' annuity system, while they continue to do their most successful work in their delightful club house, where social intercourse gives the key-note to the extramural life of the teacher. The schools have become allies of civic improvement, in the increasing attention given to the beautification of buildings and grounds, especially in the extension of the organization of Junior Civic Leagues, notably under the guidance of Professor W. J. Stevens at St. Louis.

X. SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS

The settlement movement continues to flourish from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Lakes to the Gulf. Perhaps the most significant event of the last year was the negative result achieved in Mr. Robert Hunter's dispute with certain members of the governing board of the New York University settlement, in which one question at issue was that of democratic government from within or aristocratic government from without. The most efficient settlements of the country are those managed by residents on the ground and in touch with the constituency. The Greek play produced in Chicago and New York by native Greeks under the direction of settlement workers indicates the artistic possibilities of settlements among immigrants.

XI. VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

The fame of Zion City, one of Chicago's newest suburbs, has been spread by methods so familiar that the actual accomplishments in the direction of village improvement may have been overlooked.

LODGINGS FOR WOMEN AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

The Wednesday Club coöperating with the Humanity Club wishes to give publicity to the following facts:

In order to give a measure of protection to women and girls coming to St. Louis during the time of the World's Fair, the following organizations have agreed either to provide lodging houses for women or to guarantee the respectability of certain lodgings which they will investigate, and a list of which they will have on hand at a definite address. The ministers, priests and pastors of the churches with which these organizations are affili-

The most careful attention was given to the question of municipal improvements, such as water supply, sewage disposal, lighting, paving, street cleaning, the width of streets, disposition of parks, and the general appearance of the city, the American League being invited to advise regarding some of these questions.

The League had the privilege of conducting and subsidizing the last conference of Cook County Improvements Associations in October, 1902, at the Art Institute in Chicago, in which representatives of many of the three hundred and forty improvement associations in Cook County were present. As a result of this meeting, steps were taken to secure a federation of Cook County improvement societies, which has finally matured. The greatest distinction of the year in this direction was probably that of assisting in the organization of a Canadian League for Civic Improvement at Toronto, in which the field secretary was active and efficient.

The literature of Civic Improvement includes vigorous and instructive articles in the *Outlook* by President McFarland, a complete number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN Magazine*, the Civics Number, issued in August, a series of articles on "The Civic Renaissance" in the same magazine, the plans for providing through *The Ladies' Home Journal*, a page of news every month under the editorship of President McFarland, and the expansion of the field of *The Craftsman* to include civic improvement. The success of Civic Week at Chautauqua last summer has led to the provision of a similar series of addresses and conferences this summer at Chautauqua and St. Louis. The influence of these occasions will be widened by the coöperation of the National Municipal League and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

ated will send to the various headquarters addresses of such of their parishioners as will take lodgers. In this way lodgings, in all parts of the city, of unimpeachable character and of moderate or low price will be made available. These organizations are: The Travelers' Aid, Women's Christian Ass'n, 1814 Washington Avenue; The Queen's Daughters, 111 North 16th Street; The King's Daughters, Rest Room, World's Fair Grounds; The Salvation Army, S. E. cor. 8th and Walnut Streets; The Ev. Lutheran City Mission Society, 1704 Market Street.

Civic Study Programs

LIBRARIES

A program suggested for nine sessions of study.

PREPARED BY JOHN THOMSON

Chairman Section on Libraries American League for Civic Improvement, and Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

SESSION I. SUBJECT: LIBRARIES OF BYGONE DAYS

Topics—(a) Libraries of Clay (Assyrian and Babylonian); (b) Alexandria; Athens (of Pisis-tratus), Ulpian (of Trajan), collections of Sulla, Paulus, Lucullus, etc.; (c) Monastic libraries—St. Augustin, Canterbury, St. Gall, Clugni, etc.; (d) Private libraries like that of Richard de Bury.

Suggested Reading—Clark, John Willis, Care of books.—Libraries and their fittings from earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century; Clark, John Willis, Libraries in the Mediæval and Renaissance Periods; Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition (vol. XIV; pp. 509-515); Merryweather, F. Somner, Bibliomania in the Middle Ages; Putnam, George Haven, Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages (vol. I; pp. 1-170).

SESSION II. SUBJECT: LIBRARIES OF TODAY

Topics—(a) The Vatican; (b) The Bodleian and British Museum; (c) Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Washington, St. Petersburg, etc.

Suggested Reading—Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition (vol. XIV; pp. 515-536); Fletcher, William Isaac, Public Libraries in America, (pp. 93-114;) Greenwood, Thomas, Public Libraries; Ogle, John L., Free Library (pp. 117-299); Wilson, James Grant, World's Largest Libraries.

SESSION III. SUBJECT: THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT

Topics—(a) Sketch of the movement, changing libraries from "collections guarded from the public" to the "Universities of the People" (in passim, "Ewart Bill" 1850, and "Mudie's Circulating Library"); (b) Distinctive functions of libraries today—National, State, City, University, Town and Special; (c) Library schools and institutes.

Suggested Reading—Fletcher, William Isaac, Public Libraries in America (pp. 1-31); Greenwood, Thomas, Public Libraries (pp. 1-67); Ogle, John J., Free Library (pp. 1-103); United States Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1892-93, (vol. I; pp. 691-1014); Wynter, Andrew, Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers (133-139).

Note—For information in reference to library schools and institutes, refer especially to *The Library Journal* (vols. I-XVIII, 1876-1903) and *Public Libraries* (vol. I, 1886-1903) both of which are fully indexed.

SESSION IV. SUBJECT: TOWN OR VILLAGE LIBRARY

Topics—(a) Its value as an investment to a town—in attracting new residents and in raising the average of intelligence; (b) In supplementing the work of schools, historical societies, natural history clubs, literary societies and other organizations; (c) As the natural place for lectures and educational exhibits; (d) As the natural place for the collection of matter pertaining to local history.

Suggested Reading—Bain, James, Jr., Museums, Art Galleries and Lectures in Connection with Public Libraries; (in United States Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1892-93, vol. I; pp.

850-861); Fletcher, William Isaac, Public Libraries in America (pp. 31-39); Lowell, James Russell, Books and Libraries (in his "Literary and Political Addresses"); Lubbock, Sir John, "On Libraries" (in his "Uses of Life"); United States Bureau of Education, Catalogue of the A. L. A. library, 5,000 volumes for a popular library.

SESSION V. SUBJECT: LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

Topics—(a) Building and locality; (b) Personnel of Librarian and Assistants; (c) Board of Trustees, their relations to the Librarian, and their division into Sub-Committees; (d) Hours of opening, open shelves *vs.* closed, reference work, etc.

Suggested Reading—Burgoyne, Frank J., Library Construction; Dana, John Cotton, Library Primer; Fletcher, William Isaac, Free Libraries in America; Greenwood, Thomas, Public Libraries (pp. 352-419); Macfarlane, John, Library Administration; United States Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1892-93, (vol. I; pp. 691-1014); J. G. Rosengarten, American Libraries from a Trustee's Point of View (A. L. A. Proceedings, 1902, pp. 208-211).

SESSION VI. SUBJECT: TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Topics—(a) History of the movement and present status in the leading states, such as Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, etc.; (b) Their ethical value in the uplifting of the masses, in producing a higher grade of citizenship, and in decreasing viciousness and crime.

Suggested Reading—New York, University of the State of: Home Education Department, Bulletin No. 40, Traveling Libraries (1901); Pennsylvania, Free Library Commission of: First report (1899-1902); Wisconsin, Free Library Commission of: First, second and third biennial reports (1895-6) (1897-8) (1899-1900); Wisconsin, Free Library Commission of: Free Traveling Libraries in Wisconsin (1897).

SESSION VII. SUBJECT: LIBRARY AND CHILDREN

Topics—(a) Assistance of libraries to children in their school and by coöperation with the schools; (b) Inspiring interest in various matters by means of picture bulletins; (c) Lectures—talks—story hours.

Suggested Reading—Dana, John Cotton, Library Primer (pp. 157-167).

Library Journal, April, 1903 (vol. XXVIII, No. 4), School Number.

Note—For papers and information bearing on this department of library work refer especially to *The Library Journal* (vols. I-XXVIII, 1876-1893) and *Public Libraries* (vols. I-VIII, 1886-1903) both of which are fully indexed.

SESSION VIII. SUBJECT: SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Topics—(a) The University Library (Harvard); (b) Hospital and medical libraries (Washington); (c) Special collections on Music, Art, Incunabula, etc.; (d) For the blind.

Suggested Reading—Fletcher, William Isaac, Public Libraries in America (pp. 104-110); Hill, George Birkbeck, Harvard College (pp. 285-296); Putnam, Herbert, Library of Congress (in *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. LXXXV; pp. 143-158); Rutherford, John William Moon and his Work for the Blind; Spofford, Ainsworth Rand, The Library of the United States (in *Forum*, vol. XIV; pp. 369-380).

SESSION IX. SUBJECT: LIBRARY WORKERS

Topics—(a) Melvil Dewey and Charles A. Cutter and their classifications; (b) William Ewart, Sir. John Lubbock, Edward Edwards and Andrew Carnegie; (c) Sir Anthony Panizzi, Richard Garnett, Herbert Putnam and others.

Suggested Reading—Dictionary of National Biography (Edward Edwards, vol. XVII: pp. 114-115). (William Ewart, XVIII; pp. 91-92.) (Sir Anthony Panizzi, vol. XLIII; pp. 179-183); Fagan, Louis, Life of Sir Anthony Panizzi; Lannier, Henry Wysham, Many sided Andrew Carnegie (in *World's Work*, vol. I; pp. 618-630.; Library, the, Melvil Dewey (n. s., vol. II; pp. 337-340); Library, the, Richard Garnett (n. s., vol. I, p. 1); *National Magazine*, Herbert Putnam (vol. X; pp. 200-201); Ogle, John J., Free Library (pp. 104-114).

Note—The *Library Journal* (vol. XXVIII, 1876, 1903)

and *Public Libraries* (vols. I-VIII, 1886-1903) are devoted entirely to library topics and may be consulted with much benefit on all matters in relation to libraries and library work. Both are fully indexed.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUGGESTED READING

Azarias, Brother, Books and Reading; Burt, Mary Elizabeth, Literary Landmarks; Carlyle, Thomas, On the Choice of Books; Garrison, Frederick, Choice of Books; Hazlitt, William, Reading of Old Books (In his "Plain Speaker"); Knowles, Frederick Lawrence, Practical Hints for Young Writers, Readers and Buyers; Koopman, Harry Lyman, Mastery of Books; Larned, Josephus Nelson, Talk about Books; Lubbock, Sir John, On Reading (in his "Uses of Life"); Matthews, William, Professorship of Books (in his "Hours with Men, Women and Books"); Maurice, John Frederick Denison, Friendship of Books; Porter, Noah, Books and Reading; Pryde, David, Highways of Literature; Ruskin, John, Sesame and Lilies; Shaylor, Joseph, comp., Pleasures of Literature; Stephens, Henry Morse, and others, Counsel upon the Reading of Books; Spofford, Ainsworth Rand, Book For All Readers; Thayer, Joseph Henry, Books and Their Use; Thwing, Charles Franklin, Reading of Books; Wheatley, Henry Benjamin, How to Form a Library; Whiting, Lillian, World Beautiful in Books.

THE PARK PROBLEM

A program suggested for nine sessions of study.

PREPARED BY G. A. PARKER

Chairman of the Section on Parks, American League for Civic Improvement, and Superintendent of the Keney Park, Hartford Connecticut.

SESSION I

The preliminary work in creating enthusiasm or interest in parks. Meetings and temporary associations. Actions of Board of Trade, and similar unofficial associations, of which the Merchants' Association of San Francisco is a type. The San Diego method, largely the result of individual efforts. "Let us Make a Beautiful City of Springfield, Mass.," a pamphlet issued by the Springfield *Republican* is of great value. Methods of New York City, Philadelphia, and Providence park associations, people voluntarily associated together to forward the park interests throughout the city or special parks and features.

SESSION II

The formation of park commissions. The number of commissioners. Term of office. Method of election or appointment. Bureau under department of public work. Superintendent under city council. Superintendent under mayor. Public park charter of New York City. Charters of second, third, fourth class cities of New York. Charters under New Municipal Code of Ohio. Special charters of Minneapolis, Detroit, Boston, Massachusetts Metropolitan Park System, Essex County Park System, Hartford, New Haven, Springfield, Ill., Park and Pleasure Drive Districts.

SESSION III

Relation of parks to other city functions, to population and to area of city. Why and where parks and squares should be located. Methods of obtaining lands. Purchase. Condemnation of lots.

SESSION IV

Designs of a park system for the whole city or for several cities united into a park district. Design of each separate park or square. "What is wanted most of all is a plan." Preliminary work and surveys necessary to form a plan. Method of constructing a design. Method of applying designs to the grounds. Alteration of plans. Cost of plans, etc.

SESSION V

Organization of the working forces. Superintendent, Engineer, Forester. Foremen of Construction. Foremen of Maintenance. Foremen of Crews. Workmen. Methods of construction and maintenance. Accounts.

SESSION VI

Grades and lines. Description of grades and how different grades are harmonized together. Description of lines, their meanings, relations and harmonies. Methods of performing grading.

SESSION VII

Plantings. The principles underlying all plantings; as where to plant, what to plant, and how to plant. Caring for plantings; recording plantings.

SESSION VIII

Maintenance. Maintenance of roads, paths and gravel spaces. Maintenance of grass and low growing plants. Maintenance of shrubs and trees. Maintenance of buildings and structures. Rules and regulations governing the use of the park. Policing and lighting.

SESSION IX

Special features. Music and band stands. Playgrounds, picnic grounds, statuary, wading pools, bath-houses, pavilions, skating, boating, etc.

PARK AND OUTDOOR ART

A program suggested for nine sessions of study.

PREPARED BY G. A. PARKER

Chairman of the Section on Parks, American League for Civic Improvement, and Superintendent of the Keney Park, Hartford Connecticut.

SESSION I

Proportion and relation of the elements of beauty fundamental to all art, whether sculpture, painting, music, literature, architecture or landscape gardening. For the present purpose it is well told in Chapter VIII of "The Principles of Architectural Composition," by John Beverly Robinson.

SESSION II

The elements of a landscape picture, such as color, harmony, light, shade, perspective, atmosphere, values, texture, form, composition, etc. Use John C. Van Dyke's book "How to Judge of a Picture." Here the subjects are treated so clearly as to be easily applied to outdoor art.

SESSION III

The spirit or meaning of natural beauty. Mrs. Mary Anne Schimmelpennick very clearly interprets the natural meaning in the first one hundred pages of her book on the "Principles of Beauty." This book was written nearly a century ago, is out of print and very scarce. A reprint of these one hundred pages in pamphlet form would be valuable. John C. Van Dyke's book "The Meaning of Pictures," should be read for this session.

SESSION IV

The different schools or styles of landscape gardening. This is well discussed in the third, fourth and fifth chapters of F. A. Waugh's book on "Landscape Gardening," and also in J. C. Loudon's introduction to "Repton's Landscape Gardening."

SESSION V

The skeleton of the work. The framework on which it must be built. The base of all this work is the study of the form of the ground into which it has been molded by natural forces, or by grading and the lines drawn upon it, that is, the design. I know of no book which treats satisfactorily of this; probably as good as anything that has been written are the reports of Frederick Law Olmsted to the different park commissioners. A compilation from these reports could be made to cover the subject quite completely.

SESSION VI

Plant life in the composition of a picture. Here again I know of no book which covers the subject. While there is a wealth of books on plants and plant life, here a compilation from the writings of Frederick Law Olmsted and others could be made to cover this subject quite satisfactorily.

SESSION VII

The treatment of individual parks, squares or plots of ground. A. J. Downing's "Landscape Gardening" undoubtedly treats of the fundamental principles very thoroughly. F. J. Scott's "Suburban Home Grounds" makes specific and practical applications of Downing's principles; and Frederick Law Olmsted's writings are exceedingly valuable.

SESSION VIII

A system of parks and boulevards for a city, or for cities and towns considered as a unit. Here "Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect," written by President Eliot, is without a rival. While Charles Eliot was first a student and then a partner of Mr. Olmsted's, and though his work reflects much of Mr. Olmsted's methods and thoughts, Mr. Eliot has an individuality of his own, and was the gifted man for the solution of this problem; how well he solved it is shown by the Metropolitan Park System of Boston.

SESSION IX

The unity of a city's plan and the different functions of the city's work. "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," by Charles Mulford Robinson, treats very satisfactorily one part of this question, that of "Civic Aesthetics." *Municipal Affairs*, a quarterly published in New York, has several exceedingly valuable articles on this subject, and there are many others in the reports of the different municipal societies.

In these nine divisions I have tried to include the subject of parks and outdoor art as I understand it. It could be subdivided many times, and some of the subdivisions undoubtedly would seem more important and should have precedence over those as given; yet I believe that if one gets hold of these nine divisions there will be less difficulty in working out the details.



Bibliography of Civic Progress

COMPILED BY E. G. ROUTZAHN

The increasing attention given to the varied phases of civic improvement is notably evident in the wealth of book and periodical literature on the subject. The following bibliography is intended to give a general survey of the broad field, with "guide-posts" directing the student and worker to the more significant features of the outlook. Some titles have been included because (1) they are easily accessible, or (2) suggestive of special developments, or (3) the only references of their class. Correspondence regarding these titles may be addressed to the compiler, in care of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 5711 Kimbark avenue, Chicago. More complete subject lists can be furnished, single session and course program outlines will be prepared to order and valuable reference and illustrative material will be supplied.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

"Bibliography of Municipal Administrations and City Conditions," Robert C. Brooks (continued up to date in the quarterly issues of *Municipal Affairs*, New York).

A summary and index of legislation, annual (New York State Library).

Review of legislation, annual (New York State Library).

See also Poole's Index, Cumulative Index, Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Cumulative Book Index, United States Catalogue, Catalogue of United States Documents, Monthly List of Publications (United States Department of Agriculture), *Charities* ("Magazines of the Week"), THE CHAUTAUQUAN ("Round Table," October, 1902—April, 1903; "Survey of Civic Betterment," May, 1903; *ibid*).

"Partial Bibliography of Civic Progress," E. G. Routzahn, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, August, 1903.

THE CITY AND ITS IMPROVEMENT

"Relative Influence of City and Country Life on Morality, Health, Fecundity, Longevity, and Morality," J. S. Hough (American Academy), "Block Beautiful," Z. Milham, *World's Work*, October, 1903.

"Garden Cities of England," *Charities*, January 31, 1903.

"Municipal Year Book" M. N. Baker, *Engineering News*.

"Washington, Old and New," Charles Zueblin, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, April, 1904.

"Survey of Civic Betterment," THE CHAUTAUQUAN, current issues.

"Harrisburg Up to Date," J. Horace McFarland, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March, 1904.

"Greater New York," Charles Zueblin, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, February, 1904.

"Metropolitan Boston," Charles Zueblin, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, January, 1904.

"City of the Future," Charles Zueblin, *Ethical Record*, December, 1900.

"Model Street at St. Louis," THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March, 1904.

"American Cities and Their Problems," D. F. Wilcox (Macmillan).

"City Life, Crime and Poverty," J. R. Commons, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, April, 1904.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

"Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement," O. L. Triggs (Industrial Art League).

"Arts and Crafts in Technical Schools," Henry McBride, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March, 1904.

"Crafts in Secondary Schools," A. L. Marlatt, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, February, 1904.

"Crafts in Elementary Schools," M. G. Campbell, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, January, 1904.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

"Hints to Small Libraries," M. W. Plummer.

"Papers and Proceedings of Twenty-fifth General Meeting of the American Library Association" (A. L. A.).

"Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library," G. Nande (Houghton).

"Home Libraries in Chicago," THE CHAUTAUQUAN, February, 1904.

MUNICIPAL ART

"How to Beautify," R. Sturgis (*Scribner's*), April, 1903.

"Civic Aesthetics" *Outlook*, July 18, 1903.

"Municipal Aesthetics from a Legal Standpoint," *Municipal Affairs*, December, 1899.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

"Fight for the City," A. Hodden (Macmillan).

"Proceedings of the Detroit Conference for Good City Government" (National Municipal League).

"Bondage of Cities," F. Parsons (C. F. Taylor).

"Municipal Misrule," Clinton Rogers Woodruff and others (*Brooklyn Eagle*).

"The Boss and How He Came to Rule New York," A. H. Lewis (Barnes).

PARKS AND OUTDOOR ART

"American Gardens," G. Lowell (Bates).

"Book of Wild Garden," S. W. Fitzherbert (Lane).

"Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," L. H. Bailey and W. Miller (Macmillan).

"Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect," C. W. Eliot (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

"Country in the City," *Independent*, July 30, 1903.

IRRIGATION AND FORESTRY

"Among Green Trees," J. E. Rogers (Mumford).

"Irrigation," F. H. Newell (Crowell).

"Economics of Forestry," B. E. Fernow (Crowell).

"Practical Forestry for Beginners," J. Gifford (Appleton).

"Irrigation Institutions," E. Mead (Macmillan).

PUBLIC RECREATION (GYMNASIA, PLAYGROUNDS, BATHS, ETC.)

"Municipal Concerts," S. Baxter (*Annals American Academy*, January, 1899).

(Continued on page 404.)



GROUP OF PRUDENTIAL HOME OFFICE BUILDINGS, NEWARK, N. J.

The American Pillar of Hercules

BY HERBERT S. HOUSTON

Photographically illustrated by Arthur Hewitt.

When the Greek scholars carried the new learning into Italy, and on to the Pillars of Hercules, the middle ages had to give way to light. For ideas with life in them have spread light from the stone age until now, in every century where they have been wisely brought. The spread of thrift and saving in America in connection with insurance is a striking illustration in point. A little over a quarter of a century ago a young New Englander introduced from England the idea of insurance for the masses of the people. For a number of years the idea had been growing in Great Britain and it had gained a broad foot-hold at the time it was transplanted in this country. And when brought here it was so fully adjusted to American conditions by the Prudential that it grew from the beginning, like a native. That record of growth is an amazing story of human achievement, but it is the old story—always absorbingly interesting—of the abounding power of an idea with life in it.

Ten years after the close of the Civil War—a period so recent that its history

has scarcely been written—the Prudential was established in Newark. As if foreknowing the great rock to which it would grow, it began its foundation in a basement office. It was like the beginning of the *New York Herald* by Bennett, the elder, in a basement on Ann street. But it would be an idle play with words to make a basement office the real foundation of the Prudential. It was something much deeper down than that—nothing else than the bed-rock American principle of democracy. The Prudential applied the democratic principle to life insurance. As Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, the founder of the company, has said, "Life insurance is of the most value when most widely distributed. The Prudential and the companies like it are cultivating broadly and soundly among the masses the idea of life insurance protection. To them is being carried the gospel of self-help, protection and a higher life."

And what has been the result of the democratic American principle worked out in life insurance? In 1875 the first policy

was written in the Prudential. At the end of 1903 there were 5,447,307 policies in force on the books of the company, representing nearly a billion dollars. The assets in 1873 were \$2,232, while twenty-seven years later, in 1903, they were more than 30,000 times greater, or \$72,712,-425.44. The liabilities at the same time being \$62,578,416.81. This is a record of growth that is without precedent in insurance and that is hard to match in the whole range of industry. The rise of the Prudential so great now reads like a romance in big figures, but, in fact, it is a record of business expansion that has been as natural as the growth of an oak. The corn crop of the country seems too big for comprehension until one sees the vast fields of the Middle West, and then it appears as simple as the growth of a single stalk. So with the Prudential. To say that in ten years, the company's income grew from something more than \$9,000,000 a year to more than

\$39,000,000 last year is amazing as a general statement, but when made in relation to the broad principles on which that growth has been based, it becomes as much a matter of course as the corn crop. There is no mystery about it; but there is in it, from the day when the principles were planted in Newark until these great harvest days, the genuine American spirit of achievement, strong, hopeful and expansive.

The Prudential Insurance Company

of America is a national institution. It was founded to provide insurance for the American people on the broadest possible basis, consistent with strength and safety.

Just as Grant and Lee organized their armies, or as Kurokowitz and Yamagata plan their campaigns in Asia, so does the Prudential work out its national insurance propaganda. The company's organization is essentially military. It is a wonderful combination of big grasp and outlook with the most painstaking thorough-

ness and system in details. And as is always the case in every organization that throbs throughout with intelligent energy, there is a man at the centre of it. This man has a constructive imagination lighting up a New England brain. To business prudence there is added the large vision which sweeps the horizon for opportunity. Naturally, to such a vision the application of the democratic idea to insurance was an opportunity of the first magnitude. When seen, it was grasped and devel-



U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT OF THE PRUDENTIAL

oped. The Prudential was founded. In the most careful way, its idea was tested, just as the Secretary of Agriculture tests seeds at the Government's experiment farms. Here was where prudence kept the large vision in proper focus. Gradually the idea took root and grew. Year after year the Prudential added to its number of policy holders. And all the time the company was working out a more liberal basis for its democratic idea. But each time a more liberal policy was

offered, it was fully tested. "Progress with strength" is the way President Dryden describes the company's principle of growth—the results, clearly, of vision and prudence. At the end of ten years of this method of growth, the company reached the point where, it was believed, insurance could be safely offered for any amount with premiums payable on any plan, either in weekly installments or at longer periods. Within the five years 1886 to 1890 inclusive, the company's assets increased nearly five-fold, from \$1,040,816 to \$5,084,895 and the amount of insurance in force from \$40,266,445 to \$139,163,654.

The Prudential had found itself. The idea of democratic insurance had been

homes. As the insurance idea was carried broadcast in this wide publicity, it was followed up by the well-drilled army of Prudential agents.

Again it was vision and prudence and again the result was "progress with strength." The Prudential grew into a place of foremost importance, known in every part of the world. The printed announcement—always attractive and suggestive—had never gone ahead of men bearing the insurance message until sent by the Prudential, and this conjunction marked the epoch in business in which advertising and personal endeavor should be used as complimentary forces.

The Prudential publicity is accompanied



fully tested and adjusted to the needs and conditions of the American people. Then, with a boldness which only large vision could have quickened, the plan was formed to make the Prudential's idea known in every section of the country. Gibraltar was chosen as the symbol of the company's strength, and advertising—the telling of the Prudential idea to the people—was begun. At that time insurance advertising was a sea as unknown as the Atlantic when Columbus set sail from Palos. But, with a map of the United States for chart and a live idea for compass, the Prudential took passage in nearly every important magazine in the country, and thus, safely made port in millions of

by wise promotion from a field force of over 12,000, some of whom have been with the company for over a quarter century, working in every State of the Union. They have the zeal of Crusaders and it is kept at ardent pitch through an organization that could not fail to produce a wonderful esprit de corps. Wise direction and constant encouragement come from the home office, and then the company's agents are grouped in districts, under superintendents and assistant superintendents, managers, general agents and special agents, and in each district a strong spirit of emulation is developed by human contact and co-operation. Weekly meetings are held, and the problems of wisely presenting insurance are dis-

cussed. Comparative records of the men are kept in many districts, and prizes are offered for those writing the largest volume of business, for those making the greatest individual increase, and for many other contests. This wholesome rivalry produces an alertness and industry which are to the company an invaluable asset in human efficiency. A few weeks after this magazine appears, probably 2,000 agents of the Prudential—those who have made the best records for the year—will be brought to Newark from all parts of the country. They will, of course, visit the home offices and come in contact with the directing centre of their wonderful organization.

And after all, there is no place where one feels the greatness of the Prudential quite so much as in the vast granite piles which have been raised for the company's home buildings. They rise above the Jersey meadows as Gibraltar does above the sea, a convincing witness, surely, to the growth and to the strength of the Prudential. But they are not a cold, gray rock, but a living organism throbbing from vital contact with millions of policy holders. There are now four of these great buildings, all occupied by the company.

Today the Prudential is paying over 300 claims a day, or about forty each working hour. On many policies settlement is made within a few hours by the superintendent of the district; on the large policies a report is sent immediately to the home office and settlement authorized by tele-

graph. And on over 45 per cent of claims more money is paid than the policy calls for. From the beginning the Prudential has followed lines of great liberality, whether in dealing with the family where the policy is kept in the bureau drawer, or with the estate of the millionaire.

It would be interesting to describe the broad activities that hum in the great buildings at Newark, but they would more than require an entire article themselves. So, too, with the equipment and furnishings of the buildings which, in the way of complete adjustment to their particular work, are probably unequaled in the world.

For example, in the actuarial department is a card machine, invented by an actuary of the company, which can do all but think. But many of these things, in miniature, will be seen by the thousands who go to the World's Fair at St. Louis. They will find in the Prudential's exhibit in the Palace of Education a fine model of all the buildings, and also the fullest data concerning life



ENTRANCE TO MAIN OFFICES

insurance that have ever been brought together.

But the last word about the Prudential is not told at any Exposition. It is found in the 5,500,000 and more of policies which form a stupendous exhibit on the value of life insurance in developing thrift, safe investment, and home protection in a nation. Of course such an exhibit could never have been possible if the Prudential had not worked out safe policies that would meet the broad needs of the American people.



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(Continued from page 308.)

RURAL IMPROVEMENTS (ROADS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, HOMES)

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ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON JUNE READINGS

RACIAL COMPOSITION

- Teachers, preachers, physicians, lawyers, government service, business, farmers, artisans and clerks.
- Fifty per cent.
- Ninety per cent.
- From 83.5 per cent to 47.4 per cent.
- The native born children of native parents show 5.9 per cent of illiteracy. The native born of foreign parents 2 per cent.

READING JOURNEY

- The island of that name, the Isle of Pines lying directly south of it, and more than a thousand islets and reefs scattered along its coasts.
- They are of little use, not being navigable for any great distance.
- The mean annual temperature is 77 degrees. The range of temperature between the mean of the hottest month and that of the coldest is 82 degrees to 71 degrees. The highest temperature on record in Havana is 100.60. The nights in both summer and winter are cool.
- England opened Havana to the trade of the world, up to that time restricted to Seville and Cadiz.
- Thousands of French and Spanish settlers from Haiti emigrated to Cuba and added to its prosperity.



CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

"THE RIGHT ROAD"

BETWEEN - CHICAGO, ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS, DES MOINES, ST. JOSEPH,
KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA.

*Equipment Right, - Service Right,
Time Right, - It's all Right. -*

J. P. ELMER, G.P.A. CHICAGO.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution

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Springfield, Ohio. Chicago, Illinois. New York, N. Y. Chicago, Illinois.

Entered according to Act of Congress, July, 1904, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 25c.
Entered September 30, 1902, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.





ON THE RAMPARTS LOOKING TOWARD NORWAY FROM THE CASTLE AT ELSINORE.
See page 427.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

JULY, 1904

No. 5



THE political developments point more and more strongly to the tariff question as the "paramount" issue of this year's national campaign. Conventions, platforms and managers cannot make issues; they must deal with those that arise and grow naturally. The American people are not thinking of or discussing imperialism, finance, foreign policy, and so on. The trust is still a live topic, but the great parties do not seem to differ materially with reference to it, except in so far as it bears upon and is related to the tariff. On the other hand, leading politicians, state conventions, business bodies and newspapers have been devoting a great deal of attention to the tariff and its twin-principle, reciprocity.

It is certain that the Democrats, in their national platform, will demand (1) tariff revision, (2) the removal of such duties as shield monopolistic trusts and enable them to charge higher prices in the home market than they ask abroad, (3) reciprocity with Canada and, perhaps, with other countries as well. So much is apparently foreshadowed by the state platforms of the party.

The Republican state conventions present a variety of views upon the tariff and reciprocity. The Massachusetts Republican platform mildly favors careful revision of the tariff by its friends. It reaffirms the protective principle while declaring particular schedules and rates of duty to be "neither sacred nor immutable." The tariff plank of the Illinois Republicans is substantially similar. Nowhere has a strong revision plank been adopted, and the same may be said of reciprocity. The surprise of the ante-national convention

period is undoubtedly the Iowa tariff reciprocity plank. For years the Iowa Republicans have occupied an advanced and liberal position on the tariff question. The so-called "Iowa idea"—that the tariff must not be permitted to serve as a shelter for monopolies, and that all protection should be withdrawn from trusts that keep up prices at home while lowering them to the foreigners—has been one of the sensational successes of our politics, and such Iowans as Senator Dolliver and Governor Cummins have been bold and aggressive advocates of reciprocity with leading nations. Yet at its recent state convention the Republican party of Iowa adopted a plank which is generally construed as an abandonment of the reciprocity principle and a declaration in favor of maintaining the existing tariff law. While reciprocity in "non-competitive products" (which Messrs. Cummins and Dolliver have denounced as sham reciprocity) is favored the tariff plank says: "We believe it unwise to seek markets abroad by sacrificing some part of the markets at home, and equally unwise to legislate in a manner to provoke American industries to making war upon each other." The contrast between this ultra-orthodox utterance and the "Buffalo platform" (Mr. McKinley's last public address) has not escaped the attention of the commentators.

Meantime independent, tariff-reform and Democratic papers are "making capital" of the fact that manufacturers, merchants and business men generally are everywhere giving expression to liberal sentiments as regards the tariff. The National Association of Manufacturers, recognizing the need of more foreign

outlets for our surplus, has adopted resolutions recommending a maximum and minimum tariff as a basis for reciprocity, and a nonpartisan, permanent commission to



THE LATE M.
S. QUAY

United States Senator
from Pennsylvania.

recommend from time to time changes in the tariff law. New England and the Northwest are demanding reciprocity with Canada, in Massachusetts alone 37,000 merchants and manufacturers having signed a petition to that effect and a committee of 100 having been organized to agitate the question.

In 1896 and in 1900 the tariff issue

was overshadowed, but the logic of events, in industry and in politics, is again pushing it to the forefront.



Our Minor Political Parties

For reasons which cannot be elaborately dealt with here, the United States, whose citizens are preëminently "political animals" as well as social animals, has not in recent decades offered much encouragement to the promotion of minor parties. Prof. Goldwin Smith and other philosophical writers hold that party government has outlived its usefulness and reason for existence, and that mere shibboleths, dead issues and desire for place and power keep the existing parties alive. The voters, however, even when they are dissatisfied with the policies of the great parties, show no disposition to leave them permanently. They may bolt, but the intention always is, not to form a new party, but to regain control of the old one.

Were there any profound dissatisfaction with party politics and party government, and minor party system as it is

known in France, where the present government is maintained in power by an alliance of four distinct policies, would have taken root in the United States. As a matter of fact our minor parties are languishing and exerting little or no influence on the course of events.

There are four of them in the field of national politics: The Populist party, the Prohibition party, the Socialist, and the Socialist-Labor parties. The high-water mark of the Populist movement was reached in 1892, when General Weaver, as candidate for president, polled 1,041,407 votes. Since then it has steadily declined, though "fusion" with the Democrats has served to hide its losses.

The Prohibition party seems to have reached a sort of equilibrium. In 1900 its presidential candidate polled 209,062 votes, against the 270,367 obtained in 1892, but it may recover some of the ground lost in this year's election. Of real progress, however, there are no signs.

A capacity for growth has been displayed by the Socialist party, whose vote in 1900 was 92,142 and which has elected mayors, aldermen, and members of legislatures, we believe, and which is carrying on an active propaganda in the ranks of the trade unionists. The Socialist-Labor party, the youngest, has little strength.

The total vote of these minor parties in 1900 was less than 400,000 in a total presidential vote of over 14,000,000. Apparently the average American is not only conservative and "regular," but essentially practical. To vote for a candidate of a minor party, even when you sympathize with its platform, is to "throw away your vote."

At this writing the Socialist party alone has made its nominations for the national campaign. Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, the former labor agitator and organizer who has for some years been a thorough going Socialist, is the candidate for president and Benjamin Hanford, of New York, the nominee for vice-president. The platform of the Socialist party is very long and compre-

hensive. The goal is state monopoly of production, distribution and exchange, but for the present and near future the following reforms are to be sought by means of political action:

Shortened days of labor and increases of wages; the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; pensions for aged and exhausted workers; the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; the equal suffrage of men and women; the prevention of the use of the military against labor, in the settlement of strikes; the free administration of justice; popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents.



A "Labor" Government in Australia

For years the radical legislation and social experiments of Australia and New Zealand have been studied by Europe and America with deep interest. Woman suffrage, state ownership of railroads and mines, compulsory arbitration, state insurance, state farming—what have not those young democracies tried or proposed trying? It had been supposed, indeed, that Australian federation would check the advance of politics—social radicalism, as the larger a state is, and the greater and more diverse the interests represented in it are, the more conservative it is apt to be. The event, however, has not justified this view in Australian life.

The Australian commonwealth has just given the world the greatest surprise of all. It has presented the unique spectacle of a government of workmen and trade-unionists. The Labor party in parliament, under the able leadership of Mr. Watson, defeated the Deakin government (this being the third ministry upset by it) on a federal compulsory arbitration bill, and the governor-

general found it necessary to ask Mr. Watson himself to assume power and carry on the government of the country.

There are three parties in the Australian parliament: The Protectionists and Conservatives, the Free Traders and Liberals, and the Labor representatives, who are the spokesmen of the trade unions. The Labor party has held the balance of power since the last general election and neither of the middle-class parties could govern without the aid of the other or of the labor element. The Deakin ministry,

Protectionist and Conservative, was by no means unfriendly to labor, but the compulsory arbitration bill, which was to apply to any dispute in which the industrial interests of more than one state were affected, was not comprehensive enough to satisfy Mr. Watson and his associates. They offered an amendment making the bill applicable to the employees of the state railways, and the ministry declined to accept it, alleging constitutional and other objections. A question of confidence was thus raised, and as the amendment was carried in the house of representatives by a vote of thirty-eight to twenty-nine—several free traders supporting the Labor party, which they had opposed previously in other important matters, the cabinet was forced to resign. The Liberal opposition having been divided on the question, the only logical sequel was the formation of a Labor government. Mr. Watson accepted the charge, and the trade-union ministry was promptly organized. The only member of the Watson government who is not also a member of the Labor party is Mr. Wiggins, the attorney-general.



EUGENE V. DEBS
Socialist Nominee for
President.
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The leaders of the conservative middle-class parties are willing to give the Labor government a fair trial, and no malicious obstruction is to be attempted. But the difficulties confronting Premier Watson are, nevertheless, very serious. He has no majority, and it is of course impossible for any ministry to enact contentious legislation without a majority. Mr. Watson is opposed to "wild-cat finance," and announces a policy of economy. Public works, he says, must be carried on out of the current revenues. But the program of his party is radical and semi-socialistic, and even if it does not involve fresh borrowing, the other parties are opposed to it on theoretical grounds. Mr. Watson's first important task is the piloting of a compulsory arbitration bill through the parliament of the commonwealth.



Interchurch Anti-Divorce Movement

Of the action taken and the movements aided or initiated by the general assemblies or conferences of the American religious organizations and churches, nothing is perhaps more important socially and morally than the expressed determination to combat the evil of frequent divorce and free remarriage of divorced persons. The question has been agitated for years, and the ultimate object of the interchurch conference is a national law of divorce. Such a law, however, cannot be adopted under the federal constitution as it stands, and pending its amendment, or, as an alternative, the securing of uniform state legislation, the churches propose to resist the evil in other ways.

The churches and denominations concerned in this movement are: The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Churches, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system, the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the

¹ Church in America, the Con-

gregational Churches, the Universalist Churches, the Unitarian Churches, the Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod) and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The movement is based on the principle of "comity" and the essential idea is that no minister shall unite in marriage members of any church contrary to the laws of *that church*. Here is the resolution which the Presbyterian General Assembly adopted with reference to the subject:

"That recognizing the comity which should exist between the churches represented in the interchurch conference, acknowledging as they do the law of Christ alone as supreme, we advise each minister under the authority of this assembly to refuse to unite in marriage any member of any church where marriage is known to such minister to be prohibited by the laws of the church in which such person holds membership unless the minister believes that in the peculiar circumstances of a given case his refusal would do injustice to the innocent person who has been divorced for scriptural reasons."

The last clause means that the ministers of the churches named are not expected to follow the laws of the Roman Catholic Church and deny the privilege of remarriage to any divorced person.

At the Methodist conference of this year the interchurch movement for uniform laws of marriage and divorce was strongly indorsed and a resolution was adopted making the crime of adultery the sole reason for divorce to be recognized by the church. The Baptist Home Missionary Society declared at its recent conference that ministers ought to be courageous and positive in their adherence to the instructions of Scripture concerning the marriage relation.

Radical in a sense as this movement is, it has been indorsed by the bulk of the secular press. In some leading newspapers, however, the argument has been advanced that the ministers of American churches, being mere agents of the state in the matter of solemnization of marriage, ought not

REV. DR. LUTHER
B. WILSONREV. DR. THOMAS R.
NEELYREV. DR. JOSEPH F.
BERRYREV. DR. JAMES W.
BASHFORDREV. DR. W. F.
McDOWELLREV. DR. WILLIAM
BURTREV. DR. HENRY W.
SPELLMEYER

to put themselves in direct and avowed hostility to the policy of the law. Where church and state are wholly distinct and separate, the latter might withdraw altogether from ministers the right to perform the marriage ceremony, and is it not conferred with the tacit understanding that the policy of the law, whatever it is at any given time, shall be respected? On the other hand, does the state expect ministers to violate the laws of their respective churches?

One danger in the strict enforcement of the "comity" principle, it has been pointed out, is that men and women now within the influence of the churches may be alienated and rendered indifferent to religious instruction. The whole subject demands earnest and thoughtful consideration.



Church and State in France Again

In the internal politics of the French republic the question which has practically monopolized legislative, executive and popular attention is the relation between the state and the Catholic Church. Old-age pensions, tax reform and other social and economic legislation have been neglected, subordinated to the assumed necessity of fighting clericalism. The Combes ministry

has been aggressively attacked, not only by the reactionaries and the moderates, but also by certain elements of the Left, but it has weathered all storms and remained intact and firm. It appears to command the support of the republican masses.

The so-called associations law, which suppressed and dissolved many monastic orders, has been supplemented by an act for the suppression of all forms of teaching by religious orders. This law is an attack on the freedom of conscience and of teaching, but the ministry justifies it on the ground that the orders are hostile to the republic and "incompatible with the modern spirit." They have poisoned the minds of the rising generation, in the words of Premier Combes, and the state is entitled to protect itself and to secularize all education.

The provisions of the bill, passed by the chamber of deputies after one of the severest battles seen in recent times, are as follows: Within ten years all orders, whether authorized or unauthorized, in the territory of France proper (that is, colonial possessions excepted) must close their schools. Their novitiates are suppressed at once, and they are forbidden to recruit new members.

Gradually a system of state schools is to be substituted for the "congregationist" schools. It is asserted by the opponents of the measure that 4,000,000 pupils are now enrolled in the Catholic schools. To provide buildings, teachers and equipment for these pupils will entail an expense of millions of francs annually and an initial outlay of at least \$20,000,000. The chamber and its supporters are prepared to make these sacrifices, and so intense is the dislike of the "orders" in France that the peasants and workmen are in sympathy with the government. The by-elections have, with very few exceptions, resulted favorably to the present radical ministry.

The few consistent republicans who believe in religious liberty and civic equality and who point to the United States and Great Britain as free countries in which the monastic orders are least influential and dangerous, prefer to special legislation and

discrimination the separation of church and state and the repeal of the "concordat" (agreement) with the Vatican, under which the republic pays some eight or ten million francs a year for the support of the Catholic churches of France. The pope in some striking utterances, has intimated a willingness to accept disestablishment, but it is not certain that the Roman curia shares his sentiment. The Combes majority in parliament accepts disestablishment in principle, but does not believe the time is ripe for so extreme a departure from a traditional policy. Restriction, no matter how drastic, seems more natural and less objectionable to the average French republican. Liberty in France means something very different from what it means in Anglo-Saxon countries.

Meantime the relations between the French government and the Vatican are strained and unfriendly. It is understood that the pope has refused to receive Louvet, the president of the French republic, who, by the way, is not responsible for the anti-clerical campaign, being a mere figurehead. Parliament rules, especially the chamber, and parliament is now controlled by an alliance of radical and socialist groups.

The Republic and the Vatican

The above explanation of the great "religious" question in France will throw needed light on the rupture of the diplomatic relations between the great European republic and the Vatican. The sen-



Japan, the Photographer: "Do you wish a rear view or—?"

Russia: "No sir, this is about the attitude I wish to be taken in."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

sational and really important affair would not have occurred had not distrust, suspicion and antagonism created a strong disposition on the part of the church to take offense and manifest resentment and displeasure.

President Loubet having been visited in Paris by the king of Italy, it was proper to return the visit. But where should the meeting on Italian soil take place? France is the greatest Catholic power, and a visit to Rome and the Quirinal might be regarded as a recognition of the "usurpation" and "invasion" of the rights of the church by the Italian state. President Loubet and the republic were, in truth, informally but plainly warned by organs of the Vatican against a visit to Rome.

The warning was disregarded. President Loubet went to Rome and was received with enthusiasm by the people, as the Franco-Italian "understanding" is very popular. Shortly thereafter a protest was sent by the Vatican to the French government against an act which amounted to the denial by France of the temporal power of the church and of the territorial claims of the holy see. It was announced by the foreign office that the protest would be treated as an inconsequential declaration, as a nullity.

This would have closed the incident had not a Paris journal published the text of another document on the same affair, which had been addressed to other Catholic powers and which contained a bitter attack on the French government and expressions of a minatory and insulting character. The French ambassador to the Vatican, Mr. Nisard, was promptly instructed to inquire whether the text was accurate and the alleged document authentic. No denial was attempted, though an explanation was promised. Mr. Nisard was as promptly recalled, and the business between France and the Vatican was intrusted to an inferior secretary of the legation.

This action produced great excitement in France and profound interest through-

out the Catholic world. It was debated in the French Chamber of Deputies with unusual animation, some elements holding that the government had gone too far and others demanding the severance of all relations with the church and the abrogation of the *concordat*. The government, which declared that it had done neither more nor less than the dignity of France demanded, was sustained by an overwhelming majority — the vote being 429 to 95. All the moderate Republicans, opponents of the Combes ministry and its anti-clerical policy, supported it on this occasion. Even ardent and loyal Catholics approve the recall of the ambassador and declare that the "protest" was superfluous, gratuitous and inadmissible.

Premier Combes, in defending his course in the chamber, used very emphatic and explicit language, not only with reference to the incident itself, but to the alleged provocation. Here are some of his words:

"The recall of the ambassador signifies that we cannot allow the holy see to interpret the presence of our ambassador in Rome in a sense favorable to its claims or to make use of this presence to justify pretensions which we reject. It also means that we will not allow the papacy to intermeddle in our international relations, and that we intend to have done once for all with the superannuated fiction of temporal power, which disappeared thirty-four years ago."

The abrogation of the *concordat*, demanded by the Socialists and certain radical groups, is under consideration by the cabinet. It will be discussed by the chamber in January.



J. ADDISON HENRY
Moderator Presbyterian
General Assembly.

Government in Panama Canal Zone

Instead of providing by statute for the government and administration of the Panama canal zone, in which the United States is practically sovereign (though the nominal sovereignty is lodged in the Panama government), congress passed a simple and brief act vesting in the president all legislative and judicial power over the strip. In this, it is claimed, congress followed the Louisiana precedent. The cases are not parallel, perhaps, but congress felt that it was



JOHN F. WALLACE
Chief Engineer
of the Panama Canal.

not sufficiently familiar with the situation in the zone and that for six months or so the government thereof might properly be entrusted to what may be described as our "colonial office," the war department.

The president, exercising the authority thus conferred upon him, has issued an elaborate order in relation to the administration of the affairs of the zone. The canal commission will be the agent of the chief executive, but its work will be done under the direction and supervision of the war department. General Davis, the army member of the commission, has been appointed governor of the territory.

The executive order lays down certain general rules for the guidance of the commission. That part of the federal constitution which is known as the Bill of Rights, is to be in force in the zone, and its inhabitants are to enjoy the rights of liberty and property and religious worship as American citizens enjoy them. Certain immunities and rights are withheld, however—notably the right to trial by jury.

The commission is authorized to establish a civil service, to raise and appropriate

revenue, to make surveys, plans and designs with reference to the canal, to make necessary contracts, to enact sanitary ordinances of a preventive or curative character for the entire zone (including the cities of Colon and Panama), to prohibit and annul lottery franchises, to exclude undesirable aliens, and to adopt all needful regulations for the government of the territory.

Though the transfer of title and property by the Panama Canal Company has been consummated, and all the formalities complied with, and the United States is in full possession, those who have expected sensational rapid progress on the waterway itself may be disappointed. The sanitary problem has to be solved, and until it has been no new host of laborers will be employed. The surveys and designs of the French company, scientific as they doubtless were, cannot be followed blindly by the new owner. The requisite preliminaries may consume a good deal of time, and the actual "digging" may be delayed.

Meantime little is heard concerning the activities of the Panama Republic. Order seems to prevail within its borders, while the treaty with the United States safeguards it against all external aggression. Colombia is apparently reconciled to the accomplished fact, having lost the territory as well as the millions paid for it, with nothing to look forward to, in that direction, except the indirect material benefits which the canal may yield to her. In the United States, it may be added, "the Panama question" is hardly discussed. The Republican state and county conventions have approved the course of the administration as regards the canal, while the Democratic conventions have refrained from criticizing it.



Improved Labor Conditions

The months of May and June are a period of unrest and agitation in the industrial world. Contracts and agreements between employers and employed need to be renewed, and the terms fixed for the ensuing year. Of late years friction and disturbance have

attended these negotiations, and strikes, lockouts, boycotts and demonstrations have been characteristic of the season.

This year, fortunately, a decided improvement has been witnessed. The strikes are few and far between, and, with some two or three exceptions, local and unimportant. The great centers of industry, notably New York and Chicago, have enjoyed unusual quiet and industrial peace. Agreements have been renewed without serious difficulty, and where the interested parties have failed to come to terms, arbitration has freely been employed.

No doubt to some extent this improvement is attributable to the commercial recession, to the falling market, the diminished demand for manufactured goods at prevailing prices and the consequent curtailment of production. Still in many instances wages have not only not been lowered, but advances have been secured. It is probably true that there has been a wholesome reaction from the excesses of the last two or three years. The newer and younger unions are "settling down" and learning to dispense with strikes and threats of strikes. On the other hand, the employers' associations have assumed a conciliatory and moderate attitude and taken pains to satisfy the organized workingmen that they desire to secure and maintain friendly relations with their respective employees, rather than to arouse hostilities and excite suspicion and ill will.

Indeed, those who predicted a state of war between capital and labor as the result of the remarkable unionist movement among the manufacturers, merchants and employers generally have been disabused by the actual developments. The employers see that friction, where avoidable, is unprofitable and sometimes disastrous. They recognize, too, that you cannot, in the name of equal rights and freedom, protest against the abuses of organization, without frankly conceding the right to organize and the still more fundamental right to sell one's labor at will, on one's own terms, and in concert with one's fellows. There has been no attack on the

right to form unions, or on the right to strike in a body. Lawless and violent methods by strikers have been very strenuously and not unsuccessfully resisted. In his annual address to the National Manufacturer's Association President Parry, who not long ago opposed all recognition of existing unions, all conciliation and arbitration under existing conditions and all concessions and compromises, has taken new ground. He has declared himself in favor of "collective bargaining," which involves direct negotiations and dealings with the trade unions and the conclusion of agreements regulating the employment.

In a general way it may be said that at this time the chief issue between employers and employed is not the rate of wages or the working day, but the closed shop. Many employers are determined to "open" their shops—that is, to do away with discrimination between union and non-union men and to employ any good mechanic without regard to his industrial or other affiliations. Others are willing to make contracts with bodies of unionists, but they object to clauses that deprive them of the privilege of hiring non-union men. Mr. Parry, in the address just referred to, spoke of the closed shop question briefly as follows:

The closed shop is against public policy, and is of doubtful legality. The liberty of the individual would be impossible if he is debarred from the right to contract for his services because he does not belong to a union. I believe that this truth will become generally recognized, and that the day must come when no industry will be allowed to run on the closed shop plan. Any set of men have a right to contract in a collective



GEN. GEO. W. DAVIS
Governor of Panama
Canal Zone.

capacity for the sale of their labor, but they cannot be upheld in making contracts which exclude other labor from the right to contract.

The labor leaders, even those regarded as conservative and judicious, hold the closed shop to be the bulwark of the trade union movement. They defend it most earnestly and are prepared to order general and costly strikes to preserve it. The Clothiers' Association of the United States has adopted a resolution committing that national organization to the open shop, but no strike has resulted because no action changing the conditions in the shops of the clothing manufacturers has been introduced. The garment workers say that there is no need for a strike against mere resolutions, but that any attempt to employ non-union men will be the signal for a general tie-up in that industry.

There have been some judicial dicta to the effect that hard-and-fast contracts stipulating that only union men shall be employed are contracts tending to create monopoly and restraining competition in labor; but no decision directly upholding or outlawing closed-shop agreements has been rendered in recent years, though not a few unions have secured such agreements. The argument in favor of the closed shop, as advanced by labor spokesmen and certain impartial writers is, in substance, this: That a man has the right to refuse to work with any other man for any reason whatever, that an employer is entitled to prefer union men as he is entitled to prefer non-union men, and that it is merely an exercise of the right of free contract for an employer, or an association of employers, and a union acting in behalf of its members to provide for the exclusive employment of union men.

This question is now more "burning" and prominent than that of injunctions, boycotting and strikes, and the courts will doubtless soon have an opportunity to consider it in all its bearings.

In this connection it may be noted that the supreme court of Kansas has annulled an act of the legislature prohibiting employers

from discharging employees for forming or belonging to a union. Such legislation, the court declared, was an unjustifiable interference with the right of property and of contract. The employer is as free to discharge men, where there is no contract in the way, as the employees are free to quit. The question has been asked: If employers may discharge union men because of their unionism, and prefer non-union men because of their non-unionism, does it not follow that they may give exclusive employment to union men—which is all that closed shop means? The legal answer, as already said, remains to be given.

Where Races Most Do Congregate

A newspaper paragraph now going the rounds reads: "The cosmopolitan character of New York life was illustrated in a recent accident. A Greek driver for a Chinese firm ran over and fatally injured an Italian and was arrested by an Irish policeman. A German doctor was called but the man died. A Hebrew coroner discharged the prisoner and an American firm defended the damage case in court. A verdict for a small sum was given but at the request of both sides it will be set aside and a new



THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

Russia: "Old man, I have the other black eye now. The only hope I have now is in your fighting my battle for me."

St. Petersburg Correspondent: "I think I have proven myself equal to the task."

—*Minneapolis Journal*.

trial will be had. Seven nations were involved in the suit, though their representatives were all more or less Americanized."

Everybody will concede that the story is typical of racial elements in the make-up of our American nation, whether it be literally true or not, and it serves to remind us of the fundamental importance of such studies as those which have been presented by Professor Commons in this magazine on the "Racial Composition of the American People." After one has gained the background furnished by these articles he will not fail to note with increased intelligence the outcropping of race problems in many questions of the day where this important phase has been overlooked, minimized or neglected by observers. In charity work, public school service, labor troubles, politics and civic spirit race factors are always to be reckoned with.

Of late, stress is being laid upon the value of encouraging qualities which immigrant races may be able to contribute to the composite American type, as distinguished from assuming that the first thing to do with the immigrant is to extinguish valuable racial traits in behalf of a conceited Americanism. It may be profitable not only to reconsider what we owe to the immigrant but to see to it that intensive virtues of foreign peoples be encouraged, that their native arts be not lost, that even their picturesque native customs of celebration and festival shall add more of the element of joy to our strenuous living.

The number of foreign inhabitants who live with us in great centers of population has been brought out many times in many ways. "A Sketch of the Linguistic Conditions of Chicago," by Carl Darling Buck, a recent issue among "The Decennial Publications" of the University of Chicago, reveals the fact that there are some forty foreign languages spoken in that city by numbers ranging from half a dozen to half a million persons. Such a phenomenon leads Dr. Buck to characterize the linguistic conditions in some of our American cities as an "unparalleled babel." "In Chicago there

are some fourteen languages spoken, besides English, each of which is spoken by 10,000 or more persons. Newspapers appear regularly in ten languages, and church services may be heard in about twenty languages. Chicago is the second largest Bohemian city in the world, the third Swedish, the third Norwegian, the fourth Polish, the fifth German (New York being the fourth)."

"The most notable characteristic of Chicago's foreign population is the strength of the Scandinavian and Slavic elements. No other city in the country contains anything like as many representatives of these groups. The Slavs number over a quarter of a million, and of the large divisions which we have made, Slavic comes next to Germanic, a place which would be occupied by Romance in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. Taking the languages without regard to the classification previously followed, the following are those of which Chicago furnishes the largest representation of any city in the country: Polish, Swedish, Bohemian, Norwegian, Dutch, Danish, Croatian, Slovakian, Lithuanian and Greek."

Dr. Buck's table of languages spoken in Chicago gives these approximate numbers:

German.....	500,000	French.....	15,000
Polish.....	125,000	Irish.....	10,000
Swedish.....	100,000	Croatian and Ser-	
Bohemian.....	90,000	vian.....	10,000
Norwegian.....	50,000	Slovakian.....	10,000
Yiddish.....	50,000	Lithuanian.....	10,000
Dutch.....	35,000	Russian.....	7,000
Italian.....	25,000	Hungarian.....	5,000
Danish.....	20,000	Greek.....	4,000

Frisian, Roumanian, Welsh, Slovenian and Flemish, 1,000 to 2,000; Chinese and Spanish, 1,000; Finnish, Scotch Gaelic, Lettic, 500; Arabic, 250; Armenian, Manx, Icelandic and Albanian, 100; Turkish, Japanese, Breton, Portuguese, Estonian, Basque and gypsy, less than 100.

For New York City the claim has been made that it contains "the most varied col-



THE LATE HENRY
M. STANLEY
Explorer and Author.

lection of races in history." The *Sun* supported this claim in part as follows:

"Here in New York, and on Manhattan Island more especially, is the most remarkable collection of people in the world, the most various in race and religion ever gathered together in such numbers in the history of mankind; and the problems here to be solved, social and political, may really be said to be more important to the human race than those which will be worked out in any other community of the world.

"In New York as a whole, in 1900, only 21.5 per cent of the population were native whites of native parentage, and on Manhattan Island only 16.9 per cent, or about one-sixth. It may be assumed that since the census was taken even these small percentages have diminished very considerably, for immigration has been in unprecedentedly great volume, and the birth rate is highest in the districts of the city where the population of alien birth is largest. The census of 1900 shows:

Native whites of native parentage.....	737,477
Born outside U. S. of native parentage..	279
Foreign born and their children.....	2,643,957
Negroes	554,89

Total population 3,437,202

"On Manhattan Island the swamping of the population of native parentage was even greater than in the city as a whole. Almost every race on the globe is represented in this foreign population. This table of the numbers of the different nationalities in the whole city has been printed by us before; but it is worth renewed study:

Germany	786,435	Bohemia.....	28,849
Ireland	725,511	Canada(English)	30,550
Russia.....	245,525	Canada (French)	5,305
Italy	218,918	Norway	18,087
England	155,180	Switzerland	15,474
Austria	113,237	Denmark	9,369
Poland.....	53,469	Wales	4,370
Hungary....	52,430	Other countries.	58,080
Scotland	48,929		
Sweden.....	44,798		
France.....	29,441		
		Total	2,643,957

"Included in the 'other countries' of the table are about 10,000 from Asia. The Jewish population has increased very largely since the above enumeration was made, and also the Italian."



Books and Postal Privilege

The supreme court of the United States has decided a question which has been the subject of a long controversy between American publishers of note and standing and the

postoffice department. It has held that books are not, even when published periodically under a common and distinctive designation, entitled to transmission through the mails as second-class matter—at low rates.

For sixteen years, and under eleven postmasters general, these publications had been carried as second-class matter, together with monthly and weekly periodicals and other kinds of educational literature. Efforts to change the law and deprive books of this privilege had failed, congress having been unwilling to restrict the advantages of publishers of useful and legitimate so-called libraries and series. But in 1902 the postmaster general issued an order on his own responsibility giving a new interpretation to the law and excluding such books from the second-class.

In its decision the supreme court says that the fact that a publication is issued at stated intervals under a collective name does not necessarily make it a periodical. The ordinary definition of a periodical is a publication each number of which contains a variety of original articles by different authors, devoted either to general literature or some special branch of learning, or to a special class of subjects. The court thinks that congress must have used the term periodical in this accepted sense, and that the post-office department was justified, even after many years, to put this construction upon the law in relation to mail matter.

The chief justice and Justice Harlan united in a strong dissenting opinion favoring the contention of the publishers of serial "libraries" and speaking of the belated action of the postoffice department in changing its own system and interpretation after sixteen years as an assumption of legislative authority.

It may be added, on general grounds, that there is no reason why educational and legitimate books should be denied privileges that are accorded to educational periodicals. In effect congress subsidizes second-class matter, which is carried below cost; if popular education be the object of the subsidy, why should books be treated less liberally?

The Women of Hawaii

BY MARY H. KROUT

MONG all races of people, no matter how barbarous, there have been exceptional instances where women have held responsible posts and have played an important part in history. The women of Hawaii have been no exception to this rule.

Tall, erect, walking with easy and imposing carriage, with dark, flashing eyes, long, straight silken black hair, even those who had no claim to positive beauty possessed decided comeliness, to which their gentleness and grace lent an additional attraction. Under the old chiefs, even in the days of the Kamehamehas, the lot of the average Hawaiian woman was often one of great misery. By the working of the *tabu*, a religious interdiction evolved by a cruel priest-craft for the maintenance of their authority, a prohibition, which in some form or other has prevailed throughout most of the islands of the South Pacific, the women were completely cut off from many of the rational pleasures of life. Not only the woman's happiness, but life itself was dependent upon the husband's will. He could divorce her; even put her to death for certain offenses. She was forbidden to sit with him at table, to occupy the best places in the hut, to eat bananas or the choice fish set apart for her lord and master. It is related that the daughter of a chief was detected by a priest eating a banana. Because of her father's high rank her life was spared, but both eyes were put out.

In those primitive days, women were also forbidden to enter the *heiaus*, or temples, which, it was considered, were profaned by their presence. While the men were waging war with their neighbors, fighting sharks, fishing, or hunting sandal-wood, the women were preparing the *taro*, manufacturing *tapa*—the paper made by macerating the inner bark of the mulberry in water—which furnished their clothing and bed-covering. They did the cooking, gathered bananas,

and strung *leis*—the thick garlands of brilliant and fragrant flowers with which the present generation still adorn their hair and throats. Infanticide was a common crime, which was encouraged, rather than punished. One woman confessed that she had killed eight of her children and buried them under the floor of her hut—a frequent place of sepulture. The excuse offered for the prevalence of infanticide was that the islands were small, and even with the equitable division of the land for *taro* patches and the construction of enormous artificial ponds which were well stocked with mullet, there was always danger of famine. It was considered expedient, therefore, to keep the population within reasonable bounds, even if the superfluous children were destroyed at birth. At the same time, parents who made way with their own offspring inconsistently accepted and adopted the children of their neighbors and friends, and these were often petted and indulged to a far greater degree than their own would have been. For peculiar reasons, which also obtained throughout a large part of Polynesia, descent was traced through the female line.

Notwithstanding the small esteem in which women ordinarily were held, there were among the old Hawaiians, female chiefs of high distinction, of great intelligence, and of splendid courage. Many of these were readily converted to Christianity and became the staunch friends and powerful champions of the missionaries. There was one notable exception, Liliha, the beautiful wife of Boki, who, in 1819, was acting governor of Oahu. She refused to accept the teachings of the missionaries; and with her husband, who was greatly her inferior in intellect and courage, attempted to seize the island and overthrow Kaahumanu, the queen regent. Both were reckless and extravagant, and the people were ruthlessly oppressed to furnish money which they

squandered. They refused to obey the law of the land and finally, when Boki sailed to the South in search of sandal-wood, Liliha fortified Honolulu and held it for several days, until, at the command of her father, which she dared not disregard, she was



PRINCESS KAIULANI

forced to yield. She died finally in obscurity, mourning to the last for Boki who never returned from his ill-starred quest.

While the chiefs, or kings, as they were called after the accession of Kamehameha I, became enfeebled through licentiousness and intemperance, the actual management of the government passed into the hands of women. They possessed that high wisdom which has been characteristic of great women rulers of all races, a desire for the well-being of their subjects rather than for personal aggrandizement; and in conformity with this idea they gathered about them the best counselors by whose opinions they were willing to be guided.

Even chiefesses of lower rank were invested with absolute authority, and could claim obedience and service from their

people. This spirit still survives in a modified form, and was singularly illustrated not many years ago. A Hawaiian driving in her carriage saw a man misconducting himself in some manner peculiarly offensive to her, in the streets of Honolulu. She ordered her driver to halt, descended from the vehicle, walked to the offender and administered a sound box on the ear, rebuked him sternly, and then went on her way with the air of one who had done her duty. The explanation of this strange interference, which the man—a full-blooded native—did not dream of resenting, was simple; he and his kith and kin for generations, had been retainers of the family of the woman, of which she was still the recognized head.

All the labor on the large estates of the late Queen Kapiolani was performed by her former subjects, to the end of her life, and this voluntarily, in recognition of the ancient law which, though nominally repealed, still remained in force.

After the accession of Kamehameha I and the evolution of the nation toward civilization, the favorite wife, chosen because of her superior character and ability, was made guardian of the minor princes. Upon the death of the king she received the title of *Kuhina Nui* which she retained until the proclamation of the heir apparent, when she became premier, holding this responsible office for life.

Four women filled this post between 1819 and 1864, virtual rulers, the kings being enfeebled mentally and morally, by vicious self-indulgence and consequently unfit or unwilling to govern.

Kaahumanu, a fitting wife for the great Kamehameha, was the first to hold the dual office of *Kuhina Nui* and premier, ruling efficiently from 1819 to 1832; Kinau, her successor and chosen by Kaahumanu, was in office until July, 1839; Kekauluohi until June, 1845, and Kamandalu until 1864, when the office was abolished and Anglo-Saxon influence began to dominate the islands. Kaahumanu and Kinau were women of remarkable force of character and intellect-

ual vigor. Of Kekauluohi it is said: "She was far inferior to Kinau in fitness to rule, but had been carefully trained in her youth and made a repository of traditional lore," while of Kamamalu there is little to record. Kaahumanu, the most eminent of the Kuhinis, labored faithfully to ameliorate the condition of her sex, who suffered seriously through the oppressive civil and religious rule. Fearless and independent, she, with Keohuolau, a sister queen, determined to put an end to the hated *tabu*. The initiative steps were taken upon the very morning of the death of Kamehameha I.

As soon as "his iron hand was withdrawn," writes Professor Alexander, "the whole structure was ready to crumble into ruin." Upon the accession of the new king, Kamehameha II, ten days after the death of his father, the regent arrayed in a superb cloak of yellow feathers, sacred to royalty, her attendants surrounding her and waving their *kihilis*, the "plumed staffs of state," proclaimed the new king, and then and there proposed to sit at the table with him and otherwise defy the *tabus*. The king, unlike his father, was weak and dissipated, and it fell upon Kaahumanu, to quell a very serious rebellion fomented by the priests. In the battle which ensued, in which the insurgents were routed and dispersed, Manono, the wife of Kekuaokalani the rebel leader, distinguished herself. Her husband was severely wounded early in the action, and was finally killed. The heroic Manono, we are told, during the battle fought undaunted by her husband's side. A few moments before he expired, she called out for quarter, but almost at the same moment was struck by a bullet in the left temple, and falling upon the dead body also expired. Having thus suppressed a dangerous rebellion, and restored peace, Kaahumanu became interested in the schools that were being established, began to study reading and writing, by setting an example, and encouraging the missionaries, and finally embraced Christianity. From that time there was a marked and radical change in her demeanor; from an arrogant and cruel

ruler she became humane and just. So pronounced was the alteration that she was called thereafter by the natives, "the new Kaahumanu." In 1830 she made a tour through the windward islands, accompanied by the young king, with a view to lightening



LILIUOKALANI

ing the burdens of the people, encouraging their education and improving their morals. It was under her regency and by her order that the first council of chiefs was convoked, in which a commercial treaty with the United States was negotiated—the first ever made by Hawaii with any foreign power. Kaahumanu finally retired to a cottage in the Manoa Valley, near Honolulu, now a part of the city, where she died, June 5, 1832. Professor Alexander says, "her place could not be filled, and the events of the next few years showed the greatness of the loss which the nation had sustained. The days of Kaahumanu were long remembered as days of progress and prosperity." Kinau, the successor of this great woman and chosen by her as premier, while possessing many admirable traits was not her equal, nor

could she cope with the difficulties inseparable from her position, and others, graver still, growing out of the conspiracies of hostile chiefs, and of Charlton, the jealous and meddlesome British consul. Both his native advisers and the Englishman pandered to the king's vices, making him thereby a mere facile tool, a fact of which Kinau was perfectly cognizant.

The regent, not without cause, had conceived a violent prejudice against the Roman Catholic missionaries, who celebrated their first mass in Honolulu in the month of July, 1828. She did her utmost to prevent the spread of Catholicism and unjustly countenanced the persecution of the priests and their converts, as Kaahu-manu had done before her. She carried her prejudice to the extreme of imprisoning two priests on board a brigantine in the harbor, keeping them supplied, however, with what provisions they required.

The queen consorts, the wives and daughters of high chiefs, were, also, many of them, women of powerful physique, inclined to embonpoint from lack of exercise and a fondness for *poi*—the chief article of diet with high and low alike. They were lawgivers, prophets and poets, and with few exceptions favored civilization, being the first to renounce the superstitions of paganism. To Kapiolani, one of these great reformers, for whom the wife of the late King Kalakaua was named, the ancient idolatry, cruel, gloomy and bloody, owed its final overthrow. It was based upon a dread belief in ghosts and malevolent spirits, and of the latter Pele, the presiding genius of the volcano Kilauea was feared most of all. It was believed that she inhabited the lake of fire in the center of the crater. Priests lived on the adjacent cliffs and received offerings from the people with which to placate the deity, plantains, fowls and black pigs, which were supposed to be duly sacrificed. Kapiolani visited the volcano, and, notwithstanding the warnings of the priests who solemnly asserted that she would be stricken with instant death, marched down into the crater to the brink of the burning

lake. She first gathered the ohea, a berry sacred to the goddess which it was customary to throw into the crater, but which, instead she boldly ate, saying: "Pele, here are your oheas: I offer you some, some I also eat."

As she stood beside the fiery lake surrounded by her retinue, she cried aloud: "The God who has made Kilauea is my God, and he alone has kindled the fires of the crater. I do not fear Pele. If I perish through her, then continue to stand in awe of her. But if I come away unharmed I hope you will believe in the true God."

The company waited in breathless silence, but there was no manifestation from Pele; from that hour her power waned and her priests were scattered.

The wives of the American missionaries who went out to the Hawaiian Islands early in the last century, were also remarkable women and left a lasting impression upon the minds and manners of the people. Foremost among them were Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Bingham, and Mrs. Judd. Several have given graphic accounts of their experiences and they are certainly of a nature to dispossess one of the idea that their life was one of ease and indulgence.

Mrs. Judd arrived in Honolulu in 1826 in the *Thaddeus* which was months making the voyage from Boston by the way of Cape Horn. The vessel was dirty and crowded, and she and her friends were obliged to wash their own clothing and cook their own food. The ship encountered several gales and at other times was becalmed for days. Finally, one bright Sunday morning they anchored in the harbor of Honolulu. The people had already embraced Christianity and from the deck of the *Thaddeus* she saw, to quote her own words, "a mass of brown huts looking like so many hay-stacks." In the center of the village was a larger hut, the church, toward which the people were hurrying from every direction. There were hundreds, men and women, both wearing long, flowing mantles of blue, green and yellow *tapa*, throats and heads adorned with garlands of fragrant flowers.

When Mrs. Judd and her husband went ashore they were warmly welcomed, not only by the missionaries who had preceded them, but by Kinau who was *Kuhina Nui*, at that time. Mrs. Judd gave an amusing description of her royal highness, who was enormously tall and stout. She wore a silk dress of some gay color, with the huge bonnet of that period loaded with plumes. She rode in a cart which had been painted sky blue, and sat with her feet dangling from the back of the vehicle which was drawn by twenty men. Kinau was, from the first, the stanch friend of the missionaries, looking to them for the moral regeneration of her people who, after the death of Kaahumanu, were sinking deeper and deeper into degradation, their vices acquired from contact with the lawless crews of traders and whaling vessels that touched at the islands.

She gave the new arrivals comfortable huts in which to live, and saw that they were abundantly supplied with food; but they knew that their post was no sinecure, and that they must make a full and satisfactory return for every favor granted them. They established additional schools, to which all the people came, the old and young, irrespective of rank. When the conch shell was sounded which announced the opening of the session, the people hurried to the schoolhouses which could not accommodate them all; the huts were deserted and all other business was for the time suspended. Such was their ardent desire to learn, they went about with schoolbooks in their hands that they might improve every moment. The brunt of the teaching during this remarkable epoch fell upon the wives of the missionaries who not only labored in the schools but were required to receive into their households the children of the chiefs that they might be instructed also in the domestic arts,—the girls in sewing, cooking and general housework, and the boys in the use of tools. It sometimes happened that as many as twenty of these charges were committed to the care of a single family. In addition to this, the chiefs acquired a taste for American cookery and dropped

in to dine or sup informally, as the impulse seized them. A communistic system had prevailed from time immemorial, and the contents of the *poi* calabash were free to all comers. They knew no reason why the same easy custom should not be applied to



QUEEN EMMA

the Americans, leaving out of account the difficulties of preparing the more varied delicacies which they expected. It was not an uncommon thing for sixty or seventy persons, chiefs and their retinues, to drop in without previous notice to be served in detachments, in their turn, with the most careful regard for precedence, which the etiquette of the country ordained. The clothing of the missionary women wore out and there was nothing with which they could replace it, ships from Europe or the United States visiting Honolulu only at long intervals. The occasional gifts which they received from the queen, gay silks like those which she wore herself, they very properly considered unfit for people of their calling,

and they certainly were ill-adapted to the practical every-day use for which they were required. They suffered especially from need of shoes.

The grass houses in which the natives

realizing the hardship of her life, a stranger in a strange land, deprived of all the comforts to which she had been accustomed, he was touched with compassion and relented.

The house was an object of the greatest interest when it was finally completed, and when the king inspected it, he ordered one for himself, which, however, he stipulated, should be three instead of two stories high. The old house, constructed under so many difficulties, is still standing in Honolulu, in excellent condition.

One difficult task assigned Mrs. Judd was to make a coat for the king. He was a man of imposing proportions, in girth as well as height. She had no pattern and had never made such a garment, but, since refusal might entail the closing of the schools and put an end to their labors, she set her wits to work in the embarrassing dilemma; she ripped to pieces an old coat belonging to her husband, and from this model proceeded to devise some sort of a garment from a piece of fine cloth which had been presented the king by an English trader. His figure and that of Dr. Judd were quite unlike, and it was necessary to make proper allowance for this, which it appears the maker endeavored to do. She does not speak highly of her handiwork, but the king was not critical, and as no disastrous results followed he must have been satisfied.

Not only did these pioneer women possess tact and ingenuity, but they, too, were endowed with heroic courage. This was shown in many crises in which their safety, and even life itself was in danger. Mrs. Judd was an exemplification of this during the critical time when Charlton, the British consul, scheming to secure and hold ascendancy over the weak and intemperate kings, at length carried his high-handed presumption to the extreme of taking possession of the islands in the name of the British crown, lowering the Hawaiian and hoisting the English flag. Dr. Judd, who was the king's close adviser, secured the archives, concealed himself in the tombs of the Kamehamehas and prepared dispatches to be sent by trusted messengers to England, well



MRS. BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP

lived were not convenient, being badly lighted and ventilated and with no provision for privacy, to which the Americans had always been accustomed. The framework of a dwelling house, sills, rafters, shingles, floors and windows, was sent out from Boston, ready to put together. But it was an old, time-honored Hawaiian law that no one could occupy a loftier position, literally, than the king, or live in a better house, and it was months before Liholiho, who was then reigning, would consent to have the American house put up. Permission was asked repeatedly and as often refused. At length, two of the Americans went with their wives to make a last appeal. One of the women was about to become a mother, and when the king perceived her condition,

aware that the government would disavow Charlton's act as soon as the situation could be made clear. The king was also elsewhere in hiding and the British officers with a detachment of soldiers went to Mrs. Judd's house and endeavored to compel her to betray their whereabouts. Both threats and commands were disregarded, the brave woman refusing to give any information that might lead to their apprehension and capture. When Admiral Thomas was sent to restore Hawaiian supremacy, as it was known must happen, the wives of the missionaries took a prominent part in the rejoicings. They feasted their deliverers, preparing a great banquet with their own hands, out of such materials as were furnished them by the king, cakes, sweetmeats, fish, fowl and flesh, and waited upon their distinguished guests in person. They were a good deal chagrined over the disappointment of the English officers who, accustomed to wine in abundance, found the milder liquids provided for their refreshment a poor substitute. The admiral, however, commended their consistency, especially their wisdom in not placing ardent spirits before the king and his suite who were also present—a temptation the king could not have resisted.

At a later period the descendants of these pioneers founded Oahu College, a co-educational institution, which celebrated its semi-centennial a few years ago. This school was a means of education and enlightenment not only throughout the islands, but was patronized by the early residents of California who preferred to send their children here—a shorter and safer journey rather than to the eastern states overland, or by sea around the Horn. The liberal spirit that prevailed, especially affecting the political and industrial status of women, had its source in the influence of this remarkable school—an influence that was steadily maintained and knew no abatement, until annexation introduced the evils that follow the rule of the self-seeking and unenlightened political demagogue.

As time advanced, the native women

shared in the decay and in the steady annihilation of their race, losing their prestige, their physical and mental vigor. Queen Emma, educated by her English guardian, was forced into relinquishing her claims to the throne by the machinations of the faction that unlawfully accomplished the accession of Kalakaua. She was a beautiful and



MRS. SANFORD DOLE

virtuous woman, highly accomplished, and well qualified to rule. Bernice Pauahi, who married Mr. C. R. Bishop, who is still living, was a direct descendant of the great Kamehameha. She, however, refused to be drawn into the intrigues and difficulties which beset the sovereigns. She, too, was a woman of admirable character and of great mental and physical attractions. She was contented with the simple pleasures of private life, and upon her death bequeathed almost the whole of her large fortune to be used in the education and care of her people—a wish that has been faithfully carried out. Among numberless philanthropic institutions which she endowed, the Kamehameha Manual Training school for boys, with its beautiful grounds, handsome build-

ings and modern and complete equipments, remains a splendid monument to her memory.

The late queen dowager, "the good Kapiolani," as she was affectionately called, spent the closing years of her life in retirement at her pleasant villa, in Weikiki, within sound of the surf, beating ceaselessly upon the reef. Here she was surrounded by a considerable retinue of women, ladies of rank, who waited upon her as if she were still the queen consort, in office. She may be regarded as the last of the ancient type, although she was not descended from the Kamehamehas. The writer had the privilege of being received at her villa in May, 1893. The house was small and unpretentious, the front covered with a lattice work, two flights of steps, one to the right, the other to the left, leading to the front door which opened into the reception room. The queen and her attendants occupied apartments in the rear, and as the guests were admitted, a sound of animated voices, chattering, singing and laughing, could be heard distinctly. The delay of Kapiolani in making her appearance gave the visitors an opportunity to look about them—to note the spotless whiteness of the matting; the simple and pretty chintz hangings so well suited to the climate; the heavy and brilliantly polished *koa* furniture, the masses of flowers arranged in huge vases that stood upon the floor. There were also several fine *kihilas*—"the plumed badges of office," which have been mentioned, with portraits and an excellent bust in marble of the dead Kalakaua. After some time soft, uncertain footsteps were heard approaching; then a stately figure appeared, which halted in the doorway, and leaned for an instant against the panel. It was Kapiolani—though it might have been Kaahumanu or Kinau, so perfectly had the native strain been perpet-

uated. She smiled graciously, displaying teeth that were still even and brilliantly white. Her thick, dark, lusterless hair was piled in a lofty coil on the top of her head. She wore a loose, flowing *holoku* of dull, rich black silk, with a portrait of the king in a brooch upon her bosom, and around her neck a *lei*, a garland, of the vivid yellow feathers of the O-O—once sacred to royalty.

When she finally entered and seated herself in an arm-chair like a throne, her interpreter, a handsome young woman, took her place beside the widowed queen, and explained that, while she understood English and could speak it, she was unwilling to attempt it in the presence of strangers. She was extremely amiable, and it was evident, even when speaking through the medium of an interpreter, that she possessed both wit and good sense. She asked many questions about the World's Fair, which was about to open, and deplored the unsettled political conditions which would prevent the islands from being properly represented. When asked if she herself would visit the great exhibition, she shook her head and said that she had not decided; that she wished to go, but would have to take her women. Then she laughed, and added: "Their husbands are so much trouble."

When the visit came to an end, and she graciously extended her hand with a gentle "aloha," both the act and the word of farewell were prophetic. She, herself, was shortly to join those of her race, the great, the good, the wise, who had preceded her into the unknown, and she uttered the last farewell of a doomed and fading people. The tall and imposing figure withdrew, and as the drapery fell and covered the doorway behind her, the curtain seemed to have dropped upon the last act of a national drama that should know no revival.

Where the Ghost Walked

BY FELICIA BUTTZ CLARK



N the Island of Iceland, the largest one of the Kingdom of Denmark, there is a small town called Elsinore. It stands on the Belt dividing Denmark from her hereditary enemy, Norway, and one can easily see the green banks of the Land of the Midnight Sun, as one stands on the Danish shores. For four hundred years the King of Denmark ruled Norway, and the people of that country say that there were "four hundred years lost from their history," so deeply do they resent any interference from a foreign power.

As the steamer which connects Copenhagen with Christiania by a night's journey, sails between the two countries, it passes a fine castle jutting out into the sea. It is Kronborg, built of massive stone, surrounded by broad moats and surmounted by ramparts. It was built during those days when Denmark ruled Norway, by King Frederick II, in 1574. Most picturesque is it when seen from the water, its gables clearly cut against a bright summer sky, its cannon pointing toward the strait, as if in warning to the enemy across the way. The enemy is at present a very friendly one; for Norway is now merged with Sweden, and the daughter of Sweden's former king came to Denmark to become its future queen. King Oscar of Sweden and King Christian of Denmark meet each summer in a deeply wooded island, in sight of Elsinore, and enjoy a week of hunting in a most amicable way. Therefore the cannon of Kronborg boom no more and peace reigns in place of war and hatred.

Kronborg Castle is noted for its legends. It is here that Hans Christian Andersen makes Holger Danske stay until that day shall come when Denmark will have need of his strong arm. Down in the underground dungeons he stays, asleep with his head on a table. His long white beard has grown fast in a crevice of the wood.

He dreams of all that is passing in his country, and each Christmas when he rouses, an angel says to him: "Not yet, Holger, not yet. Sleep on till Denmark needs thee." So the old man goes to sleep again. Holger Danske is evidently a very inoffensive occupant of Castle Kronborg, for no one has ever been known to see or hear him.

It was Shakespeare who with his marvelous dramatic gift made Elsinore and Castle Kronborg famous; for here he laid the scene of "*Hamlet, Prince of Denmark*." It is absolutely impossible to make dates correspond, for the early play, from which Shakespeare may have derived his plot, "*The Historie of Hamblet*," was translated from the French of Belleforest long before the dramatist commenced to write. And its author said he derived his facts from a history of Denmark printed in 1514.

The story of Hamlet goes far back of these. It was first put into circulation in the "*History of Denmark*" by Saxo Grammaticus, who died in 1204 and who is supposed to have discovered it in the Icelandic sagas of Scandinavian heroes. The original tale is an interesting one, and merges into the stories of the Scandinavian gods. Hovenhill, the father of Hamlet, is said to have fought with the god Thor in one of his famous battles. He married the daughter of Rörick, King of Denmark, and on the death of his father-in-law, ascended the throne; he was murdered by his brother, who became king and married the queen, Hamlet, her son, feigned imbecility and was sent to England in a Viking's ship with a sealed request from the king that he should be killed on his arrival. Hamlet, or Amleth, as the old name is written, changed the order, and so pleased the King of England that he promised him his daughter in marriage. He then returned to Denmark, finding his own funeral feast in progress. Pulling down the hangings on the wall, he covered the drunken courtiers with them and

sets fire to the room. He then killed Fengo, the king, and returned to England where he meets with many an adventure quite suitable for a Norwegian Viking, and perished in battle with the Danish king. It is a very wild, weird and characteristic tale, one



GRAVE OF HAMLET NEAR ELSINORE

which might well have fired the imagination of such a man as Shakespeare, who was ever on the watch for new themes for his drama. The name of Hamlet, meaning in the Norse tongue, "A Son of Toil," and his story typifies, as so many of the sagas do, the mythical contests between sea and land, summer and winter, light and darkness, evil and good.

So widespread was the diffusion of the saga, that Hamlet's Heath, Fengo's Sound and Fengo's Cliff are familiar names in Jutland, and in Iceland the word "amlothi" signifies a witless man; while in the early literature of that country the story is found.

When Shakespeare had formed his plot, he naturally sought for a suitable setting for it, and found it in Kronborg by the sea. The fact that the castle was modern,

did not affect him at all, as it seemed to adapt itself to his purposes. But in order to do this it may have been that he visited in his travels the Kronborg Castle; how else could he have described it in so realistic a manner? Imagining the castle to have been as Shakespeare describes it, the actual home of Hamlet's father, it is most interesting to trace in it the wonderful characters which he has drawn.

The flag-battery, on the left of the principal entrance, is the opening scene. It is midnight, and bitterly cold. Two nights had the apparition appeared to the guard as he passed back and forth. The ghost glides across the terrace, "In the same figure, like the king that's dead." The men stand aghast, and Horatio asks:

"What art thou, that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometimes march? By Heaven I
charge thee speak.
"Tis gone and will not answer."

The waves of the sea dash against the walls of Kronborg, far below, as the figure vanishes and the guards tremble. Across the water, the first rays of dawn appear over the hills of Norway, and Horatio exclaims in exquisite words:

"But look, the morn, in russet mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yond' high eastern
hill,
Break we our watch up; and, by my advice,
Let us impart what we have seen tonight
Unto young Hamlet."

Again it is midnight on the terrace by the sea and "very cold." The ghost, upon the stroke of twelve, walks by. It is here that one of the most effective scenes in the whole play is enacted, on this flag-platform, past which the steamers of today glide swiftly.

Hamlet calls the ghost:

"King, father, royal Dane: O answer me,"
and follows the apparition to a secluded spot.

Says the ghost:
"I am thy father's spirit;
Doomed for a certain time to walk the
night,
Till the foul crimes, done in my days of
nature
Are burnt and purged away."



HAMLET'S STATUE AT ELSINORE



THE CASTLE AT ELSINORE
Showing battery where the ghost walked.

With vivid words, he relates the tale of murder and injustice, calls upon his son to revenge his death, and vanishes. Hamlet aroused beyond endurance breaks forth:

“Hold heart;
And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me stiffly up.—Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe.

My tables—meet it is, I set it down,
That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain;
At least, I am sure, it may be so in Denmark.
So, uncle, there you are. Now to my word.
It is, ‘Adieu, Adieu. Remember me.’
I have sworn it.”

All this, and much more becomes reality as we tread the terrace at Kronborg Castle. We see Hamlet entering the great hall and hear him simulating madness. We witness the meeting between him and poor Ophelia, prefaced by a magnificent soliloquy:

“To be or not to be; that is the question:—

Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death,—
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns,—puzzles the will,
And makes us bear the ills we have

Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all.”

The halls and corridors of Kronborg Castle do not now seem adapted for the trailing garments of the queen and Ophelia; but the imagination can drape its rough walls with rich hangings, cover its floors with varicolored rugs, and people the vacant rooms with living beings, myths gathered from ancient sagas and from the songs of bards of old. The players flock to perform their scenes of murder and treachery before the guilty king and queen, while Ophelia and the courtiers listen, and Hamlet, melancholy and severe, watches with eagle eye every change upon the sovereigns' faces.

Later, when the king, overcome by the knowledge of his sin, bows his knee in prayer, Hamlet, hidden behind the curtain, hears him but dares not strike.

“Now might I do it, pat, now he is praying;
And now I'll do it; and so he goes to heaven,
And so I am revenged? That would be scanned;
A villain kills my father; and for that,
I, his sole son, do this same villain send
To heaven.
Why, this is hire and salary, not revenge.”



A BIT OF ELSINORE

With Polonius and Ophelia, we wander through the quaint, narrow winding streets of Elsinore. Was it in this, or yonder gabled house, she lived? Where was the brook in which she laid her poor, mad head to rest?

The queen tells Laertes the sad story: "There is a willow grows aslant the brook, That shows his hoary leaves in the glassy stream; Therewith fantastic garlands did she make Of crow flowers, nettles, daisies and long purples,— Our cold maids do dead men's fingers call them. There, on the pendant boughs her coronet weeds Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke, When down her weedy trophies, and herself, Fell in the weeping brook."

One more scene in the old castle. The hall is full of men and women, the king and queen, Ophelia's brother and Hamlet returned from England with heart full of

revenge for his own and his father's wrongs. Without, the blue sea flows in ceaseless action; the sun beats down upon the castle: the air is balmy. Within, all is death and darkness. Hamlet dies, and with his last breath exclaims to his friend Horatio:

"O God, Horatio, what a wounded name, Things standing thus unknown, shall live behind me!

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart, Absent thee from felicity awhile, And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain

To tell my story."

The steamer is passing swiftly by the Castle of Kronborg, on its way northward. The sun catches each pinnacle and gilds it with glory. The Danish soldier marches solemnly back and forth on the very terrace where the ghost walked; the myth of Icelandic saga, the poetry of the traveling bards of Scandinavia, the dramatic scenes of Shakespeare, vanish into nothingness before the reality of the twentieth century.

Domestic Science as a Profession

BY ANNA BARROWS



NOTICEABLE feature in this century is the special training provided for those who wish to fit themselves for any art, craft, or profession. A century ago young men who wished to become lawyers or doctors "read" law or medicine in their native towns under the guidance of the leading practitioner of such professions, or elsewhere with some one who had attained more than a local reputation. Few considered a college training necessary, and only for ministers was special instruction provided. Today there are schools for preparation for general business—for telegraphers, for the motorman on electric roads, and, what would seem strangest of all to our great grandmothers, schools of cookery and for training in all the branches of housewifery which may be classed under domestic science.

In the old days every girl was supposed to know how to cook—perhaps by instinct—but this had been supplemented by continuous practice of the art under the guidance of a skilful mother. As other occupations out of the house were opened to women, housekeeping and cookery were neglected and the time came when even the mothers were unskilled and could train neither daughters nor maids. For this reason household arts did not progress so rapidly as those carried on outside the home, and were looked upon as drudgery, so the daughters took lessons in music and painting, or went to college and became teachers, secretaries or business women. This attitude toward household affairs continued until a few cooking schools were started less than a generation ago in the vain hope of securing better servants. It was soon discovered that mistresses must first be trained before they could be reasonable employers of others.

Then it was seen that this art of cookery, the first to distinguish mankind from beasts,

since man is the only cooking animal, had lost so much of its original importance that to regain its dignity it must be put into the public schools on an equal plane with the foundations of all other knowledge. Many teachers at first objected, but gradually domestic science and art whether as cooking, cleaning, or sewing has proved its power to aid in the general education of children aside from its practical use for their afterlife. Arithmetic, geography and language, all are aided by their practical application in the school kitchen.

And now there are hundreds of teachers of domestic art and science in our public and private schools for rich and poor, white and black, from the grades even into the college course. She who would teach domestic science successfully must be both teacher and housekeeper. Beginners are seldom willing to spend sufficient time in the practice of the home arts to secure the dexterity which is as essential here as in the use of the musical instrument. She must have some acquaintance with all the sciences, and the wider her knowledge of language and literature the better; and above all she must know the conditions and needs of her pupils, and what is practical and possible for the details of their daily life.

In women's clubs and clubs for working girls the most successful teachers have often been women of broad experience and ready tact, even though they lacked the advantage of the special training schools. The normal schools of the future will, we hope, strive to bring science closer to the conditions of actual life.

For the demonstration lecture whether in educational courses or in store exhibitions, ease in speaking and dexterity in the manipulation of utensils and materials are essential. This means of reaching people has suffered through untrained women of little general experience who have

attempted to give such exhibitions. Such lectures are necessarily incomplete, but they may be good as far as they go and serve to set people thinking of the importance of the subject, to lead them to respect hand labor, to see the need of greater attention to details, and the worth of common things.

The journalism of domestic science is slowly progressing, and some day the food editor may be as essential on a newspaper force as he whose special province is the sporting field. Today trash often occupies prominent places, and grave errors appear through the ignorance of the desk editor and proof-reader. There is opportunity, here for well trained women to act as interpreters and to put the results of scientific experiments in a practical form for the average housekeeper.

Some women trained in the schools of domestic science or by long experience have made a success of catering from their own homes, or of providing specialties for lunch rooms or for the general trade through such mediums as the woman's exchanges or some large grocery store. Others do the marketing and household accounts for a group of families.

Hospitals and college and school clubs and boarding houses are beginning to realize the importance of proper feeding and housing, and are waking up to the fact that systematic training is necessary for the one who is to manage large institutions. Many such positions are now filled by graduates of schools of cookery at salaries none too large but which compare favorably with those of grade teachers. The preparation of lunches for public high schools having a five-hour session, is a kindred branch of business for which it is not easy to find suitable women. In one of our large cities a wide-awake woman has established a bureau for delicacies for the sick and this

has gradually become headquarters for all necessities of the nursery or the sick room.

Boarding houses in city or country for the year round or for a short season, offer a field for trained women who in a business-like way will provide good food and clean rooms. Several teachers of cookery have found it profitable to supplement their short season of lectures and special classes by superintending such houses in the country in the summer. Some who have retired from teaching for home life are conducting summer camps for their own families and a few paying guests. Others have taken positions in large hotels, making out menus and training cooks and waitresses.

Trained housekeepers having had experience in dealing with people and things, and possessing a small capital, might do well to establish inns in the smaller towns which should care for transient guests, provide a club house for the town, and in places where there are no bakers or caterers supply cooked food for home use.

To summarize what has already been said, the young woman of average ability and education, who has taken two years of special training in the arts and sciences underlying the routine of daily life of a household, large or small, who does not expect a position made to suit her but who is ready to cope with difficulties, will find the world waiting for her help in several directions. She may teach domestic science in public or private schools or lecture before women's clubs. She may direct the dietaries and feed large numbers of persons in hospitals and schools, or send into other homes food prepared under her own roof. It is doubtful whether there are any occupations in the world which are so certain to be lasting as those that deal with our daily food.



C. L. S. C. Class Banners



BANNER OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE

Class spirit among the members of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is zealously fostered and prized. For out-of-school people it corresponds in many ways to the class spirit of collegians. Class organizations, mottoes, colors, flowers, badges and banners serve their purpose as manifest tokens of comradeship in a common cause. In the beginning it was questioned whether appeal to sentiment could successfully be made to mature men and women, so as to create a bond of union by devices directed to the imagination and social nature. The experiment, however, has been eminently successful. Recognition days, rallying days, memorial days, reunions, camp fires, vesper services, round tables, C. L. S. C. songs, class poems, and the like, have excited enthusiasm, fostered friendships and mutual sympathies and affections, making individuals, no matter how diverse their ages, circumstances and social conditions, feel that they are part and parcel of a great institution—*Alma Mater*.

We herewith reproduce photographs of the banners of classes which have graduated up to this date. A number of these were designed by members of the several classes

and the complete collection may be seen in the various C. L. S. C. class rooms at Chautauqua during the summer season. The "Pioneer" class of 1882 is an exception to those which have banners of their own, but they have the honor of furnishing the guard of the banner of the entire C. L. S. C. The Class of 1899 adopted the American flag as its banner.





CLASS OF 1885



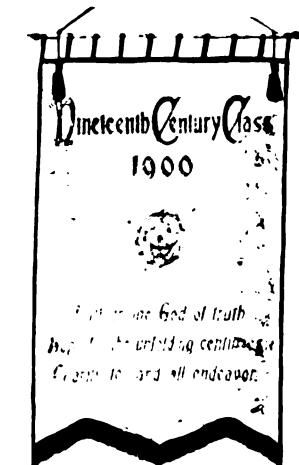
CLASS OF 1887





CLASS OF 1894

CLASS OF 1895



The Evolution of Mrs. Thomas

BY MRS. MARY H. FIELD



HE whistles blew vigorously for noon in the little California city where Mrs. Thomas lived. Noon to her meant, chiefly, dinner-time. In just ten minutes there would be an irruption into her dining-room of six hungry boys and girls with their father, who, if not equally hungry, was sure to be in as great a hurry for his mid-day meal. Mrs. Thomas therefore made haste to take up her dinner. She was a slight, active woman, with capable, energetic movements, and with a pleasant, matronly face, lit by a pair of fine eyes of that peculiar hazel color which leaves one in doubt as to whether they are gray or brown, and which usually are the windows of a clear and strong spirit. Lines of care and toil marked her forehead, for the half dozen expected young people were all her own, and one doesn't have such possessions without paying the cost, especially where there has not been a full purse to make some of the burdens lighter.

The dining-room was simply furnished, and its clean, painted floor uncarpeted; but the table was nicely spread, and as the food was brought in from the adjoining kitchen it looked inviting indeed—roast lamb, with potatoes and turnips, white and brown bread, cabbage salad, and a great dish of fruit for dessert. It was scarcely on the table when in streamed the young folks, ranging downward in ages from eighteen to eight—noisy, happy, overflowing with young life.

"Hello, mamma!" shouted little Dick, the youngest and most uproarious—"Is dinner ready? I'm starved to death."

"Don't say 'hello' to mamma," said sixteen-year-old Mary; "it isn't polite."

"Run out and wash, boys, before you set down," said the mother—a command which she had issued at least ten thousand times before—and as the younger boys reluctantly filed out the oldest of them, a young grammarian of twelve, fired back a parting shot: "It isn't *set* down, it's *sit*!" There was

evidently a little western insubordination in the house, or at least a lack of deference, for a moment afterward, when the mother said to the eldest boy, "Albert, you'd better carve the meat, pa ain't in sight yet," she was again set right by a young critic—"Pa *isn't* in sight, you mean." Then, as the good daughter Mary saw a little flush run over her mother's patient face, she came to the rescue. "Who cares whether mamma says *isn't* or *ain't*? She cooks the best dinners in this town. Look at this lovely bread!"

"Fact," said Albert, sententiously; "pass it this way, will you? Good bread's better than grammar any day."

The father came in—a quiet, gray-eyed man with an absorbed, reflective manner. His presence was not the slightest check upon the gay talk of the children, although they made place for him with affectionate eagerness. "You are late, papa," said Mary. "Is every thing right at the office?"

"Well, not exactly," he answered. "A few of the men are making a great ado about our giving a job to some Chinamen."

"The selfish, mean things!" cried Mary.

"The wise, far-seeing, hard-working men," retorted Albert.

"I can't get along at all with our work," said the mother, "if the Chinese laundry has to go. I believe in 'living and letting live.'"

"You haven't read history," said Albert, "nor political economy. You might think as men do if you had;" and the young lord of creation helped himself again to the delicately browned meat and perfectly cooked vegetables.

Mr. Thomas seemed too keenly appreciative of the dinner, and too far off in thought, to notice his wife's discomfiture. But he came back to present company and conversation with some animation when Mary said, appealingly, "Papa, I'm going to bring my arithmetic home tonight, and get you to show me about some points in percentage."

"All right Molly, I'll do it," he said, cheerfully, for if there was anything Mr. Thomas liked it was "figuring." He had a natural taste for it, and his long experience as book-keeper for a lumber firm had kept him in practice.

When evening came the Thomas household settled down to work in very pleasant fashion. It was December, and the rain was pattering down outside in a soft and steady way, making the cheerful firelight and lamplight within seem all the more delightful. The three little boys, Frank and James and Dick, had a new *Rural Press*, and put their eager heads together to look at the "Young Folks' Column," as it lay spread out on the table. Albert and Mary were working with pencils and note-books, appealing occasionally to their father, whose opinion and explanations they received with great confidence. Albert was in the intricacies of book-keeping, and they talked about "balancing" and "debtor side" and "credit side," "single entry" and "double entry," with a knowledge which seemed to Mrs. Thomas simply wonderful. Mary propounded her knotty arithmetic questions to her father now and then, while Amy, a fourteen-year-old girl, was busily diagramming sentences from her Lessons in Language. Poor Mrs. Thomas, diligently darning stockings, felt strangely lonely and shut out.

Amy held up her note-book in triumph. "I've got through at last," she said. "Look at them, ma, see how we have to box up the words and hitch them together in this fashion."

Mrs. Thomas surveyed the work in mild astonishment, and Amy, not at all averse to a little display, said: "See, here's the subject with its adjective modifiers, and here's the predicate with its adverbial modifiers, and here is a clause branching off by itself, with its attribute complement, and here at the end of all is the object complement."

"Indeed!" was all that Mrs. Thomas could venture in reply. In her girlhood she had liked grammar and been quite a famous parser, but this new diagram jargon

was all Greek to her, and she gave it up as she would a hard conundrum.

The boys, Frank and James, now clamored for Amy to join them in a game of authors.

"Well, who'll be the fourth one?" she said. "Dick can't play; he is too little, and it's his bedtime, too," she added, as she saw his injured look.

"I should think ma might," said Frank, in a reflective tone, "even if she hasn't read the books."

"No," said James, "she'd make as big mistakes as Dick. Let's wait for Mary."

Mrs. Thomas set her work-basket hastily aside. "Come, Dick," she said, "I'll go up stairs with you," and when Dick was tucked up in bed she stooped over him to kiss him good night.

"Why, ma," he said, "your cheeks is wet; you ain't crying, are you, ma?"

"Never mind, Dick," she answered; "go to sleep." Then she went into her own room for a few moments and "had it out" in a burst of bitter tears. She thought of her youth with its scanty opportunities, so well appreciated and used; of her love of books and intellectual things, which had only been put aside and smothered by the pressing necessities of her married life. She thought how she had gradually suffered herself to lapse into ignorance, scarcely taking time to read the weekly religious paper—and that only because on Sunday the mending basket couldn't be brought out, and so there was an hour or two of time which that blessed newspaper filled. And now her children were getting far beyond her in book knowledge, and in their heedless young fashion they had today shown in so many ways their perception of this fact. Was there no help for it? Must she just stay in the kitchen and drudge away her life, and let the children drift beyond her because she could not be a companion for them? Mrs. Thomas was a clear-headed little woman, not at all given to the blues or to useless tears. She had a way of arriving at conclusions. So she said to herself: "I believe there is no need of

this; I am forty years old, to be sure, but I have good eyes and a good head! I'll see what I can do. These children shall respect their mother for something besides her cookery."

The lines on her face looked very resolute as she brushed away the tears and picked up her little, well-worn Bible to get a few words of solace before she went down stairs to spend the last hour of the evening in an entirely new way. She opened very naturally at her favorite Sermon on the Mount, and read with new appreciation: "Be not anxious for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body more than raiment?"

She bowed her head down over the book a little while, and then she went down stairs with an air of cheerful resolution. She went straight toward her work-basket, gathered up and arranged its contents, and put the basket away in its place.

"Going to bed, mamma?" said Mary.

"No, my dear; I am going to read awhile, like the rest of you."

There was a general looking up, and then an outburst of question and congratulation. Albert was on the point of making an ironical remark, but Mary checked him with an eager, "That's too nice to believe. Here is the best place, mamma. Albert, bring mamma's chair right here. Now what are you going to read, mamma? Let me get the book—or is it a magazine or paper?"

"I guess the *Journal* will do for tonight," answered the mother, smiling. "I don't think I'll attack anything very deep just yet."

Mary looked puzzled, and even Mr. Thomas seemed aware of something peculiar in the atmosphere as Mary brought her mother the good old *Church Journal*.

Nothing more was said, however, and the family went back to their previous occupations. Not one of them happened to see the mother's sudden start and change of color as she came upon and began to read an article headed with the mysterious initials C. L. S. C.

If an audible voice from heaven had

fallen upon the ear of the sad and troubled mother of the Thomas household it could hardly have brought more surprise. She believed in a special Providence in a vague, general way, but nothing in her experience had ever seemed so direct and personal, so fatherly-kind, as this. The letters had caught her attention, and then she had read a dozen lines before she could quite take in the idea, a dozen more before she could believe her eyes. Why, here was a plan exactly fitted to her needs! There were other souls, then, as hungry and thirsty as her own, and here was the manna dropping from the sky, the water gushing from the rock, in response to their famished cry. Some women would have had doubts and fears lest this curriculum of scientific and historical and literary study might prove too long and difficult for their tired feet; but our heroine had a dauntless spirit. She was used to hard work. The discipline of all these years of toil had not only hardened her muscles, but strengthened her will. She slowly re-read the whole article, thanked God, and took courage. Should she keep her thoughts and plans to herself, she queried silently, or should she talk it over with them all and ask their help and sympathy? The younger boys had gone to bed, so there were only Albert and the girls to be confronted with the scheme; but the poor mother felt strangely shy before these young scholars. She made up her mind, however, to take them into the council, and so struck womanfully into the subject.

"Here's something in the paper that interests me very much," she said, with a little tremor in her voice, "and as you all seem to be about through with your lessons I guess I'll read it aloud."

"Yes," assented Mary, just a trifle slowly, lest the interesting matter should prove rather dull to youthful listeners.

"It is about a new society—a sort of school for old folks; this is what it says," and Mrs. Thomas read the clear prefatory explanation, and then the aim and method and proposed plan of study for the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

The children took it in silence, very much as they would have taken a short sermon, and then Albert said, jocosely, "Well, what does it prove?"

"It proves," said his mother, "that everybody isn't satisfied with the book-learning they have when they're twenty years old" (here Amy gave Albert a significant nudge with her elbow), "and that there is a chance for them to do some more studying even after they are forty; and," she slowly added, "I'm one of the people that feel so."

Mary drew her chair close beside her mother and took her toil-worn hand. "You dear old mamma," she said, "you know more than forty girls and boys, books or no books."

"That's all very well for you to say, Mary, but there's another side to it, and I'm going to be a—a—" she couldn't quite trust herself with the new word which she had skipped each time in reading—"I'm going to join."

Mr. Thomas, who was warming his feet at the grate, suddenly woke up. "Join what?" he asked.

"Mother is going to college," said Albert.

"Mamma is going to stop working for us every blessed minute, morning, noon and night," said Mary, "and going to do what she has a mind to forty minutes every single day, and I'm going to help her! Here, mamma, let's have the paper. Now, papa, you listen." Again the C. L. S. C. article was read, and this time with all the vigor that Miss Mary's elocutionary training could bring to bear upon it.

Mr. Thomas seemed considerably dazed, but made no comments or objections.

"See," said Mary; "there's a 'Pacific Coast branch' just organized, and so, of course, we can find out all about it right away. Mamma shall 'belong,' shan't she, papa? And what's this first book?" ran on her voluble young tongue, "Green's 'Short History of the English People'? Why, that's the very book they've just bought for our school library, and I'll bring it home tomorrow!"

"Well, I guess you and mother will run it without my help," said Mr. Thomas, "judging by the way you go on."

"I'm going to help 'run it,' too," said Amy, kissing her mother good-night.

"And I speak for a professorship in the new college," said Albert.

"For my part," said Mr. Thomas, "I'll try and foot the bills."

And so it came about that before New Year's Day, 1880, Mrs. Richard Thomas, of San Luis, became a Chautauquan and was duly enrolled as such upon the secretary's book at San José.

Mary brought home the Green's History, as she promised, but ere many days elapsed she and her father had a whispered consultation, and a copy was ordered from San Francisco, which in due time arrived and was formally presented to our Chautauquan. Mrs. Thomas had thought when she was young that she did not like history. Its cruelties and barbarisms shocked her gentle heart. It seemed to her that it was simply a record of man's fierce greed and selfishness, with scarcely a gleam of noble feeling to redeem it.

"Right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

So she had almost utterly neglected it in her limited school days, and since then she had really never opened an historical book. It had not been an alluring prospect to her, therefore, to see a history as the very first book she was to read in her new course; still she was glad that the Pacific Coast Chautauquans were behind their eastern classmates, and so were doing the reading which had been done at the East a year previous. This year the eastern class were reading Roman history, and Mrs. Thomas was sure that would be far more trying than English history. It did not seem as if the English were such wholesale butchers *on principle*. So our heroine fell resolutely to work. She did not see at first just where she was to find the required forty minutes for the daily reading. It seemed as if she never had a spare moment, and a leisure hour was just a figure of speech to the busy

house-mother; but the time must be found, if not in one entire period then in odd minutes. There was usually a little time for sitting down in the afternoon, after the dinner work was cleared away, which had been wholly given to sewing. Out of this Mrs. Thomas tried to get her Chautauqua hour, but often there would be interruptions, or some stress of work, so that the reading was put off till evening. Often there would be too much sociability in the evening to admit of much concentrated attention, but she persevered. The long unused mental faculties were a little rusty, of course, and names and dates were more easily forgotten than learned; but she did not give up. Ere long she began to reap her reward. She had not read fifty pages in Green's History before she became so interested she could scarcely lay her book down. No romance could have charmed her so much. She found herself looking at history in an entirely new light; no longer was it the story of one tyrant succeeding another by virtue of wielding a strong battle-ax or using baser perfidy, but instead the record of the slow but steady uplifting of a great people. Mrs. Thomas found herself thinking of it as she went about her daily round of housework. Much of her cooking and clearing away she had done so often that it was almost a mechanical process, and now she found great advantage in the perfect familiarity with her duties. She cooked and washed dishes and swept and dusted in California, but her heart was far off in "Merrie England," with her ancestors of one thousand years ago. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and it followed very naturally that at the table or by the evening fireside she would open a conversation with the novel preface, "I have been reading," and then tell the children of the way in which the English people grew through fierce struggles, lighted by heroic deeds and lives. Even Albert and Mary had not read much English history, and they soon grew to depend on these intelligent bits of talk. The end of it was that the mother read with redoubled interest for the sake of telling it

to her children, and thereby fastened the story in her own mind. The whole family grew interested. When the mother took up her book in the evening, if there was not the greatest need of other study, she was besieged to read aloud, and then, when she had read awhile, Albert or Mary would take a turn at reading, and the father listened to it with as keen zest as if he, too, were a Chautauquan.

Did the mending-basket heap up and overflow upon the shelves and into drawers? Not to any distressing degree. The daughters of the house nobly redeemed their promise. When Mrs. Thomas read aloud in the evening they plied their needles, if not with their mother's speed and dexterity, at least with very passable results, and every Saturday morning saw two extremely energetic young ladies take hold of sweeping, cleaning, baking and cooking of all sorts. They had always been good girls to help, but now they felt pledged to see their mother through with her undertaking. She often looked at them through happy, grateful tears as they merrily drove her out of the kitchen and declared it was her school time and she must not be tardy. Mary had a great knack also in the management of that most untractable being—the small boy. In the Thomas household each boy had an ostensible amount of "chores" to do, but it by no means followed that he did them day by day of his own free will and choice. On the contrary, it was a notorious fact that it took far more energy on the part of some older member of the family to look after these boys and get the work out of them than to do it one's self. Mr. Thomas was not particularly successful as an overseer, and Mrs. Thomas had a way of doing altogether too many of these "chores" herself; but Mary was blessed with a sort of cheerful and contagious energy, which, when backed by the mother's and father's authority, was quite successful. She put it to good use now, and every morning she devoted a few moments to "cheering her band," like Marco Bozzaris. Wood boxes were filled, steps were cleaned, the yard put in order,

balls and tops, stilts and traps, cages and machines all picked up. "You know mother has got to have a little time for her readings, boys, and we must help her or she'll never get it in this world!" urged Captain Molly.

Thus a sweet spirit of helpfulness spread in the household, blessing both giver and receiver with a heavenly benediction.

By the time our heroine had finished Green's History the "Chautauqua idea" had taken root in the minds of all the Thomas household. From the reticent and undemonstrative head of the family down to the obstreperous little Dick, all held their mother's new departure in tacit or outspoken approval. Mr. Thomas was a man of sterling worth if he was a little oblivious to things present. No one thought more highly than he of education. He was as ambitious for his children as every other true Yankee, but he had come from his Green Mountain home to California at an early day, and after ten years of unsuccessful mining experience had settled down to his business of accountant, content to let other men do the speculating and roving about. He was quite a bachelor when he first met Mary Rivers, and she was a good many years his junior, but they were speedily married, and he had always been of one opinion regarding her—that she was the best and "smartest" of women. Very naturally he had grown to think book knowledge of not much consequence to a woman. Could any amount of such learning make his wife any better mother or housekeeper? Impossible. Yet when he saw her now quietly bending her energies to self-culture, with a fixed determination to bring herself to a higher intellectual level, he secretly resolved to help her all in his power. It was not his way to put his thoughts into words, but the whole family recognized his attitude and his good wife was infinitely encouraged by it.

They were all quite enthusiastic over each new Chautauqua book. Even little Dick enjoyed "Old Greek Life." A very few words of explanation enabled him to get an understanding of customs and ideas which

made his conversation for a few days seem quite classical to his small boy friends. One of his teachers overheard him discoursing about the Olympian games, out on the school playground, and remarked afterward to Albert: "That is a bright little brother of yours. He shows that he comes from an intelligent home," and Albert felt not a little pleased and complimented. Indeed, the whole family almost unconsciously began to feel that they were an exceptionally literary and intellectual household, so much did the home reading help on school work. Some fact in history, a great epoch or revolution, would be read about and talked over at the table or fireside, and within a day or two an allusion to the same subject would appear in a reading or geography lesson at school, and a teacher's question would follow, which would bring a prompt response from some member of the Thomas family. They all had a fair record at school before, but now their reputation began to grow rapidly. Albert had graduated at the high school and was now taking a year's course at a commercial college, while Mary was almost ready for the Normal; so both of them had essays to write requiring considerable general information, and it was both delightful and rewardful to their mother to have them begin to call upon her for help. With a happy heart she carried her Chautauqua text-books into the kitchen and stole many a glance into them as she watched her oven or had a moment's respite from housework. When she sat down to her afternoon's sewing there was always one of these same little text-books in her work-basket, and by dint of conning them over and over she became quite an authority in dates and names, not only in English, but in Greek history and literature. Nor was she satisfied with mere outlines; it was her nature to be thorough, and her mental appetite "grew by what it fed on."

There drifted in her way an advertisement of some cheap reprints of standard and classical books. It was quite wonderful how many things "drifted" in her way. She seemed to have helping hands reached

out to her from every side, and she took the proffered aid with a happy and grateful heart. These little volumes of the classics were not beyond her slender purse, and she indulged in several. She found Plato not beyond her grasp, and very delightful, yet it cost her only fifteen cents. In the same frugal way she flavored a good deal of homely fare with Attic salt. An investment of a dollar gave her a choice selection of the most famous English poems, an equal amount brought to her growing library some of the prose masterpieces of our best English and American authors.

When the minister called to see her one day he caught a glimpse of the little textbook, "Studies of the Stars," lying open on the mantelpiece, and was at once astonished and delighted to find his parishioner, whom he knew only as a model housewife and good church worker, evidently studying the science which to him was like a gateway to heaven. He turned to her with a beaming countenance: "Are you really interested in astronomy, Mrs. Thomas?" he asked.

And when she assured him that not only herself but her whole family were reading Bishop Warren's "Recreations in Astronomy," and enjoying it as if it were a story, he insisted upon shaking hands over the discovery.

"You make me very happy," he said. "I shall certainly venture now to give a little series of lectures I have prepared upon astronomy, but have never offered to our people lest they should lack popularity. I have quite a collection of astronomical works which I shall be very glad to lend you. Have you read '*Ecce Cœlum?*'"

And so the Thomases read "*Ecce Cœlum*" on Sunday afternoons during the next month, and were lifted into a celestial atmosphere of which they had never dreamed. As they together trod the starry highway, and with almost breathless awe followed their guide in his lofty descriptions and imaginations, their very faces took on new lines of refinement and spiritual culture. The higher education to which the mother was now leading them had its beneficent influence in many ways. A sort of toning down

went on by slow and wholesome processes; voices grew softer; manners more courteous; they "trod more gently among the parts of speech;" a growing reverence for the mother's opinions brought a quicker deference to her feelings and a prompter obedience to her authority. This did not come about in a day or a year. It was a gracious and beautiful growth, like any of the developments of nature.

We may not in this brief space attempt even to outline all the influences which came to this household through the mother's uplifting. A whole book could not do justice to the theme. A lifetime, an eternity, can only reveal it all. But we may be sure this light was not hidden under a bushel. "It gave light unto all that were in the house." Nay, this little candle shed its beams much farther than that. The neighbors began to wonder what was the secret of the Thomas family's growing power in the community. The boys were so fond and proud of their home and their mother; the girls so sensible and intelligent; Mrs. Thomas and the minister were so often heard speaking of books and magazine articles of which other people had not heard. An explanation came one day, less than two years from the date of our story's opening. The minister proposed to his congregation to meet at his house for the purpose of forming a literary society, and those who responded to the call found Mrs. Thomas there—shy little Mrs. Thomas, who had never spoken a word in public in her life, and whose face glowed with blushes when the good pastor told them that she would tell them about a new society which was having a wonderful growth at the East, and in California too, and which was called the Chautauqua circle. With a voice that shook so she could hardly control it, and a heart whose throbs she thought must be audible to all present, our heroine told the story of her own experience, and with eyes which threatened to overflow she closed by saying: "Only my Heavenly Father knows how thankful I am that I have had just the help and inspiration which this course of study is bringing to me."

As a result of this meeting a little Chautauqua circle was started in San Luis with the minister for president and Mrs. Thomas for secretary. Thus the good seed grew and multiplied. Not long since the general secretary received a letter from this same minister saying that he had never found anything so helpful to his work in the community as this Chautauqua circle. "It has given me a hold upon the members such as I could have obtained in no other way. In helping them intellectually there has come to me an influence over them morally and spiritually. Besides, the course of reading itself seems all embracing. It reaches all sides of human nature and need, intellectual, physical, spiritual. Neither does it fail to bring to my own mind a refreshment in many lines of thought which repays me a hundredfold."

The years went by. Mrs. Thomas finished the Chautauqua course in good season in 1883. She was not able to go to Monterey to graduate, for every dollar was needed to help Mary through the Normal, and the mother was only too happy to deny herself for the sake of her good daughter. But the diploma came from Plainfield, with the signatures upon it, which, to Mrs. Thomas represented the grandest and best of men. The family grew fairly jubilant over the arrival of that diploma; the boys gave it the benefit of "three cheers and a tiger;" Mary got up on a chair and presented it, with a speech which, to say the least, was highly rhetorical, while Amy conducted her mother to "the platform" to receive it. Finally Mr. Thomas bore it off in triumph to be suitably framed, and today it hangs upon their parlor wall, its proudest ornament. Each year the back of the frame has been carefully removed and the diploma taken out to have one or more "seals" added to it. Soon there will be a "rainbow" of them, Amy says.

In the corner of the parlor are some beautiful homemade book shelves, the work of the younger boys' scroll saw, a Christmas present to "mother" for her Chautauqua library; and here are gathered her beloved books and her nicely bound CHAUTAUQUANS. The way in which the whole family regards

them reminds one of the old Penates, while to Mrs. Thomas they stand for more than words can represent; help, comfort, inspiration—these only partially tell the tale. She stands before them sometimes and loses herself in a happy reverie, which ends not infrequently in clasped hands and an uplifted face. A few weeks since the Chautauqua circle of San Luis gave a reception to their little community, and Mrs. Thomas was the essayist of the evening. As she came quietly forward upon the platform of the town hall, and with perfect self-possession bowed to the full house, her sweet, matronly face looked so thoughtful and cultured, so pure and intellectual, that an old-time friend would hardly have recognized her. She had chosen for her theme "A Roman Matron," and her paper showed so much acquaintance with Roman customs, such familiarity with their history and modes of life, and yet such appreciation of the fact that the Roman woman had a human heart beneath her sternly dignified exterior, that her audience were instructed and pleased, yet moved to deep sympathy. She told the story of a woman's life in that far-off and cruel age, from the cradle to the grave, stirring every mother's heart as she pictured the poor heathen woman in times of bereavement and trouble—"Christless, lifting up blind eyes to the silence of the skies."

At the close she pictured her death and burial, without a gleam of hope for the future lighting the pitiful darkness of the grave.

"Over her," she wrote, "creeps the tender grass; above her bloom the sweet wild flowers;

"Is the unseen with the seen at odds,
Nature's pity more than God's?"

A hush of solemn thought filled the room as the sweet, womanly voice ceased to speak.

A stranger present walked home with the minister.

"Who is this Mrs. Thomas?" he asked.

"One of the best and noblest women I know," answered the clergyman. "Yet you would hardly believe me if I were to tell you how she has developed since I first knew her. She proves a pet theory of mine, that the powers of the mind and spirit strengthen with our strength, and that the mature mind is better capable of growth than that of a child. Just by virtue of its developed power it can grasp ideas with more force, and is infinitely superior in appreciation and resolute perseverance. In short, we are immortal. As to Mrs. Thomas, my friend—ah, it is a wonderful case of Evolution!"

Jewish Chautauqua Extension in England

BY ALBERT M. HYAMSON

Honorary Secretary of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, England.



THE remarkable and increasing success attained by the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America in the ten years of its existence has attracted considerable attention among the intellectual leaders of Anglo-Jewry, and more than once a desire has been expressed that the efforts and triumphs of the leaders of the American body should be imitated and attempted by their co-workers in Great Britain, and that the valuable American institution should be adapted to meet the needs of the Anglo-Jewish community. The annual summer assembly at Atlantic City is not the sole result for which the American society is responsible. During the remainder of the year an even more valuable work is done in the formation of study circles among the thousands whom the institution has attracted to itself, and who dedicate a portion of their leisure to acquainting themselves with the history, literature and language of the ancient people of which they form a part. These circles of students are guided and advised in their reading by the various publications issued from headquarters and once a year they, or as many of them as have the time available, gather for three weeks at Atlantic City to confer, to assist one another with mutual exchange of views on the topics, political as well as literary, with which the Jews of America are especially concerned. Through the influence of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America a revival in Hebrew, Jewish literature and history, has commenced in American Jewry.

The more solid portion of the work of the American institution was imitated in England a few years ago by the inauguration of the Jewish Study Society at which several leading lady members of the sister society in the States assisted. The new

body, as its name denotes, is concerned with the study of Jewish science—literary and historical—and works, as does its prototype, by the formation of study circles, the compilation of syllabi, the publication, as the need arises, of text-books and the delivery of occasional lectures. The study society decided to leave to other hands the summer assembly branch of the Chautauqua movement. But no other institution was at the time available to transplant to English ground the second great feature of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America. Meanwhile, however, Jewish literary societies, that is to say, popular Jewish lecture societies, had been springing up in almost every district in the United Kingdom in which Jewish communities of any size existed. These societies were each independent and distinct from the others, and took varying forms to suit local conditions.

For several years these small societies struggled through their careers with varying success, some going under, others flourishing, yet others alternating periods of dormancy with successors of unnatural excitement. In June, 1902, at a conference of these societies convened in London by the North London Jewish Literary and Social Union, the most successful of them all, a union was formed, wherein the constituent societies preserved their own autonomy and independence but acted together for the furtherance of ends common to them all but unattainable without co-operation. The objects of this new institution as declared in its constitution adopted at the conference were nine, and of these the eighth was, "The organization of summer meetings for Jewish studies." It was then too late for anything to be done in the summer of that year, but in the following one, that of 1903, the new departure was successfully inaugurated.



THE MONTEFIORE COLLEGE, RAMSGATE, ENGLAND

For the launch of the new movement, Ramsgate, a popular Kentish watering-place within two hours of London, was chosen. The advantages of such a choice were many. First it is invariably patronized by a large visiting Jewish population in the summer, and is also the home of a not inconsiderable resident Jewish population. Ramsgate has also historic and literary Jewish associations, it having been the seat for many years of the world-renowned philanthropist Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., who also chose it as the locality wherein to establish Montefiore College, a retreat for Jewish scholars, erected and endowed in memory of his wife Judith, Lady Montefiore.

It was determined not to risk the success of the experiment by excessive ambition. The meetings, it was decided, were to extend over one week, not more than two to be held daily, each lasting an hour. The program of the week included a course of lectures on the history of the synagogue, delivered by Mr. Israel Abrahams, M. A., reader in Rabbinic at Cambridge University

and a past president of the union, and three unattached lectures by prominent members of the Anglo-Jewish community. The younger Jewish visitors and residents were also catered to by the provision of a children's hour on one of the afternoons of the assembly. Professor Israel Gollancz, the secretary of the British Academy and the president of the union, was prevented from attending and sent his apologies and good wishes, as did also Mr. Israel Zangwill among many others. During the course of the week the town authorities in the persons of the mayor and the members of the corporation, gave an official reception to the participants in the gatherings, at which most of the leading inhabitants of the town and neighborhood attended.

The experiment was an unqualified success, and far exceeded the most optimistic anticipations of its organizers. This triumph was undoubtedly due to the remarkable send-off the gathering received at the opening meeting from the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia, the founder and

chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society of America, who, leaving New York immediately on the conclusion of his own assembly at Atlantic City, went straight to Ramsgate in order to inaugurate there a movement that was admittedly based upon the example set by him and his coadjutors in the United States. The enthusiasm of Dr. Berkowitz became contagious, and every individual who had the privilege of listening to his moving and inspiriting address, many of them hitherto coldly critical and skeptical, became an ardent missionary in the cause. The result was, as Dr. Berkowitz himself

pointed out, that at the subsequent meetings of the week, the attendances exceeded in number those of the first gatherings at Atlantic City, despite the Jewish summer population of 25,000 at that resort.

The Chautauqua movement has undoubtedly come to stay in English Jewry, and all who participated in last year's gatherings and many others also who only know of them by repute, are eagerly looking forward to their repetition this year and for many successive summers. The summer meetings this season will take place at Brighton beginning August 6.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

By Chancellor Henry Berkowitz.

In order to disseminate a knowledge of the Jewish religion by fostering a study of its history and literature, giving popular courses of instruction, issuing publications, establishing reading circles, holding general assemblies and by such other means as may from time to time be found necessary, a society under the above name was organized in 1893. The founder was the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, rabbi of congregation Rodeph Shalom, of Philadelphia, who has acted as its chancellor from the first. By agreement with the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, convened at Lake Chautauqua, New York, the general methods of popular education, known as "The Chautauqua System," were adopted. A series of course books or guides for general readers, and members of reading circles or study classes, have from year to year been issued. These guide books give to the general reader the aids and helps needed in becoming familiar with biblical and post-biblical history, as well as the Hebrew language, by the "correspondence method." An introductory course for young people, including a study of "Jewish Characters in English Fiction," has likewise been issued. It is a remarkable fact that hitherto these subjects have been made inaccessible to persons familiar with foreign languages. English literature on Jewish themes is now in process

of creation through the agency of the Jewish Publication Society of America, with which the Jewish Chautauqua coöperates.

Several thousand persons in the United States and some in Great Britain, Canada and British India are pursuing the readings as arranged in the guide books named. The literary circle connected with the Jewish congregations and other societies, follow these plans of study. The West Virginia Chautauqua circles have formed a state organization and hold annual conventions.

Annual summer assemblies have been held in Atlantic City, N. J., since 1897. Daily sessions continuing through three weeks, in accordance with the program arranged by the chancellor and his assistants, are carried out. These consist of popular lectures, circles in the study of the Bible, post-biblical history and literature and the Hebrew language. Special efforts are made through the teachers' institute to further the interests of the Jewish religious schools of the country. The practical problems of philanthropy, religion and education are considered in popular conferences, creating an open forum where free discussion is permitted. Social gatherings with literary and musical entertainments are also held. From time to time exhibits of various appliances for schools and classes are held. The summer assembly, apart from its popular

features, aims likewise to promote higher instruction in Jewish branches through its summer school.

The leaders of Jewish thought have participated in these meetings, among them, the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise, former president and founder of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati; the late Dr. Gustave Gottheil, rabbi of temple Emanu El, of New York; the late Dr. Marcus Jastrow, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, president of the National Farm School, of Philadelphia; Dr. David Philipson, of Cincinnati; Dr. Joseph Stoltz, of Chicago; Dr. Max Heller, of New Orleans; Prof Richard Gottheil, of Columbia University, New York; Dr. Jacob Voorsanger, of San Francisco; Dr. Maurice H. Harris, of New York; Dr. Solomon Schechter, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York; Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, of Chicago; Miss Sadie American, secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women, of New York; Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, of New York; Miss Julia Richman, superintendent of Public Instruction of the city of New York; Miss Ella Jacobs, Miss Corinne B. Arnold, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. Leonard Levy, of Pittsburg; Dr. Leon Harrison, of St. Louis; Rabbi Moses J. Gries, of Cleveland; Dr. Louis Grossman, of Cincinnati; Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C.; the late Mr. Leo N. Levi, president of the Independent Order of Bnai Brith, of New York, and many others. Prominent men

and women not of the Jewish faith have likewise participated in these assemblies. Among these, Bishop John H. Vincent, founder of the Chautauqua Society; President Theodore Roosevelt; Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York; the Hon. Wu Ting Fang, United States minister from China; Hon. John B. Weber, special United States commissioner to Russia, Mr. Leon H. Vincent; Mr. Wm. R. George, of the George Junior Republic; Mr. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities of New York.

In 1899 the society was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania. In 1903 the branch assembly was founded in West Virginia, and at the same time the movement was inaugurated in Great Britain by a series of summer meetings at Ramsgate, which were opened by the chancellor of the American society. The *Assembly Record* published annually gives a detailed report of these gatherings and the *Menorah* magazine, published in New York City, is the official organ of the society, containing a monthly account of its progress. This movement has done much to stimulate knowledge of these subjects among the Jewish people and has likewise enlisted the interest of many not of the Jewish faith, in informing themselves of Jewish thought and the activities to which the people are devoting themselves in the present.

Announcements for the eighth summer assembly at Atlantic City will be found among the Chautauqua assembly reports elsewhere in this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.



Vignettes of Chautauqua

Collected from Pen Pictures which have appeared in American and Foreign Publications, by the late H. H. Boyesen, J. G. Fitch, Ida M. Tarbell, Canon J. Cavis-Brown, Edward Everett Hale, Mary Bronson Hartt.

HOW A CHAUTAUQUA LECTURER FEELS

H. H. Boyesen, in "The Cosmopolitan," 1895.

To address a Chautauqua audience is an experience which no one who has had it is likely to forget. The lecture, no matter what is its subject, is usually preluded by a voluntary on an enormous organ that occupies one wall of the great Amphitheater, the seating capacity of which is about seven thousand. It requires lungs as strong as the organ bellows to make oneself heard for a full hour in this wide, open edifice, unenclosed on three sides, under whose roof the sparrows fly to and fro during the lecture, and the audience, if the speaker fails to please them, get up and straggle toward the outer benches, whence they silently vanish into the woods. If, on the other hand, the lecturer succeeds in holding the attention of this vast assemblage, the inaudible but yet perceptible response, which, like a rebounding wave, rushes toward him, fills him with a sensation which fairly lifts him off his feet. It is not pride, not gratified vanity, but an intense delight in the power to move and arouse, and quicken other human minds, and above all, the consciousness of having established a relation of new and sympathetic intelligence; for it would surely seem at first blush, as if the thing was impossible to achieve, at all events, for anyone but a preacher, who has the advantage of appealing to sentiments which abide in every human breast. But suppose your topic is literature—say the English, the French, or the German novel. How can you possibly expect that rural-looking couple who sit with folded hands and upturned faces, right in front of you, to be interested in George Eliot, or Daudet, or Gustav Frey-

tag? A desperate sinking sensation takes possession of you, and you would like to make your escape through a back door. But there comes the serene, benevolent Bishop, who tried your organs of speech an hour ago, and declared that, if you had a voice which could fill the Chautauqua Amphitheater, it was safe to take your brains for granted.

The organ stops its melodious roar and the Bishop makes a dozen announcements, whereupon follows a brief, complimentary introduction. The happy orator makes his bow and is confronted with a sea of expectant faces. If he has a manuscript and expects to use it, he is a lost man. To read a lecture to such a multitude is a waste of energy. Unless you possess the faculty of pouring forth your very soul in fluent and easily comprehended speech, half or three-fourths of your audience will have evaporated before you have finished. But if your personality is sympathetic, if there is vital breath and power in your words, it is marvelous how readily you are comprehended.

Every lecturer has an instant perception of the impression he is making. If he talks to unheeding ears, the crowd of cold faces will rise like a gray stone wall before him, and a veritable chill will waft from them toward him. If, on the other hand, he touches a responsive chord, its vibration will swiftly fill the space, and in its reflex action reach him.

Never in all my experience have I found a more delightfully intelligent and sympathetic audience than at the various Chautauqua assemblies. In the first place, to these

people information, science, learning is a precious thing, the opportunity to secure which has cost them many a sacrifice. Many of them are middle-aged men and women who have left their shops, or stores, or farms in charge of a friend or relative, while they employ their hard-earned vacation in gathering knowledge which is to lift their lives and serve them for thought and discussion during the remainder of the year. It is not primarily entertainment they seek, but mental improvement. A goodly proportion are school-teachers from nearly every state in the Union, who have come because they feel the deficiency of their education, and are anxious to keep abreast of the science and literature of the age. They are by no means uncritical in their acceptance of whatever is offered them; but discriminate with great readiness between pretentious shallowness and trained maturity of thought and judgment. Professor Dryasdust will, with all his learning, easily find himself outstripped by scholars who do not possess half his erudition.

It is the spirit of the man, no less than his accomplishments, which determines his failure or success. If there is vital force in

him; if he is capable of forgetting himself in his work; if he is imbued with that human fellow-feeling for his kind which seeks and values the real core of the personality, without reference to factitious advantages or disadvantages, he will find himself in his element at Chautauqua. He will discover a new meaning in the word "American." If he has been a dweller in great cities, and amid the frightful municipal corruption has been inclined to despair of democracy, he will have all his fears set at rest. He will be convinced that the great American people is both sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently moral to supply a safe foundation to the republic for centuries to come. Nowhere else have I had such a vivid sense of contact and acquaintance with what is really and truly American. The national physiognomy was defined to me as never before; and I saw that it was not only instinct with intelligence, earnestness, and indefatigable aspiration, but that it revealed a strong affinity for all that makes for righteousness and the elevation of the race. The confident optimism regarding the future which this discovery fostered was not the least boon I carried away with me from Chautauqua.

BEWILDERING BUT HELPFUL

J. G. Fitch, in "The Nineteenth Century," 1888.

A casual visitor may easily be bewildered, and may find it difficult to give a coherent account of what is to be seen in this settlement. He is not sure whether he is in the midst of a religious meeting, a literary institute, or a picnic. Further inquiry makes him aware that Chautauqua has in it, indeed, the characteristics of all three, and of something more. If there were nothing more, he would find it hard to account for the visible consciousness of brotherhood, the loyalty to leaders, and the strong personal enthusiasm which pervade the whole community. . . .

The republicanism of America is

nowise more conspicuously manifest than in its religious institutions. As there is no established church, there is no dissent. Conformist and Nonconformist are unintelligible terms to an American because there is no one body of religious professors which can claim precedence, nor any which is entitled to give itself airs of social superiority. . . .

The catholicity or religious equality which prevails at Chautauqua is shown in this, that while during the week the members of the several churches meet in sections for worship and conference, the whole community crowds into the great Amphitheater on Sunday to listen to preachers so

divided in theology, but so thoroughly in sympathy with all the best religious and intellectual aspirations of the people, as Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brooks, and Bishop Vincent.

It is, of course, very easy to find many things to criticize in so complex and multi-form an organization as this. A fastidious academic cynic is struck by its irregular and unorthodox character, and is fain to regard it as bearing the same relation to a really learned society that the Salvation Army bears to the regularly organized and decorous churches. He may urge with some truth that there is a good deal of superficial reading encouraged by the circles; that many of the members are not real students; and that the power to write papers which may perchance be copied from books or prepared with the help of others is no true test of the student's own application or knowledge. But even he will admit that the plan provides in thousands of cases half a loaf to those who otherwise would have no bread, and that this half is often rendered so palatable that it excites appetite and encourages effort to obtain more. And the objection to the inadequacy of the test applied to the student's knowledge is best met by considering that the whole organization exists for the encouragement of voluntary effort, not for the detection of ignorance, for the award of prizes, or for granting distinction to intellectual athletics. The certificates given to those who have completed a four years' course are not degrees or honors which have any value in the educational market or as passports to lucrative employment. They are simply attestations of membership in a mutual improvement society. Entrance into this society is purely voluntary. Hence the checks and precautions which are lawful in a college examination would here be wholly superfluous. For the purpose contemplated, it matters little whether the written paper is

wholly original or not, whether it is prepared with or without reference to a dictionary or a text-book. The person who joins the reading circle has no interest in deceiving the examiner or himself. His only motive in joining it is the desire to learn; and so long as he cares enough about a serious subject to read a good book on it, and to write out in his own hand a summary of its contents or a criticism upon them, the object is attained. To him "a little knowledge is" not "a dangerous thing," because he knows it to be a little, and is under no temptation to mistake it for much.

Among those who have watched the whole movement with sympathetic interest, and rendered it substantial service, is Dr. Phillips Brooks, the eminent Boston scholar and preacher, whose voice has been heard with delight by many Englishmen on the two rare occasions of his appearance in Westminster Abbey and London churches. There is no one less likely than he to be betrayed in rhetorical exaggeration, and the words of an address he gave to the assembled Chautauquans may be fitly quoted here, as embodying an accurate and yet a generous estimate of the influence exerted by the institution. "I see" he says, "busy households where the daily care has been lightened and inspired by the few moments caught every day for earnest study. I see chambers which a single open book fills with light, like a burning candle. I see workshops where the toil is all the more faithful because of the higher ambition which fills the toiler's heart. I see parents and children drawn closer to one another in their common pursuit of the same truth, their common delight in the same ideas. I see hearts young and old kindling with deepened insights into life and broadening with enlarged outlooks over the richness of history and the beauty of the world. Happy fellowships in study, self-conquests, self-discoveries, brave resolutions, faithful devotions to ideals and hopes—all these I see as I look abroad upon this multitude of faces of the students of the great College of Chautauqua."

AN EDUCATIONAL STIMULUS

Ida M. Tarbell, in "McClure's Magazine," 1895.

It is not only assemblies and summer schools which have grown out of the Chautauqua idea. The movement has stimulated educational institutions of all kinds. Even in England the university extension movement has acknowledged its indebtedness to Chautauqua; and after its first Oxford summer school one of the chairmen said: "The idea of the movement was taken from the Americans. It is interesting to notice that we get back from that great continent educational suggestions. The idea was suggested by the great success of what is known in America as the Chautauqua movement."

It was Chautauqua which led to the introduction of the university extension movement here, and she has done much to promote the work. Indeed, the preliminary work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle made a way for much that university extension has been able to accomplish. It is in Chautauqua, too, that one must look for the origin of such educational methods as the new Chicago University is adopting. . . .

A great institution cannot be produced ready made. It should never be forgotten that Chautauqua had no model to follow,

no precedents to guide—or hamper—her; she has been obliged to grow from the bottom, and there are many experiments to be made in growth. That impossible claims have been made for her by many of her admirers who are more enthusiastic than wise, is certain, but these claims Dr. [Bishop] Vincent and Mr. Miller have been the first to combat. Dr. Vincent insists that the Chautauqua system of home reading and study is for those who are too old, too poor, or too busy to go to school; who want to turn mature life and old age into youth, and make a study of shop, railway car, kitchen, or forest; who have never had the preliminary education which would show them how to study alone. He has never ceased to insist that the preliminary work done in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle means nothing, if it does not awaken a desire to go on with higher, more independent readings and studies; that unless the homes where the plan is taken up learn to buy books and send the children to college, the plan has failed there. Those who have followed closely the work know that in many cases the higher aims which Dr. Vincent demands for his plan have been realized.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIAL FORCE

Rev. Cavis-Brown, Minor Canon of Chichester Cathedral, in the "Religious Review of Reviews," 1894.

The functions of universities and colleges, which are exercised directly by European governments or under their supervision, in America belong to private and voluntary associations. Beyond the stage of elementary education the authorities do not go; and so, all over the United States, magnificent universities and colleges have been founded and munificently endowed—as their quaint personal names often show—by private citizens, and they are carried on by private boards of management. Their standing with the public depends wholly on the suc-

cess they happen to achieve, and they last only so long as the individuals composing them think fit, and no longer. The authorities do in many parts provide elementary schools, but private establishments may be set up everywhere and no children are compelled to attend school. Beyond the elementary stage the authorities do not wish to go. Of all the voluntary efforts made to supplement this elementary education, probably the most far reaching and influential is the Chautauqua system. . . .

The Chautauqua idea embraces the true

use of vacation—recreation by change of occupation. The aim is not simply to acquire knowledge economically with respect to both time and money, but Chautauqua brings together the best teachers, whose services could not be secured at any other part of the year; and all benefit from the mutual contact which the community life of the place involves. Chautauqua is thus a summer city where municipal functions include free public instruction and entertainment. The expense is met by a system of taxation which falls upon all within the city, however brief the term of citizenship. The tax is about 1s. a day, or one may compound for the whole season for about £1. All surplus funds, after paying expenses, are expended on permanent improvements. . . .

The Chautauqua Reading Circle gives what has been termed "college outlook on the world." The writer, returning from Chautauqua last August, found in a shop in a town in Massachusetts a young lady book-keeper who was going through the four years' course in a local circle. On inquiring what use the Greek and Latin course was to her, he received the reply, "It

enables me to understand the allusions in the books I read, in the speeches I hear, and altogether gives me sources of interest in my monotonous and confined life." It is a mistake to suppose that such a course becomes a substitute for the education of a college or university. The opposite is the case. The course of reading pursued by parents interests them anew in the work of their children in the school. The work of the college is no longer an unknown world to them; consequently better books go on the shelves, better pictures on the walls, and better conversation rules at the fireside. The Chautauqua circle has been the cause of hundreds of students being sent for higher education who would never have gone but for the circle's stimulating influence in the family. . . .

The distinctly religious tone with which Chautauqua began its work has never been lost, and thus through this movement religion becomes the social force it was meant to be, and adds a nobler rhythm to lives which sometimes seem low-pitched and common, or dedicated in a blind way to making money without an object.

THE WORK OF THE CHAUTAUQUA STUDENT

Edward Everett Hale, in "The Century Magazine," November, 1885.

One hears of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in all sorts of unexpected places. What is it? . . .

1. It is based on a plan of home-reading in regular system. At this moment it consists of about one hundred thousand readers, more or less, who are reading in the system proposed. Most of these are in America, some are in Japan, and the rest are elsewhere, in Europe, Asia, Africa, the islands of the ocean, or tossed upon the sea in ships.

2. The reading is selected and arranged for men and women, not boys and girls. The average age of the readers in the Circle is probably above thirty-five years.

3. The course of reading is in the English language.

4. It is arranged for four years—supposing at the least, say, five hours' reading a week. But it is so elastic, above this minimum, that a member of the Circle receives instructions and suggestions for a much wider range; and in fact, I think, most members read much more than five hours a week within the broad directions of the course.

5. It follows, to a certain extent, the outlines of an old-fashioned college course, omitting the mathematics entirely. Where it is followed with the supplementary reading, it gives a student much such a general

knowledge of literature, physical and moral science, and mental philosophy, as in an old-fashioned college the average student received. But it makes no attempt to give the knowledge of ancient or foreign languages which he receives, or that of mathematics.

At this point the professors in old-fashioned colleges hold up their hands in holy horror, give the magazine to the poor, and go out to make original researches on the Pro-paroxytone. Let them. You and I, dear reader, will advance calmly and make some calculations.

The college student spends half his time at lectures or in the recitation room. The reader in the C. L. S. C. cannot spend any of his time so. The average college student spends half his time in study of Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Hebrew. The reader in the C. L. S. C. cannot study either of these languages, in its course. Of the remaining time of study, the average college student gives, say, one-third to mathematics. There are no mathematics in the Chautauquan course.

Now, suppose the average college student takes forty-eight hours a week for study, lectures, and recitations. One-half of this, in study, will be twenty-four hours; one-half of this, on languages, will be twelve hours. Deduct one-third of the remaining twelve hours for mathematics, and you leave him eight hours a week's reading of literature, physical and moral science, mental philosophy, and social economy. It is in these studies only that "Chautauqua" undertakes to lead its circle of readers. Those readers who take ten hours only a week pass the average of study of the average college student in those lines.

The Chautauquan student reads when he can, where he can. He works without the advantages of the presence of a teacher, and without its disadvantages. He works without the advantages of studying two or three languages at once, and without the disadvantages.

He forms the habit of daily reading on system,—the habit which probably does more for the happiness of the man who forms it than any other indoor habit which could be formed. Fortunately, too, he can read outdoors, very often.

Of the hundred thousand readers in the "Circle," also, every one is reading because he wants to. This is much more than I could say of my average college students, regarding whom, indeed, I have now nothing more to say.

It will, of course, happen that if in any neighborhood several people are reading at one time in the system of the "Circle," they will find each other out, they will meet together, in more or less form, as a local circle, for mutual help, or for the pleasure or stimulus of society. When you see in your local newspaper the announcement of a "Chautauqua meeting," it is probably that of some such local circle. But there is no need of a "local circle." There is many a "Chautauquan" who reads quite alone, with no other knowledge of other Chautauquans than he gains from the monthly journal in which he receives his instructions. But, undoubtedly, the spirit of the local circles helps forward the interest of the readers, and is a good feature of the plan. It is a very good thing to have the best people of the same village all interested in the same thing in some one winter, and to have that same thing something better than personal politics. To have young men and women, old men and old ladies, middle-aged men and middle-aged wives of theirs, interested at one and the same time in Browning's poems, hunting up the things alluded to, guessing the conundrums, puzzling over the suggestions, and wondering at the mysteries,—this is a great improvement on leaving them to wonder why the Simpkinses shut up their house and did not leave Mary Morgan in it, as they did last year.

It is very interesting to see, when you give the diplomas to those who have gone through the course, how they really repre-

sent "all sorts and conditions of men." Of a class of twelve or fifteen hundred, who have been reading for four years, I gave the certificates of study to about one hundred. Twice, in this company, I came on a father and daughter who had

studied together. Many of them were men and women older than I am; that is to say, born before General Grant was born. The whole class has representatives in almost every state, and would include people of almost every occupation.

A HUMAN NATURE STUDY

Mary Bronson Hartt, in the Boston "Evening Transcript," 1902.

It seems probable that Chautauqua—the mother of all the Chautauquas—offers more variety to the square inch than any other single spot on the globe. It is this fact which makes generalization about the place so perilous. Call it superficial, and you come shortly face to face with its honest and genuine side. Call it pious and it will break out forthwith into rollicking nonsense. As to your initial judgment, be it what it may, you may count upon this—it isn't so! Mistrusting my own confusive and jaded impressions of the contradictory institution, I determined this summer to try the thing on Thomasina. Mirrored in her youthful mind, the most baffling things are apt to get themselves simplified. "We shall see," said I, "whether the essence of Chautauqua is charlatanism, or real worth."

Having serious business to transact I conducted Thomasina to a seat by the lake where she could watch the bold divers and the shyer flock of bathers and hear the crisp little wavelets talk and coo along the shore. Then, presenting her with an assembly program, I left her to her own devices. When she met me at dinner it was with a high abstracted air. A lead pencil thrust through the fluffy knot of her hair, and in her hand she carried a formidable notebook. I saw that something was afoot.

"Don't speak to me," she burst out at once. "I'm due at the Amphitheater at 2:30."

"What may you be about, my dear?" I ventured to inquire.

"Improving the opportunities of a life-

time," she answered with withering emphasis. "I've attended a lecture on 'Household Art,' a labor conference, a demonstration of bread-making, and I'm going to a question-box right after dinner."

"But, my dear, can you remember all that, if you take it so fast?" I asked in some concern for her intellectual digestion.

Thomasina tapped her notebook expressively. "It's all in there," she said. "The notebook habit is one of the most important things they teach you up here. Oh, you're no Chautauquan, Miss Correspondent! You're allowing yourself to be run by by the very kitchen maids. That little slattern who is supposed to tidy our room is a member of Richard Burton's Browning Class; and I believe the dining-room girl studies the violin with Mr. Marcossen. Meanwhile you (with biting accent on the you) stay here three whole days and never attend a single lecture. You have absolutely no mentality."

"Beware, Thomasina," I urged with solicitude. "Chautauqua fever is fastening itself on you. I can't have you joining the wild-eyed throng who tear about the grounds with a Greek Testament in one hand and a sample of Miss Barton's bread in the other. Curb your ambitions. You're not used to this strenuous intellectual gait, and it may not agree with you. You had better cut that question box and come down with me to the gymnasium."

Thomasina drew the pencil from her hair, yawned a long yawn behind her hand, and dropped into slang. "All right, Miss Cor-

respondent," said she. "We don't care if we do."

"I didn't know till this summer that there was a gymnasium at Chautauqua," she remarked as we got under way.

"H'm," said I. "It's the biggest summer school of gymnastics in the world. There are between three and four hundred people up here who scarcely know there is anything else on the grounds. What do you suppose brings the college men here? Ask that fellow with a Yale sweater about the Chautauqua College, and he'll stare at you absently and say he believes there is some such thing at the other end of the grounds, but he's not sure. All he knows is tumbling and fencing and wrestling, and hurdle-jumping, and diving, and maybe football or golf. Lectures? He never hears a lecture, unless it be along with a pretty girl in the evening. As for the teachers, taking the full normal course, they simply live at the 'Gym.' Why, to these people the gymnasium is the whole of Chautauqua! You've learned something today, Thomasina."

In the main exercise hall we found a class of fifty normal students doing what was scheduled as "Artistic Work"—in other words, Gilbert dancing. Thomasina's eyes opened wide as she watched. "Why," she gasped, "it's a dance!—here! I thought Chautauqua was too narrow for that."

"Chautauqua is broader than the Chautauquans, I believe," pointing to a row of ancient prudes in the visitors' gallery, who appeared to find something distinctly outrageous in the dainty pirouetting on the floor. "As for this gymnasium, it is nothing if not broad. Why, it's not even committed to any one school of gymnastics. The Swedish, the American, the German, and even the Delsarte systems lie down here together in unity."

"Pray, who is the wizard trainer?" inquired Thomasina, flippantly.

"The Dean," I corrected her, "is Doctor Anderson, director of the Yale Gymnasium, and lots of the professors and instructors are from Yale too. As for the athletics, both terrestrial and aquatic, they are under

charge of college athletes with national reputations. Oh, the Chautauqua Gymnasium is a solid fact, my dear."

Armed with a special permit, we climbed the incline to a new gymnasium, where a genially ferocious Swede, with a genius for body-building, was straightening out gymnastically the unfortunate anatomies of a class of defectively developed little girls. Mr. Bolin—for that was his name—told us that in corrective gymnastics the students at Chautauqua have rare opportunities for observation and research. For among the hosts on the Assembly Grounds are the halt, the maimed and the crooked-backed from all corners of the earth.

Seeing these things, Thomasina for the first time dropped her scoffing tone, and I was not slow to follow up my advantage. I showed her the boys' and girls' club-houses, where for a mere pittance the children are made supremely happy for six long weeks. They swim, they camp, they make baskets, they do burnt-wood and bench work, they sing, they exercise in the gymnasium, they make excursions afield—all under expert guidance. This Thomasina was obliged to admit was very good.

Then I took her to visit the Elizabethan shop, where the Arts and Crafts School is held, and again she paid grudging homage to good work well done. Lastly I made her spend a morning in the Moorish barn they call "The College," and made her acknowledge that, though superficial frauds might register there at times, it was a place where university methods and old-fashioned teachers might meet; where pedagogues, weary with eternal giving, might have a chance to take in thought; where lonely students might measure themselves against their fellows.

Prejudice once weakened, Thomasina began to look about her with an open mind. She saw the little children, safe as in a great open-air nursery, contented because busy; she saw the farmer folk drinking in wisdom at every pore; she saw the blasé old Chautauquans sampling every lecture and staying through none; she saw the

wistful nursery maids lurking on the outskirts of the open lecture halls, absorbing knowledge while their charges slept; she saw the aged C. L. S. C. graduates in maiden white hiding their withered blushes behind their brand new diplomas; she saw the invalids in roller chairs wheeled into the stepless audience rooms; she saw tired mothers relieved of the care of their children;

she saw how East and West, North and South, the rich and the poor, did meet and congregate. And she said to herself: "This is a great school of democracy. This is a great clearing-house for ideas on religion, education and embroidery. Verily, the ingredients are mixed, very mixed. But the good overpowers the evil." And I think that Thomasina was right.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION

Edward Everett Hale's Addresses on The Chautauqua System.

Maria Edgeworth once held up, on the object-glass of her satire and ridicule, a flippant phrase which we sometimes hear today, in which a very foolish girl spoke of the time, distant but a few months, when she should "finish her education." Certain ladies' seminaries, given mostly to varnish, to "leather and prunella," to "prunes and to prisms," took to themselves, in a kindred folly and vulgarity, the absurd name of "finishing schools." The Chautauqua plans recognize, on the other hand, the infinite truth, which will at some time stifle all such folly, that one's education is always beginning, and is never finished. The Chautauqua plan is based on the truth that the world is a school, and that all life is given us for education. One is never too old to learn, and the acquisition of yesterday is but the preparation for the study of today.

It happens, however, that the great public-school system of America,—so practical and so wise in a certain grim common-sense of that people which ordains it,—it happens that the great system of schools which give the elements of book-learning to ten or twelve million American boys and girls, deals with boys and girls alone. After they are sixteen years of age, it is only by exception that they are taught at schools. Indeed, the limit of law in most states places sixteen years of age as the upper limit of school education. With the

elements thus acquired, the pupil is himself to engage in the subtle chemistry of education. With the threads thus drawn, he is to weave the figure in the web of human life,—exquisite in its beauty, or grotesque in its ugliness, as he may choose. Education, this business of an angel, this business for which God his Father has placed man his child in the world, is to be conducted, henceforth, outside of the schoolhouse and under authority wholly different from that of the school-master. It is at this point that the Chautauqua system comes in, and to lonely students offers companionship, to inexperienced pupils offers direction, to doubtful or discouraged pupils offers stimulus and incentive. . . .

We say that an agreeable and systematic course can be laid down for such solitary students, who are no longer solitary now that they are in our great companionship. We say that the constitutional history, the laws of growth, shall come, each in its place and order. We say that each student shall be able, if he will, to receive encouragement and help from other students. And we are on the watch at the center, to answer or to obtain answers for the intelligent inquiries of any one of the thousands who are at work together; and, when a question comes from one, why we will try to answer it for all.

Chautauqua Assembly Program



Chautauqua, Chautauqua Institution, New York.

ASSEMBLY OF 1904

The program in the reader's hand, there is no great need of general comment on the nature of the lectures and entertainments provided for the coming season. It is well, however, to call attention to the development of certain ideas already introduced in other programs. The musical features will be more emphasized than heretofore, including all of the best any preceding year has brought forth, doubling the number of oratorios, adding the three Gilbert & Sullivan evenings and the Children's Operetta, and including more lectures on musical subjects than before.

The readings are also more numerous than hitherto and the Reading Hour feature has been extended to five of the eight complete weeks.

Among the eminent speakers of the year none will be greeted more heartily than the Hon. William H. Taft, United States Secretary of War, who will talk to Chautauquans on the subject with which his name is inevitably connected on account of his experience as Governor in the Philippines.

POPULAR LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

LECTURERS

Pres. E. A. Alderman, Tulane University, July 23.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, Montreal, July 5, 7.

Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College, July 15, 30, Aug. 13.

Col. G. W. Bain, Louisville, July 20, 21.

Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, New York, July 14, 29, Aug. 20, Aug. 1-5.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, New York, Aug. 3

Judge D. P. Baldwin, Logansport, Ind., July 7-8.

Mr. Frank Beard, Chicago, July 28, 30.

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York, July 11-15, 16, 29.

Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburg, Aug. 13-18.



Bishop Vincent

Dr. Black

Pres. Faunce

Mr. Baker

Sec. Taft

Dr. Richard G. Boone, Yonkers, New York, July 18-22.

Dr. Geo. M. Boynton, Boston, July 26-27.

Mr. P. H. Boynton, University of Chicago, July 6.

Dr. J. M. Buckley, New York, Aug. 15-19.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Philadelphia, Aug. 7-12.

Hon. Geo. E. Clarke, South Bend, Ind., Aug. 19.

Prof. S. H. Clark, Chicago, July 12, 18-23, Aug. 10, 15-20.

Prof. Geo. A. Coe, Northwestern University, Aug. 8-12.

Mrs. Saidee Knowland Coe, Evanston, Ill., Aug. 9, 11, 13.

Prof. Anna B. Comstock, Cornell University, July 22.

Mr. S. M. Cooper, Cincinnati, Aug. 8.

Dr. D. Dorchester, Jr., Pittsburgh, June 30, 31, July 1, 2.

Mr. Ernest Fenollosa, New York, July 16.

Pres. W. H. P. Faunce, Brown University, July 10-14.

Dr. W. Byron Forbush, Boston, Aug. 10, 12.

Mr. Henry W. Fry, New York, July 29.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, New York, Aug. 23-27.

Dr. Geo. M. Gould, Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

Dr. James M. Gray, Boston, Aug. 1-5.

Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, Montclair, N. J., Aug 1-5, 8, 17.

Prof. Otto Heller, Washington University, St. Louis, Aug. 18.

Rev. P. S. Henson, Chicago, July 30.

Inspector James L. Hughes, Toronto, Aug. 1, 10.

Dr. Lincoln Hulley, Bucknell University, July 18-22, 24, 25-28.

Mrs. Nellie Kedzie-Jones, Kalamazoo, Mich., July 18.

Rev. Ira Landrith, Sec. Religious Education Association, Aug. 8.

Laurant, Aug. 26-27.

Miss Jule Layton, Melbourne, July 4-8.

Mrs. Marion Leland, New York, Aug. 22-26.

Hon. Charlton T. Lewis, New York, July 22.

Prof. Frank C. Lockwood, Allegheny College, July 4-8.

Miss Rea McCain, Lebanon, Ohio, Aug. 3, 10, 17.

Miss Mary E. Merington, Newark, July 4-8.

Miss Elinor Stafford Miller, July 4-8.

Hon. Dewitt Miller, Washington, Aug. 20, 22.

Mrs. Clara Z. Moore, New York, July 9, 23, Aug. 6.

Mrs. M. V. Moore (Betsey Hamilton), Talladega, Aug. 24, 25.

Prof. R. G. Moulton, University of Chicago, July 11-16, 17, 24.

Mrs. Alice P. Norton, Chicago, July 28.

Bishop W. F. Oldham, Chicago, July 28, 29.

M. Benedict Papot, Chicago, Aug. 15.

Mr. P. M. Pearson, Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 23.

Rev. Allan B. Philputt, Indianapolis, Aug. 22-26.

Mrs. Helen Rhodes, New York, Aug. 9, 11,



Dr. Chapman

Prof. Moulton

Mrs. Gilman

Mr. Griggs

Pres. Alderman

Prof. S. C. Schmucker, Westches-
ter, Pa., Aug. 1, 8, 9, 12, 13.

Miss Marie L. Shedlock, London,
July 25, 27, 29.

Dr. Frederick J. Stanley, New
York, July 24, 25.

Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Albany, Aug. 2

Prof. Frederic Starr, University of
Chicago, June 30, July 1, 2.

Prof. Henry L. Southwick, Bos-
ton, Aug. 3, 5.

Hon. Wm. H. Taft, United States
Secretary of War, Aug. 11.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., Allegheny,
Pa., July 25, 26.

Dr. Geo. E. Vincent, University of
Chicago, Aug. 1.

Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancel-
lor, Aug. 14-18.

Mr. Wm. Burnet Wright, Buffalo,
July 4.

READERS

Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker, New
York, July 14, 29, Aug. 1-5, 20.

Mrs. Emily M. Bishop, New York,
July 11-15.

Prof. S. H. Clark, University of
Chicago, July 12, 18-23, Aug. 10,
15-20.

Mrs. Marion Leland, New York,
Aug. 22-26.

Miss Rea McCain, Aug. 3, 10, 17.

Miss Mary E. Merington, New-
ark, July 4-8.

Mrs. M. V. Moore (Betsey Hamil-
ton), Talladega, Aug. 24, 25.

Mr. P. M. Pearson, Philadelphia,
Aug. 22, 23.

Miss Marie L. Shedlock, London,
July 25, 27, 29.

Prof. Henry L. Southwick, Boston,
Aug. 3, 5.

MUSICIANS

Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Cincinnati,
ear training and pedagogy of music,
July 9-Aug. 19.

Mr. James Bird, Marietta, Ohio,
harmony, July 9-Aug. 19.

Mr. George Crampton, Chicago,
basso, June 30-July 23.

Mr. George H. Downing, Bing-
hamton, N. Y., basso, July 22-Aug.
12.

Dr. Carl E. Dufft, New York
vocal instructor, July 5, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, New York,
voice, July 5-Aug. 28.

Mr. Alfred Hallam, New York,
Director of Music, June 30-Aug. 28.

Mr. Wm. Harper, New York,
basso, Aug. 12-28.

Mr. Harry O. Hirt, Erie, Pa., Ac-
companist.

Madame Rosa Linde, New York,
contralto, June 30-July 22.

Mrs. Georgia Kober Schussler,
Chicago, piano, July 9-Aug. 19.



Mrs. Rhodes

Mr. Harper

Mrs. Sinnege

Mr. Douglas

Mrs. Coe

Mr. Sol. Marcosson, Cleveland, violinist, July 6-Aug. 19.

Mr. Reed Miller, New York, tenor, June 30-July 22.

Mrs. Beatrice Hubbell Plummer, Goshen, Ind., soprano, July 22-Aug. 12.

Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, Sherwood Music School, Chicago, concert pianist and composer, July 9-Aug. 19.

Mrs. Harry H. Sinnege, Birmingham, Ala., soprano, Aug. 12, Aug. 28.

Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Memphis, Tenn., piano, July 9-Aug. 19.

Mr. Henry B. Vincent, Erie, Pa., assistant director of music.

Mr. John T. Watkins, Scranton, voice.

Chautauqua Band and Orchestra; a well-drilled organization of 24 pieces, under the direction of Mr. H. B. Vincent, playing both string and brass instruments, taking part in regular concerts, and giving daily twilight promenade concerts.

Children's Chorus, directed by Mr. Hallam, to be organized early in July.

The Grand Chorus, directed by Mr. Hallam, will be organized June 30, and drilled daily throughout the season.

The Guitar and Mandolin Club, directed by Mr. W. J. Kitchener, of New York.

Male Glee Club, directed by Mr. Hallam.

The Classified Program

SERMONS

July 3—Dr. D. Dorchester, Jr.

July 10—Pres. W. H. Faunce.

July 17—(To be announced.)

July 24—Prof. Lincoln Hulley.

July 31—Dr. P. S. Henson.

Aug. 7—Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.

Aug. 14 (A.M.)—Bp. John H. Vincent

Aug. 14 (P.M.)—Rev. Hugh Black.

Aug. 21—Rev. J. Dewitt Miller.

Aug. 28—(To be announced.)

LECTURES

SOCIOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

A Glimpse at the Japanese. June 30. **The Hairy Ainu**. July 2. Prof. Frederick Starr.

Some Religious Changes. July 2. Rev. D. Dorchester, Jr.

Passing Types. July 6. Mr. P. H. Boynton.

The Principle of Insurance as a Force in Social Progress. July 22. Hon. Charlton T. Lewis.

The Spirit of the South. July 23. Pres. E. A. Alderman.

The Relation of the Church to Social Reform Movements. July 26. Mr. S. M. Cooper.



Mr. Miller

Prof. Schmucker

Dr. Oldham

Dr. Boone

Prof. Coe

Moral Leaders. Aug. 1-6. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs. 1. Luther. 2. Hugo. 3. Carlyle. 4. Emerson. 5. Tolstoy.

C. L. S. C. Round Tables. Aug. 1. The French Revolution, Prof. Geo. E. Vincent. Aug. 2. German Master Musicians, Dr. Percy J. Starnes. Aug. 8. The New Social Ideal, Dr. Edward Howard Griggs. Aug. 11. Social Progress in Europe, Bishop John H. Vincent. Aug. 15. Some Aspects of Modern France. M. Benedict Papot. Aug. 18 Some Aspects of Modern Germany. Prof. Otto Heller.

Our Duty in the Phillipines. Aug. 11. Hon. Wm. H. Taft.

The Music of the American Indians. Aug. 11. Mrs. Saidee Knowland Coe.

Cotton and the Great Cotton Speculation. Aug. 18. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

An American Cataline. Aug. 19. Hon. Geo. E. Clark.

A Woman's World. Aug. 23-27. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. 1. The Nature of Humanity. 2. Woman's place in Civilization. 3. Society and the Baby. 4. The Home and the World. 5. What We Can Do or How We Might Live.

Lincoln. July 4. Mr. Wm. Burnet Wright.

LITERARY

American Men of Letters. Prof. Frank C. Lockwood. July 4-8. 1. Hawthorne. 2. Irving. 3. Longfellow. 4. Lowell.

In Memoriam. Judge D. P. Baldwin. July 7-8. 1. In Memoriam, Its Preparation and Argument. 2. In Memoriam, Its Mountain Tops and Aftermath.

William Morris. Prof. Richard G. Moulton. July 11-16 1. William Morris as a Dominant Influence in Poetry and Art. 2. Dawn: Sig mund, or The Moulding of an Ideal Hero. 3. Regin: The Northern Philosophy of Evolution. 4. Day: Sigurd and Brynhild, or The Hero Fully Revealed. 5. The Niblungs: Clash of Light and Darkness. 6. Gudrun: The Night of Ruin.

Interpretative Recitals. Prof. S. H. Clark, July 18-23. 1. The Meaning and Purpose of Tragedy. 2. Macbeth, a Tragedy of the Will. 3. Julius

Cæsar, a Tragedy of the Idealist. 4. King Lear, a Tragedy of Devotion. 5. Antigone, a Tragedy of Sacrifice. 6. Henry V, the Poet's Hero King.

Four Nineteenth Century Poets. Dr. Lincoln Hulley. July 25-28. 1. Bryant and Nature Study. 2. Tennyson: His Beautiful Life and Message. 3. Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses. 4. Lowell: The Yankee Idyllist.

Studies in Humor and Pathos. Miss Marie L. Shedlock. July 25, 27, 29. 1. The Fun and Philosophy of Hans Christian Andersen. 2. The Poetry and Pathos of Hans Christian Andersen. 3. An Afternoon With Anstey's Society Sketches.

Moral Leaders Among Men of Letters. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs Aug. 1-6. 1. Luther. 2. Hugo. 3. Carlyle. 4. Emerson. 5. Tolstoy.

Plagiarism. Dr. J. M. Buckley. Aug. 16. Plagiarism Sermonic and Literary.



PEDAGOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

Nervousness and Breathing.

July 9. Some Lines of Beauty. July 23. Physical Culture and Daily Life. Aug. 6. Mrs. Clara Z. Moore.

Boys and Girls in Recreation. July 15. Boys and Girls in Muscle Building. July 30. Boys and Girls in Care of Special Senses. Dr. Jas. A. Babbitt.

Educational Series—School Week. July 18-22. Dr. Richard G. Boone. 1. Non-school Agencies of Education. 2. The Bible as a School of Study. 3. Christ as a Teacher. 4. Current Agencies in Education. 5. Education Through Doing.

Dust Plant Gardens. July 28.

Mrs. Alice P. Norton.

The Meaning of a Flower. Aug.

1. My Foster Children. Aug. 8. A Stalk of Corn. Aug. 9. The Toad and His Cousin. Aug. 12. Sunset. Aug. 13. Prof. S. C. Schmucker.

Educational Series—Bible Week.

Aug. 8-12. Prof. Geo. A. Coe. 1. The Child Himself. 2. Symbols, Things and Persons as Means of Education. 3. The Family as An Educational Institution. 4. The Church as a School. 5. The Relation of State Schools to Religion.

RELIGIOUS

Devotional Hours. June 30-July 1.

Dr. D. Dorchester, Jr. 1. The Soul's Atmosphere. 2. Christ's Intercessory Prayer. July 4-8. Miss E. Stafford Miller and Miss Jule Layton. 1. Practical Christianity. 2. Abiding in Christ. 3. Power. 4. The Greatest Thing in the World. 5. How to Succeed. July 11-14. Pres. W. H. P. Faunce. July 15. Bishop J. H. Vincent. July 18-22. Dr. Lincoln Hulley. 1. Judas, or Our Possible Self. 2. Excelsior, or Our Ideal Self. 3. Service, or the Giving of Self. 4. Strife, or the Mastery of Self. 5. Choice, or Our Actual Self. July 25-29. Conducted by Missionary Representatives. 1. Dr. J. M. Thoburn. 2. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley. 3. Dr. Geo. M. Boynton. 4. Dr. Homer Stuntz. 5. Bishop W.

F. Oldham. Aug. 1-5. Dr. James M. Gray.

1. Saintship. 2. Fellowship. 3. Growth. 4. Liberty. 5. Power. Aug. 8-12. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman. Subjects to be announced. Aug. 15-19. Bishop John H. Vincent. 1. A Theological Kindergarten. 2. The Mystery of Blood. 3. C. L. S. C. Assemblage. 4. The Mystery of Fire. 5. In the Presence of God. Aug. 22-26. Rev. Allan B. Phillputt. Subject to be announced.

Missionary Hours. July 25-29.

Addresses by: 1. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley. 2. Dr. Geo. M. Boynton. 3. Dr. Homer Stuntz. 4. Bishop W. F. Oldham. 5. Mr. Henry W. Fry.

Bible Studies. July 17. Jeremiah, the Prophetic Autobiography. July 24. Ezekiel, the Transition of the Ancient Into the Modern Prophet.



Mr. Wilson

Mr. Pearson

Mr. Beard

Mrs. Moore

Prof. Clark

Religious Lectures and Addresses.
 July 2. Dr. D. Dorchester, Jr. Some Religious Changes. July 19, 20. Dr. Richard G. Boone. 1. The Bible as a School of Study. 2. Christ as a Teacher. July 26. Mr. S. M. Cooper. The Relation of the Church to Social Reform Movements. July 26. Dr. J. M. Thoburn. The Diocese of St. Thomas (illustrated). Aug. 8. Dr. Ira Landrith. Religious Education. Aug. 11, 12. Prof. Geo. A. Coe. 1. The Church as a School. 2. The Relation of the State Schools to Religion

Culture and Christianity. Aug. 15, 16, 18. Three Lectures by Rev. Hugh Black.

C. L. S. C. Vesper Service in the Grove every Sunday afternoon.

Religious Music. Sacred Song Service in the Amphitheatre every Sunday evening. Two Oratorios: July 22. The Creation, Aug. 12. The Messiah.

Supplementary Courses in the Summer School. July 10-29. Dr. Lincoln Hulley. The Epistles of Paul. Aug. 1-10. Dr. James M. Gray. The Anti-Babylonian Prophets.

MUSIC

Three Grand Concerts Each Week (generally Monday evening, Wednesday afternoon and Friday evening), by well known soloists, assisted by the Chautauqua Chorus and an orchestra of twenty-four pieces. Mr. Alfred Haliam, director. Mr. Henry B. Vincent, assistant director.

Open-Air Band Concerts daily ex-

cept Sunday. July 14-Aug. 26.

Organ Recitals frequently during the season. Dr. Percy J. Starnes.

Sacred Song Services on Sunday evenings.

Artist's Recitals. A series of piano, violin and vocal recitals, by Mr. Sherwood, M. Marcosson and Dr. Dusit. (Open to the public at a small fee.)

Program, Season of 1904

Thursday, June 30

OPENING DAY

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: The Soul's Atmosphere. Rev. D. Dorchester, Jr.
- 11:00 A. M. Organ Recital: Dr. Percy J. Starnes.
- 2:30 P. M. Formal Opening of the Season of 1904. Address: Bishop John H. Vincent.

8:00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture: A Glimpse at the Japanese. Prof. Frederick Starr.

9:30 P. M. Lighting Chautauqua Signal Fires Around the Lake.

Friday, July 1

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Christ's Intercessory Prayer. Rev. D. Dorchester, Jr.
- 11:00 A. M. Organ Recital: Dr. Percy J. Starnes.

2:30 P. M. Lecture: Dress and Ornament. Prof. Frederick Starr.

8:00 P. M. Opening Concert.

Soloists, June 30-July 22. Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, soprano; Madame Rosa Linde, contralto; Mr. Reed Miller, tenor; Mr. Geo. Crampton, Bass. Appearing throughout the season: Dr. Percy J. Starnes, organist; Mr. Harry O. Hirt, accompanist; Mr. Alfred Hallom, di-

rector of Music; Mr. H. B. Vincent, assistant director.

Saturday, July 2

2:30 P. M. Address: Some Religious Changes. Rev. D. Dorchester, Jr.

8:00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture: The Ainu of Japan. Prof. Frederick Starr.

AMERICAN WEEK

Sunday, July 3

9:00 A. M. Bible Study.
11:00 A. M. Sermon. Rev. D. Dorchester, Jr.
3:00 P. M. Assembly Convocation.
5:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
7:00 P. M. Men's Open-Air Meeting.
7:45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 4

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Practical Christianity. Miss Miller and Miss Layton.
11:00 A. M. Lecture. Hawthorne. Prof. Frank C. Lockwood.
2:30 P. M. Independence Day Exercises. Address: Lincoln. Mr. Wm. Burnet Wright.
5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. Miss Mary E. Merington. Hawthorne.
8:00 P. M. Patriotic Concert. The Chautauqua Choir, Mr. Alfred Hallam, Director; Soloists and Male Quartette.
9:15 P. M. Fireworks. Lake Front.

Tuesday, July 5

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Abiding in Christ. Misses Miller and Layton.
11:00 A. M. Organ Recital. Dr. Percy J. Starnes.
2:30 P. M. Lecture. Irving. Prof. Frank C. Lockwood.
5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. Miss Mary E. Merington. Irving.
8:00 P. M. Illustrated Musical Drama. Hiawatha. Mr. L. O. Armstrong.

Wednesday, July 6

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Power. Misses Miller and Layton.

11:00 A. M. Lecture. Passing Types. Mr. P. H. Boynton.

2:30 P. M. Concert. Chautauqua Choir and Soloists. Mr. Sol. Mar-
cesson, Violinist.

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. Miss Mary E. Merington. C.D. Warner.

8:00 P. M. Lecture. People I Have Met. Miss Elinor Stafford Miller.

Thursday, July 7

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: The Greatest Thing in the World. Misses Miller and Layton.

11:00 A. M. Lecture: "In Memoriam," Its Preparation and Argument. Hon. D. P. Baldwin.

2:30 P. M. Lecture: Longfellow. Prof. Frank C. Lockwood.

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. Miss Mary E. Merington. Longfellow.

7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.

8:00 P. M. Musical Drama. Hiawatha.

Friday, July 8

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. How to Succeed. Misses Miller and Layton.

11:00 A. M. Lecture: "In Memoriam," Its Mountain Tops and Aftermath. Hon. D. P. Baldwin.

2:30 P. M. Lecture. Lowell. Prof. Frank C. Lockwood.

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. Miss Mary E. Merington. Lowell.

5:00 P. M. Concert. Quartette Song Cycle.

Saturday, July 9

OPENING OF SUMMER SCHOOLS

10:00 A. M. Lecture: Nervousness and Breathing. Miss Clara Z. Moore.



Japanese Army



Russian Army

Chautauqua Institution has made an arrangement with Underwood & Underwood, of New York, whereby slides from their famous war photographs, and pictures of leading current events will be thrown upon the screen at the Amphitheatre preceding the evening lectures. This will make an illustrated review of very great value, as the pictures are admirable from the artistic point of view and absolutely up-to-date.

11:00 A. M. Opening of the Schools.
2:30 P. M. Address.
6:00 P. M. Annual Supper to Faculty of Summer Schools, Hotel

Athenæum.
8:00 P. M. Reception to Faculty and Students of Summer Schools.

CIVIC WEEK

Sunday, July 10

9:00 A. M. Bible Study.
11:00 A. M. Sermon: Pres. W. H. P. Faunce.
3:00 P. M. Assembly Convocation.
5:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
7:00 P. M. Men's Open Air Meeting.
7:45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 11

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Pres. W. H. P. Faunce.
11:00 A. M. Lecture: Mr. H. E. Deming.
2:30 P. M. Lecture: Wm. Morris as a Dominant Influence in Poetry and Art. Prof. Richard G. Moulton.
5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. A Reformed Traveler and the Witnesses.
8:00 P. M. Musical Entertainment and Moving Pictures.

Tuesday, July 12

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Pres. W. H. P. Faunce.
11:00 A. M. Lecture. Prof. Chas. Zeublin.
2:30 P. M. Lecture: Wm. Morris. Dawn: Sigmund, or the Moulding of an Ideal Hero. Prof. Richard G. Moulton.

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: The Revolt of Sophia Lane, by Mary Wilkins. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.
7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
8:00 P. M. Reading: S. H. Clark.

Wednesday, July 13

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Pres. W. H. P. Faunce.
11:00 A. M. Lecture. Mr. J. H. McFarland.
2:30 P. M. Concert. Chautauqua Choir and Soloists. First appearance for this season of Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood.
4:00 P. M. Lecture: Wm. Morris. Regin: The Northern Philosophy of Evolution. Prof. Richard G. Moulton.
5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Scenes from "The Heart of Hyacinth," by Onoto Watanna. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.
8:00 P. M. Prize Spelling Match.

Thursday, July 14

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Pres. W. H. P. Faunce.
11:00 A. M. Lecture.
2:30 P. M. Lecture: Wm. Morris. Day: Sigurd and Brynhild, or The Hero Fully Revealed. Prof. Richard G. Moulton.

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Scenes from "Lovey Mary," by Alice Rice. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.
 7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
 8:00 P. M. Reading: Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker.

Friday, July 15

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Bishop J. H. Vincent.
 11:00 A. M. Lecture. Dr. Josiah Strong.
 2:30 P. M. Lecture. Wm. Morris. The Niblungs: Clash of Light and Darkness. Prof. Richard G. Moulton.
 4:00 P. M. Lecture: Boys and Girls in Recreation. Dr. J. A. Babbitt.
 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. A Short Story, Kipling.
 8:00 P. M. Concert. Gilbert & Sullivan's opera, "Pinafore," for solos, chorus and orchestra. Mr. H. B. Vincent, Director.

Saturday, July 16

CHILDREN'S DAY.

10:00 A. M. Lecture: What Has Brought You to This Pass? Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.



Cast of the Sad Shepherd

The old English play which is to be presented on July 21st and 23rd has been given with great success during the past winter in Chicago, as previously within recent years in London.

11:00 A. M. Lecture: Wm. Morris. Gudrun: The Night of Ruin. Prof. Richard G. Moulton.

2:30 P. M. Address.

8:00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture. The Art of the World. Mr. Ernest Fenollosa.

THE SCHOOL, STATE OR PAROCHIAL

Sunday, July 17

9:00 A. M. Bible Study. Jeremiah; A Prophetic Autobiography. Prof. R. G. Moulton.
 11:00 A. M. Sermon.
 3:00 P. M. Assembly Convocation.
 5:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 7:00 P. M. Men's Open Air Meeting.
 7:45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 18

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Judas, or Our Possible Self. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.
 11:00 A. M. Lecture.
 2:30 P. M. Lecture. The Meaning and Purpose of Tragedy. Prof. S. H. Clark.
 4:00 P. M. Lecture: The School an Ally of the Home. Mrs. Kedzie-Jones.
 5:00 P. M. Lecture. Non-School Agencies of Education. Dr. Richard G. Boone.
 8:00 P. M. Instrumental Concert and Entertainment.

Tuesday, July 19

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Excel-sior, or Our Ideal Self. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.
 11:00 A. M. Lecture.
 2:30 P. M. Interpretative Recital: "Macbeth," a Tragedy of the Will. Prof. S. H. Clark.
 5:00 P. M. Lecture. The Bible as a School of Study. Dr. Richard G. Boone.

7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
 8:00 P. M. Athletic Exhibition. Under the direction of the Chautauqua School of Physical Education.

Wednesday, July 20

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Service, or the giving of Self. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.
 11:00 A. M. Lecture.
 2:30 P. M. Concert, by the Chautauqua Junior Choir and Chautauqua Band.
 4:00 P. M. Interpretative Recital: "Julius Caesar," a Tragedy of the Idealist. Prof. S. H. Clark.

- 5:00 p. m. Open-Air Band Concert.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture. Christ as a Teacher. Dr. Richard G. Boone.
 8:00 p. m. Lecture. Platform Experiences. Col. G. W. Bain.

Thursday, July 21

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: Strife, or The Mastery of Self. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture. What I Would Do if I Should Live Life Over. Col. G. W. Bain.
 2:30 p. m. Interpretative Recital: "King Lear," a Tragedy of Devotion. Prof. S. H. Clark.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture. Current Agencies in Education. Dr. Richard G. Boone.
 7:00 p. m. Open-Air Band Concert.
 8:00 p. m. Old English Play: "The Sad Shepherd." Chautauqua Dramatic Club.

Friday, July 22

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: Choice, or Our Actual Self. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.

MISSION WEEK.

Sunday, July 24

- 9:00 a. m. Bible Study: Ezekiel: The Transition of the Ancient Prophet into the Modern. Prof. R. G. Moulton.
 11:00 a. m. Sermon: Prof. Lincoln Hulley.
 3:00 p. m. Assembly Convocation: God's Golden Clasp. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley.
 5:00 p. m. C.L.S.C. Vesper Service.
 7:00 p. m. Men's Open-Air Meeting.
 7:45 p. m. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, July 25

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture. God's Footprints in the Occident and the Orient. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: Bryant and Nature Study. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture: The Fun and Philosophy of Hans Christian Andersen. Miss Marie L. Shedlock.
 8:00 p. m. Musical Entertainment: Instrumental Concert and Moving Pictures.

- 11:00 a. m. Lecture. The Principle of Insurance as a Force in Social Progress. Hon. Charlton T. Lewis.

- 2:30 p. m. Interpretative Recital: "Antigone," a Tragedy of Sacrifice. Prof. S. H. Clark.

- 4:00 p. m. Lecture: James Whitcomb Riley, the Poet of Nature. Prof. Anna B. Comstock.

- 5:00 p. m. Lecture. Education Through Doing. Dr. Richard G. Boone.

- 8:00 p. m. Oratorio: The Creation. Soloists: Mrs. Carl Dufft, Mr. Reed Miller, Mr. Geo. Crampton, Choir and Orchestra.

Saturday, July 23

- 10:00 a. m. Lecture. Some Lines of Beauty. Mrs. Clara Z. Moore.
 11:00 a. m. Interpretative Recital: "Henry V.," the Poet's Hero King. Prof. S. H. Clark.
 2:30 p. m. Address. The Spirit of the South. Pres. E. A. Alderman.
 8:00 p. m. Old English Play: "The Sad Shepherd." Chautauqua Dramatic Club.

Tuesday, July 26

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: The Individual Christian and the Missionary Church. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: Dr. Geo. M. Boynton. Some Phases of Home Missions.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: Tennyson, His Beautiful Life and Message. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture: The Relation of the Church to Social Reform Movements. Mr. S. M. Cooper.
 7:00 p. m. Open-Air Band Concert.
 8:00 p. m. Illustrated Lecture: The Diocese of St. Thomas. Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr.

Wednesday, July 27

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: Dr. G. M. Boynton.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture. Dr. Homer Stuntz.
 2:00 p. m. Concert. Chautauqua Orchestra, Vocal and Violin Solos. Soloists, July 23-Aug. 12: Mrs. Beatrice Hubbell Plummer, soprano; Mr. Edwin H. Douglas, tenor; Mr. Geo. H. Downing, bass.



Parsifal

The very great interest aroused in "Parsifal" on account of its presentation in America by Mr. Conreid gives a special reason for its introduction into the Chautauqua program.

4:00 P. M. Lecture: Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.

5:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.

5:00 P. M. Lecture: The Poetry and Pathos of Hans Christian Andersen. Miss Marie L. Shedlock.

8:00 P. M. Pronunciation Match.

Thursday, July 28

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. Dr. Homer Stuntz.

11:00 A. M. Lecture: The Malay Archipelago. Bishop W. F. Oldham.

"GRAFT" IN AMERICAN LIFE

Sunday, July 31

9:00 A. M. Bible Study.

11:00 A. M. Sermon.

3:00 P. M. Assembly Convocation.

5:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.

7:00 P. M. Men's Open Air Meeting.

7:45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, Aug. 1

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Saintship. Dr. James M. Gray.

11:00 A. M. Lecture: The Influences Which Menace the Administration of Our Schools. Inspec. James L. Hughes.

2:30 P. M. Lecture: Moral Leaders: I. Luther. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.

4:00 P. M. Opening Round Table: The French Revolution. Dr. Geo. E. Vincent.

2:30 P. M. Lecture: Lowell—The Yankee Idyllist. Dr. Lincoln Hulley.

5:00 P. M. Lecture: Dust Plant Gar-

dens. Mrs. Alice P. Norton.

7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.

8:00 P. M. Chalk Talk. Expression in Lines. Mr. Frank Beard.

Friday, July 29

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Bishop W. F. Oldham.

11:00 A. M. Lecture: Industrial Mis-

sions. Mr. Henry W. Fry.

2:30 P. M. Lecture: The Line of Least Resistance. Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.

5:00 P. M. Reading: An Afternoon with Anstey's Society Sketches. Miss Marie L. Shedlock.

8:00 P. M. Orchestral Concert. Par-

sifal Program. Piano, Violin and Organ. Chautauqua Choir and Orchestra, Mrs. Bertha K. Baker.

9:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Reception.

Saturday, July 30

NATIONAL ARMY DAY.

10:00 P. M. Lecture: Boys and Girls and Muscle Building. Dr. J. A. Babbitt.

11:00 A. M. Patriotic Concert.

2:30 P. M. Lecture.

8:00 P. M. Chalk Talk: An Artist's Sketch Book. Mr. Frank Beard.

Tuesday, Aug. 2

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Les Mis-
erables. I. The Good Bishop Makes an Investment. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker

8:00 P. M. Lecture: The Meaning of a Flower. Prof. S.C. Schmucker.

Wednesday, Aug. 3

10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Fel-

lowship. Dr. James M. Gray.

11:00 A. M. Lecture.

2:30 P. M. Lecture: Moral Leaders. II. Hugo. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.

4:00 P. M. Round Table: German Master Musicians. Dr. Percy J. Starnes.

5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Les Mis-
erables. II. The Investment Draws Interest. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker.

7:00 p. m. Open Air Band Concert.
 8:00 p. m. Old First Night: Anniversary of the Opening of the original Assembly. Short addresses, Chautauqua songs, etc.
 9:30 p. m. Illumination and Fire Works.

Wednesday, Aug. 3

DENOMINATIONAL DAY.

10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: Growth. Dr. James M. Gray.
 11:00 a. m. Address: Graft in the Labor World. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker.
 2:30 p. m. Ballad Concert: American Composers.
 5:00 p. m. Open Air Band Concert.
 5:00 p. m. Reading Hour: Les Misérables. III. M. Madeleine Saves a Peasant and Destroys the Mayor. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker.
 7:00 p. m. Children's Story Hour. "Joan of Arc." Miss Rea McCain.
 8:00 p. m. Reading: Richard III. Prof. Henry L. Southwick.

Thursday, Aug. 4

RALLYING DAY.

10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: Liberty. Dr. James M. Gray.
 11:00 a. m. Rallying Day Exercises.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: Moral Leaders: III. Carlyle Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.

THE BIBLE IN MODERN LIFE

Sunday, August 7

9:00 a. m. Bible Study.
 11:00 a. m. Sermon. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.
 3:00 p. m. Assembly Convocation.
 5:00 p. m. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 7:00 p. m. Men's Open-Air Meeting.
 7:45 p. m. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, August 8

10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: I. The Child Himself. Prof. Geo. A. Coe.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: My Foster Children. Prof. S. C. Schmucker.
 4:00 p. m. C. L. S. C. Round Table. The New Social Ideal. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.

4:00 p. m. Reading Hour: Les Misérables. IV. Threads in the Great Web of Paris. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker.
 4:30 p. m. C. L. S. C. Reception in St. Paul's Grove.
 7:00 p. m. Open Air Band Concert.
 8:00 p. m. Popular Concert: Soloists, Chautauqua Choir, Orchestra and Mandolin and Guitar Club, Mr. W. J. Kitchener.

Friday, Aug. 5

10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: Power. Dr. James M. Gray.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: Moral Leaders. IV. Emerson. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.
 5:00 p. m. Reading Hour. Les Misérables. VI. The Passing of a Soul. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker.
 8:00 p. m. Reading: The Cardinal King—Richelieu. Prof. Henry L. Southwick.

Saturday, Aug. 6

10:00 a. m. Lecture. Physical Culture and Daily Life. Mrs. Clara Z. Moore.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: Moral Leaders. Tolstoy. V. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.
 2:30 p. m. Address.
 8:00 p. m. Instrumental Concert and Entertainment.

Tuesday, August 9

AQUATIC DAY.

10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. Dr. J. W. Chapman.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: II. Symbols, Things and Persons as Means of Education. Prof. Geo. A. Coe.
 1:30 p. m. Regatta; Yacht and Canoe Races, Swimming and Diving Contests.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: A Stalk of Corn. Prof. S. C. Schmucker
 5:00 p. m. Lecture: Parsifal. Mrs. Saidee Knowland Coe.
 7:00 p. m. Open-Air Band Concert.

8:00 p. m. Illustrated Lecture Recital: "Paraiso." Mrs. Helen Rhodes, assisted by Mr. Adolph Glose, pianist.

Wednesday, August 10

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. Dr. J. W. Chapman.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: III. The Family as an Educational Institute. Prof. Geo. A. Coe.
 2:30 p. m. Concert: Children's Operetta, "Cinderella." Juvenile Soloists, Chautauqua Junior Choir and Chautauqua Orchestra.
 4:00 p. m. Lecture: Prof. James L. Hughes.
 5:00 p. m. Open-Air Band Concert.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture: The Boy Problem. Dr. W. B. Forbush.
 7:00 p. m. Children's Story Hour: Robin Hood. Miss Rea McCain.
 8:00 p. m. Reading: "Old Testament Stories." Prof. S. H. Clark.

Thursday, August 11

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. Dr. J. W. Chapman.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: I. The Church as a School. Prof. Geo. A. Coe.
 2:30 p. m. Address: Our Duty in the Phillipines. Hon. Wm. H. Taft, U. S. Secretary of War.
 4:00 p. m. C. L. S. C. Round Table: Social Progress in Europe. Bishop John H. Vincent.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture Recital: Music of the American Indians. Mrs. Saidee Knowland Coe.

RECOGNITION WEEK

Sunday, August 14

- 9:00 p. m. Bible Study.
 11:00 a. m. Sermon: Bishop John H. Vincent.
 3:00 p. m. Assembly Convocation.
 5:00 p. m. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
 7:00 p. m. Men's Open-Air Meeting.
 7:45 p. m. Sermon: Rev. Hugh Black.

Monday, August 15

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. A Theological Kindergarten. Bishop John H. Vincent.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: Culture and Christianity I. Rev. Hugh Black.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture: The Emotional Part of Religion. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

7:00 p. m. Open-Air Band Concert.
8:00 p. m. Illustrated Lecture: Wagner. Mrs. Helen Rhodes.

Friday, August 12

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour. Dr. J. W. Chapman.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: V. The Relation of the State Schools to Religion. Prof. Geo. A. Coe.
 2:30 p. m. Lecture. The Toad and His Cousin. Prof. S. C. Schmucker.
 4:00 p. m. C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.
 5:00 p. m. Lecture: Unique Schools and Schoolmasters. Dr. W. B. Forbush.
 8:00 p. m. Oratorio: "The Messiah." Soloists: Mrs. Beatrice Hubbell Plummer, soprano; Mrs. Lillian M. Brown, contralto; Mr. Edwin H. Douglass, tenor; Mr. William Harper, bass; Chautauqua Choir and Orchestra.

Saturday, August 13

- 10:00 a. m. Lecture. Our Boys and Girls in Care of Special Senses. Dr. James A. Babbett.
 11:00 p. m. Lecture. Sunset. Prof. S. C. Schmucker.
 2:30 p. m. Popular Address. Rev. Hugh Black.
 8:00 p. m. Lecture Recital. Hiawatha. Mrs. Saidee Knowland Coe.

- 4:30 p. m. C. L. S. C. Round Table. Some Aspects of Modern France. M. Benedict Papot.
 5:00 p. m. Reading Hour: Tennyson's Idylls of the King. I. The Coming of Arthur, and Gareth and Lynette. Prof. S. H. Clark.
 8:00 p. m. Musical Entertainment and Moving Pictures. Soloists, Aug. 12-28: Mrs. H. H. Singegge, soprano; Mrs. L. M. Brown, contralto; Mr. Wm. Harper, bass.

Tuesday, August 16

- 10:00 a. m. Devotional Hour: The Mystery of Blood. Bishop John H. Vincent.
 11:00 a. m. Lecture: Culture and Christianity. II. Rev. Hugh Black.



The Akron Choir

- 2:30 P. M. Lecture: Plagiarism—
Sermionic and Literary. Rev. J. M.
Buckley.
- 4:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Class Meetings.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: I. The
Marriage of Geraint, and Geraint
and Enid. Prof. S. H. Clark.
- 7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
- 8:00 P. M. The Feast of Lanterns
and Promenade Concert.

Wednesday, August 17 **RECOGNITION DAY**

- 10:00 A. M. C. L. S. C. Assemblage.
- 11:00 A. M. Recognition Day Exercises: Address: Self Culture Through the Vocation. Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.
- 2:00 P. M. Conferring of C. L. S. C. Diplomas to Class of 1904.
- 3:00 P. M. Address: Work. Rev. Hugh Black.
- 5:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: Balin and
Balan, and Merlin and Vivien. Prof.
S. H. Clark.
- 7:00 P. M. Children's Story Hour.
The Odyssey. Miss Rea McCain.
- 8:00 P. M. Concert: Gilbert and
Sullivan' Trial by Jury. Soloists,
Chorus and Orchestra.
- 8:30 P. M. Dinner to Alumni and
Members of the C. L. S. C.

Thursday, August 18

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: The
Mystery of Fire. Bishop John H.
Vincent.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: Culture and
Christianity III. Rev. Hugh Black.
- 2:30 P. M. Lecture: Cotton and the
Great Cotton Speculation. Dr.
J. M. Buckley.
- 4:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Round Table:
Some Aspects of Modern Ger-
many. Prof. Otto Heller.

- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. IV. Lan-
celot and Elaine, and the Holy
Grail. Prof. S. H. Clark.
- 7:00 P. M. Open Air Band Concert.
- 8:00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture: Zu-
rich. Bishop J. H. Vincent.

Friday, Aug. 19

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: In the
Presence of God. Bishop John H.
Vincent.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: An American
Cataline. Hon. Geo. E. Clarke.
- 2:00 P. M. Annual Exhibition of the
Chautauqua School of Physical
Education.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. V. Pelleas
and Etarre, and the Last Tournamen-
t. Prof. S. H. Clark.
- 8:00 P. M. Annual Question Box.
Dr. J. M. Buckley.

Saturday, Aug. 20

GRANGE DAY.

- 10:00 A. M. Reading Hour. VI.
Guinevere and the Passing of Ar-
thur. Prof. S. H. Clark.
- 11:00 A. M. Popular Concert. Vocal
and Instrumental Solos, Chautau-
qua Male Glee Club, Choir and
Orchestra.
- 2:30 P. M. Address: A New Face at
the Door. Hon. Dewitt Miller.
- 8:00 P. M. Reading: The Sunken
Bell. Hauptmann. Mrs. Bertha
Kunz Baker.

Sunday, August 21

- 9:00 A. M. Bible Study.
- 11:00 A. M. Sermon: Rev. Dewitt
Miller.
- 3:00 P. M. Assembly Convocation.
- 5:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- 7:00 P. M. Men's Open Air Meeting.
- 7:45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.

Monday, August 22

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Rev.
A. B. Philpott. Abraham, or the
Life of Faith.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture-Reading: From
Edgar Allen Poe. Mr. P. M.
Pearson.
- 2:30 P. M. Lecture: Love, Courtship
and Matrimony. Mr. Dewitt
Miller.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: I. Mrs.
Marion Leland.
- 8:00 P. M. Instrumental Concert and
Entertainment.

Tuesday, August 23

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: Some Definitions of Christianity. Rev. A. B. Philputt.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: I. The Nature of Humanity. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
- 2:30 P. M. Lecture: The Value of the Study of Biography. Rev. A. B. Philputt.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: II. Tennyson's Enoch Arden. Mrs. Marion Leland.
- 7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
- 8:00 P. M. Lecture-Reading: From Joel Chandler Harris and Ruth McEnery Stuart. Mr. P. M. Pearson.

Wednesday, August 24

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. A Study of the XVI Psalm. Rev. A. B. Philputt.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: II. Woman's Place in Civilization. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
- 2:30 P. M. Concert.
- 5:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: III. Mrs. Marion Leland. Children's Program.
- 8:00 P. M. Reading: Ole Mis' Fresh-ours, and other sketches. Mrs. M. V. Moore (Betsey Hamilton.)

Thursday, August 25

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour. The Simplicity Life. Rev. A. B. Philputt.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: III. Society and the Baby. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

- 2:30 P. M. Reading: Original humorous character sketches. Mrs. M. V. Moore (Betsey Hamilton.)
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour: IV. Ingomar. Mrs. Marion Leland.
- 7:00 P. M. Open-Air Band Concert.
- 8:00 P. M. Illustrated Lecture: The House, Its History and Influence on Hygenic Progress. Dr. George M. Gould.

Friday, August 26

- 10:00 A. M. Devotional Hour: A Trumpet Call to the Children of Light. Rev. A. B. Philputt.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: IV. The Home and the World. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
- 2:30 P. M. Magic: Laurant.
- 5:00 P. M. Reading Hour. V. Mrs. Marion Leland, Ingomar.
- 8:00 P. M. Farewell Concert. Violin, Organ and Vocal Solos, Chautauqua Choir and Orchestra.

Saturday, August 27

- 10:00 A. M. Lecture.
- 11:00 A. M. Lecture: V. What We Can Do, or How We Might Live. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
- 2:30 P. M. Address.
- 8:00 P. M. Magic: Laurant.

Sunday, August 28

- 9:00 A. M. Bible Study.
- 11:00 A. M. Sermon.
- 3:00 P. M. Assembly Convocation.
- 5:00 P. M. C. L. S. C. Vesper Service.
- 7:00 P. M. Men's Open-Air Meeting.
- 7:45 P. M. Sacred Song Service.



Chautauqua Institution Summer Schools--1904

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION

JOHN H. VINCENT, CHANCELLOR
SCOTT BROWN, GENERAL DIRECTOR

GEORGE E. VINCENT, PRINCIPAL
PERCY H. BOYNTON, SECRETARY

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SUMMARY OF COURSES

The following is merely a list of courses offered in the fifteen schools of Chautauqua Institution during the summer of 1904. A complete catalog, giving a description of each course, will be mailed on application to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York. This catalog will give full information as to tuition fees and expenses, etc.

I. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Professor Richard G. Moulton, Edward Howard Griggs and Percy H. Boynton.

1. The Moral System of Shakespeare (July 11-29). Professor Richard G. Moulton.
2. Ancient Classical Tragedies for Modern English Readers (July 11-29) Prof. Moulton.
3. The Poetry and Philosophy of Browning (Aug. 1-19) Mr. Edward Howard Griggs.
4. Goethe's Faust (Aug. 1-19) Mr. Griggs.
5. An Outline Study of English Literature (July 11-Aug. 19) Mr. Percy H. Boynton.
6. Rhetoric and Composition (July 11-Aug. 19) Mr. Boynton.

II. MODERN LANGUAGES

Dr. Otto Heller, Mr. C. G. von der Groeben and M. Benedict Papot. (French in coöperation with the Alliance Française.)

1. Beginning German (July 11-Aug 19) Prof. Otto Heller and Mr. C. G. von der Groeben.
2. Intermediate German (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Heller and Mr. von der Groeben.
3. Advanced German (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Heller and Mr. von der Groeben.
4. Children's Class in German (July 11-Aug. 19).
5. Lectures in German, Prof. Heller and Mr. von der Groeben.
6. Beginning German (Aug. 1-29) Instructor to be announced later.
7. German Teachers' Conferences. Lectures in German and French. German and French Club. "French Table." French Entertainment.
8. Beginning French (July 11-Aug. 19) M. Benedict Papot.
9. Intermediate French (July 11-Aug. 19) M. Papot.
10. Advanced French (July 11-Aug. 19) M. Papot.
11. Children's Class in French (July 11-Aug. 19).
12. French Literature (July 11-Aug. 19).
13. Teachers' Course in French (July 11-Aug. 19).
14. Readings in French (July 11-Aug. 19).
15. Beginning French (Aug. 1-19).
16. Elementary Spanish (July 11-Aug. 19).
17. Literature and Travel Course. Five hours a week. A—Commercial Spanish (July 11-29). B—Practical Grammar (Aug. 1-19).

III. CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

Prof. George D. Kellogg.

1. Beginning Latin (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Kellogg.
2. Teachers' Advanced Training Courses (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Kellogg.
3. Latin Teachers' Conferences. Prof. Kellogg.
4. Beginning Greek (July 11-19) Mr. Paul Nixon. Minimum class of six.
5. Anabasis (July 11-19) Mr. Paul Nixon. Minimum class of six.

IV. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Mr. Charles W. Cobb, Prof. E. S. Babcock, and Miss Laetitia Snow.

1. Algebra (July 11-Aug. 19) Mr. Charles W. Cobb.
2. Plane Geometry (July 11-Aug. 19) Mr. Cobb.
3. Trigonometry (July 11-Aug. 19) Mr. Cobb.
4. Preparatory Physics (July 11-Aug. 19) Instructor to be announced.
5. College Physics (July 11-Aug. 19) Instructor to be announced.
6. Physical Laboratory Work (July 11-Aug. 19) Instructor to be announced.
7. General Chemistry (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. E. S. Babcock.
8. Teacher's Course in General Chemistry (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Babcock.
9. Qualitative Analysis (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Babcock.
10. Quantitative Analysis (July 11-Aug. 19) Prof. Babcock.
11. Botany A—The Lower Plants (July 11-30) Miss Laetitia Snow.
12. Botany B—The Seed Plants (Aug. 1-19) Miss Snow.

V. PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGY

Dr. Richard G. Boone, Inspector James L. Hughes, Mr. Chas. W. Cobb, Miss E. Josephine Rice, Miss Emily M. Bishop, Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Miss Edith M. Scott, S. H. Clark, Alfred Hallam, Miss Amalie Hofer, Miss Mabel Corey, Miss Marie L. Shedlock, Miss Elva Batterson, Miss Victoria Cleaveland, Miss M. B. Fox, Dr. James A. Babbitt, Miss Abigail A. Freeman, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Mr. William C. Thro, Dr. S. C. Schmucker.

1. Educational Theory (July 11-29) Dr. Richard G. Boone.
2. School Practice (July 11-29) Dr. Richard G. Boone.
3. The Development of Selfhood in the Child (Aug. 1-19) Inspector James L. Hughes.
4. The Philosophy of the New Training (August 1-19) Inspector Hughes.
5. Grammar School Methods (July 11-29) Mr. Chas. W. Cobb.
6. School Management (July 11-29) Mr. Cobb.
7. Blackboard Sketching (July 11-29) Miss Josephine Rice.
8. Blackboard Sketching (Aug. 1-19) Miss Rice.
9. Physical Culture (July 11-29) Mrs. Emily M. Bishop.
10. The Teaching of Reading (July 11-29) Mr. S. H. Clark.
11. Sight Reading and Children's Music (July 11-Aug. 19) Mr.

Alfred Hallam. 12. Primary Courses (July 9-30). Miss Ada Van Stone Harris. 13. Industries in Primary Grades (July 11-29) Miss Edith M. Scott. 14. Primary Methods (July 11-29) ten lectures. Definite dates to be announced. Miss Harris. 15. Professional Kindergarten Course, Misses Hofer, Shedlock, Corey, Batterson and Cleaveland. 16. Kindergarten Preparatory Course (July 11-Aug. 19) Misses Hofer, Shedlock, Cleaveland, Fox, Corey and Batterson. 17. Animal and Plant Life (July 11-29) Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock. 18. Laboratory and Field Work, Mr. William C. Thro. 19. Advanced Nature Study, Mrs. Comstock. 20. An Advanced Course in Bird Life, William C. Thro. 21. The Nature Teacher's Course (Aug. 1-19) Dr. S. C. Schmucker. 22. The Nature Lover's Course (Aug. 1-19) Dr. Schmucker. 23. Botany C—Plant Adaptation (July 11-29) Miss Laetitia Snow. 24. Botany D—Development of Plant Societies (Aug. 1-19) Miss Snow. 25. Physiography A—Atmosphere and Streams (July 11-29) Miss Snow. 26. Physiography B—Glaciers, Ocean, Earth Movements, Volcanic Agents (Aug. 1-19) Miss Snow.

CLASSES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Kindergarten (Children 3 to 6) July 11-Aug. 19). Boys' Club. Girls' Club. German, French. Children's Music, Gymnastics, Manual Training, etc.

NEW YORK STATE FREE SUMMER INSTITUTE

Through an adjustment of the programs for the summer institutes conducted by the Department of Instruction of the state, the New York State Summer Institute at Chautauqua will be open during the present season for four weeks, July 11-Aug. 5.

Because of the late date on which the change was determined and the necessity for engaging prominent instructors early, Chautauqua Institution was not able to have the terms of its summer schools conform to the term of the Institute. For the present year, however, arrangements have been made whereby members of the Institute will be entitled to free gate tickets at Chautauqua and to the privileges of the classes of the Chautauqua Institution Summer Schools during the entire six weeks.

VI. RELIGIOUS TEACHING

In Coöperation with the American Institute of Sacred Literature.

1. Epistles of Paul (July 10-29). 2. The Ante-Babylonian Prophets (August 1-10) Rev. James H. Gray. 3. Normal Class for Sunday School Teachers (August 2-16) Dr. J. L. Hurlbut. 4. Sunday School Teachers' Bible Class (August 2-16) Dr. Hurlbut. Sermons Sundays, Amphitheatre, 11 A. M. Devotional Hours, Monday to Friday at 10 A. M.

VII. LIBRARY TRAINING

The Chautauqua Library School is designed for librarians of smaller libraries and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended courses offered in regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study to gain a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of the modern methods and ideals. The school will be in session from July 9 to August 19.

Advance Registration: Application for admission should be made before June 15 to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y. No one will be admitted to the class who has not previously filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation cards. The class is limited to forty students.

VIII. DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Mrs. Alice P. Norton, Miss Anna Barrows, Miss Elizabeth S. Darrow.

1. Food and Dietetics (July 9-29) Mrs. Alice P. Norton. 2 and 3. Cookery (July 9-Aug. 19) Miss Anna Barrows. 4. Household Management (July 9-29) Miss Barrows. 5. Administration of the Home (July 9-29) Mrs. Norton. 6. Sanitation (Aug. 1-19) Mrs. Norton. 7. Applied Chemistry (July 9-Aug. 19) Mrs. Norton. 8. Schoolroom Methods in Cookery (July 9-Aug. 19) Miss Barrows. 9. The Teaching of Domestic Science (Aug. 1-19) Mrs. Norton. 10. Sewing (July 9-Aug. 19) Miss Elizabeth S. Darrow.

IX. MUSIC

Mr. Alfred Hallam, Mr. Henry B. Vincent, Mr. William H. Sherwood, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Mr. James Bird, Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Mr. Sol Marcossen, Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Mrs. E. T. Tobey, Miss Julia E. Crane, Mr. J. W. Kitchener, Mrs. Georgia A. Schussler, Mr. John Watkins.

General Classes.—1. Musical Lectures. Mr. Alfred Hallam, Mondays, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, Tuesdays, Mr. James Bird, Wednesdays, Mr. William H. Sherwood, Thursdays, Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Fridays, Mr. Sol Marcossen and Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Saturdays. 2. Harmony. (July 9-Aug. 19) Mr. Bird. There will be four grades. 2. Sight Reading and Children's Music. (July 9-Aug. 19) Mr. Hallam.

Choruses and Recitals.—1. The Chautauqua Choir. This famous choir will continue under the able direction of Mr. Alfred Hallam, of New York City. 2. Chautauqua Junior Choir, will be continued under Mr. Hallam. Open to all children of Chautauqua. 3. The Male Glee Club will be continued under Mr. Hallam's leadership. 4. Congregational Singing. The new Chautauqua Hymnal, a collection of the classic hymns of all denominations, will be used. 5. The Vocal Guild was organized in the summer of 1903 by Dr. Carl Dufft. A musical library will in time be collected, frequent recitals will be planned and the coöperation of visiting soloists will be secured. 6. Artists' Recitals. A series of piano, violin and vocal recitals will be given jointly by Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Marcossen and Dr. Dufft throughout the season.

Private Lessons.—Piano, Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, Sherwood Music School, and assistants. (July 9-Aug. 19). Musical Analysis, Touch and Technic. A series of classes under Mr. Sherwood. Open only to pupils of piano department. Interpretation and Artistic Piano Playing. Classes under Mr. Sherwood. Children's Piano Classes, Mrs. Tobey. Piano Normal Classes (July 15-29 and Aug. 2-16) Mrs. Tobey. Voice, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, New York City, Mr. J. T. Watkins, Scranton, Mrs. Carl E. Dufft, New York City (July 9-Aug. 19). Normal Course and Interpretation Lectures, Dr. Dufft, Ear Training and Pedagogy for Teachers in all branches of music, Miss Carrie A. Alchin, Cincinnati, Violin, Mr. Sol Marcossen, 122 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O. Organ, Dr. Percy J. Starnes, Albany Cathedral, New York. Violincello, Cornet, Saxhorn and Flute, Harp, Banjo, Man-

dolin and Guitar. W. J. Kitchener, 100 West 90th St., New York City (July 9-Aug. 19).

X. FINE ARTS

Mr. Frank G. Sanford, Mrs. L. Vance-Phillips, Miss Lucy Fairfield Perkins, Miss Lillian Forbes Sherman and Mrs. Sara Wood-Safford, Miss Lillian Fliege, Mr. Frank Lane, Mr. Harold Fry, Miss Jean V. Ingham, Miss Clarinda C. Richards, Mrs. C. P. Reynolds, and others.

Drawing and Painting.—Normal Art Courses. Outdoor Sketching and Painting. Mr. Sanford.

Ceramics.—Instructors: Mrs. L. Vance-Phillips, Mrs. Sara Wood-Sanford, Miss Lillian Forbes Sherman.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Wood-Working—Under the supervision of Mr. Frank Lane.

1. Bench Work for Boys. Elementary and Advanced Work in Joinery. 2. Bench Work for Girls. Similar to Course 1. 3. Bench Work for Teachers, Mr. Lane. 4. Art Furniture. 5. Wood Carving, Mr. Fry. 6. Pyrography. 7. Special Teachers' Course. 8. Rush and Cane Seating, Mr. Lane. 9. Art Metal Work. 10. Weaving, Miss Ingham. 11. Book Binding, Miss C. Richards. 12. Leather Modeling and Carving. 13. Pottery.

XI. EXPRESSION

Professor S. H. Clark, Mrs. Emily M. Bishop and Mme. Bertha Kunz-Baker.

1. Voice Culture and Vocal Expression, Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. 2. Gesture Developed According to Psychologic Laws, Mrs. Bishop. 3. Literary and Dramatic Interpretation, Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. 4. Artistic Rendering, Mr. Clark and Mrs. Baker. Reading Aloud.

XII. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Dr. W. G. Anderson, director and assistants.

1. The Normal Course. 2. Course in Athletics. 3. Americanized Delsarte Culture. 4. Corrective Gymnastics. 5. Men's Class in Gymnastics. 6. The Boys' Club Class. 7. Children's Class. 8. Girls' Club Class. 9. Women's Class. 10. Public School Gymnastics. 11. Personal Contest Exercises. 12. Aquatics. 13. Outdoor Games.

XIII. PRACTICAL ARTS

Messrs. W. D. Bridge, Charles R. Wells, William H. Covert.

Shorthand and Typewriting, (July 6-Aug. 14) Mr. W. D. Bridge, assisted by Miss F. M. Bridge, 8 Oakwood Ave., Orange, N. J. Business Training, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, etc. (July 6-Aug. 14) Charles R. Wells, Clifton Springs, N. Y., William H. Covert, Syracuse, N. Y., instructors. Teachers' Normal Course (July 6-Aug. 14).



GYMNASIUM AT CHAUTAUQUA

Other Chautauqua Assemblies

ASSEMBLY CALENDAR SEASON OF 1903.

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK—June 30-August 29.
Recognition Day, August 17.

ALABAMA

Talladega—July 17—August 1.

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith—June 24—July 4.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach—July 11-23.

Pacific Grove—July 11-24. Recognition Day,
July 21.

COLORADO

Boulder—July 4—August 7. Recognition Day,
Aug. 4.

Palmer Lake—July 10—Aug. 14. Recognition
Day, Aug. 5.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Chautauqua near Forestville—July
13-27. Recognition Day, July 20.

FLORIDA

De Funiak Springs—Feb. 9—April 2.

Melbourne—March 2-15.

GEORGIA

Dublin—June 19-25.

ILLINOIS

Clinton—Aug. 19-29.

Danville — Aug. —. Recognition Day,
Aug. 19.

Kankakee—Aug. 19-28.

Lincoln—Aug. 7-17. Recognition Day, Aug. 5.

Lithia Springs—Aug. 5-23. Recognition Day,
Aug. 23.

Moline—July 14-25.

Ottawa—Aug. 12-21.

Old Salem, Petersburg—Aug. 11-23. Recognition
Day, Aug. 22.

Piasa, Chautauqua, Jersey County—July 14-
Aug. 10. Recognition Day, Aug. 5.

Pontiac—July 28—Aug. 10. Recognition Day,
Aug. 6.

Rockford — Aug. 18-31. Recognition Day,
Aug. 30.

INDIANA

Lafayette—June 10-20.

Pine Lake—Aug. 24-Sept. 2.

Remington—Aug. 13-28.

Richmond—Aug. 26-Sept. 4.

Island Park, Rome City—July 20-Aug. 12.
Recognition Day, July 29.

Winona Lake—July 3-Aug. 20. Recognition
Day, July 26.

IOWA

Allerton—Aug. 10-17.

Clarinda—Aug. 10-19. Recognition Day,
Aug. 17.

Des Moines—July 7-14.

Fort Dodge—July 24-31. Recognition Day,
July 30.

Malvern—July 2-10.

Washington—Aug. 16-25.

KANSAS

Cawker City—July 21-31. Recognition Day,
July 26.

Ottawa—June 28-July 8. Recognition Day,
July 5.

Wathena—Aug. 13-21. Recognition Day,
Aug. 19.

Winfield—June 14-24. Recognition Day,
June 20.

KENTUCKY

Lexington—June 28-July 8. Recognition Day,
July 6.

Owensboro—Aug. 4-19. Recognition Day,
Aug. 12.

MAINE

Fryeburg—Aug. 22-31. Recognition Day,
Aug. 30.

Ocean Park—July 23-Sept. 1. Recognition Day,
Aug. 11.

MARYLAND

Mountain Lake Park—Aug. 3-29. Recognition
Day, Aug. 18.

Washington Grove—July 4-Sept. 15. Recognition
Day, Aug. 27.

MASSACHUSETTS

New England, Montwait—July 12-22. Recog-
nition Day, July 21.

Connecticut Valley, Northampton—July 12-22.
Recognition Day, July 20.

MICHIGAN

Ludington—July 27-Aug. 21.

South Haven—Aug. 4-21.

MISSISSIPPI

Crystal Springs—July 17-31.

MISSOURI

Carthage—June 28-July 7. Recognition Day,
July 5.

Maysville—Aug. 12-21.

NEBRASKA

Beatrice—July 7-20. Recognition Day, July 18.

Fullerton—Aug. 5-15. Recognition Day,
Aug. 9.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hedding—Aug. 1-20.

NEW JERSEY

Jewish, Atlantic City—July 10-31.

NEW YORK

Carmel Grove, Binghamton—July 30-Aug. 15.
Assembly Park, Tully Lake—Aug. 4-25. Rec-
ognition Day, Aug. 18.

Lakeside, Findley Lake—Aug. 1-Sept. 1.
Keuka Lake—Aug. 10-20.

NORTH DAKOTA

Devil's Lake—July 2-24. Recognition Day,
July 16.

OHIO

Bethesda—Aug. 10-24. Recognition Day,
Aug. 19.

Lakeside—July 5—Aug. 10. Recognition Day,
July 26.

Lancaster—Aug. 6-14.

Smithville—Aug. 13-28.

Urbana—July 24-Aug. 4.

OREGON

Ashland—July 13-22.

Gladstone Park—July 12-24. Recognition Day,
July 21.

PENNSYLVANIA

Conneaut Lake—June 15-July 20. Recognition
Day, July 15.

Eaglesmere—July 12-Sept. 6.

Mt. Gretna—July 1-Aug. 5. Recognition Day,
July 27.

Naomi Pines—July 11-Aug. 5. Recognition
Day, July 28.

Ridgeview Park—July 29-Aug. 10. Recognition
Day, Aug. 5.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Big Stone Lake—June 28-July 11. Recog-
nition Day, July 8.

Canton—June 30-July 12.
 Lake Madison—June 20-July 4. Recognition Day, June 28.
 Tacoma—June 27-July 4.

TENNESSEE
 Monteagle—July 2-Aug. 30. Recognition Day, July 21.

TEXAS
 Waxahachie—July 19-29.

WEST VIRGINIA
 Tri-State, Huntington—June 22-July 8.
 Moundsville—Aug. 11-18.
 Wellsburg—Aug. 11-28.

WISCONSIN
 Chetek—July 14-24.
 Delevan Lake—July 27-Aug. 7.
 Monona Lake, Madison—July 19-30. Recognition Day, July 29.
 Marinette—Aug. 4-15.
 Racine—July 15-24.
 Waupaca—Aug. 9-22. Recognition Day, Aug. 12.

CHAUTAUQUA CENTERS OF INFLUENCE

From the announcements of Chautauqua assemblies to be held this season in all parts of the United States it may be seen first of all that many Chautauqua centers of influence are proving their permanent value. The Pacific Grove Assembly in California celebrates its silver anniversary this season; the coming assemblies at Island Park, Indiana, and Ottawa, Kansas, are the twenty-sixth in their history, and there are a number of other assemblies announcing all the way from their seventh to their twenty-second season. It is noteworthy also that the proportion of assemblies which have not inaugurated summer school departments is very small, and the growth of the summer school facilities is one of the striking phases of the assembly improvement. Another noteworthy fact is the increasing emphasis which the assemblies are placing upon the Chautauqua Home Reading work—the C. L. S. C.—as a means of attracting and holding an all-the-year-round constituency which makes an assembly the Chautauqua center for its territory.

The tendency in program-making for assemblies is marked by the increase of special weeks or special days devoted to different topics and interests. Civic Improvement topics are being introduced at various points. Running through the announcements one may find Nation and State days, a Patriotic Day, even Democratic

and Republican days, as well as days devoted to special organizations like the G. A. R., W. C. T. U., fraternities, Maccabees, etc. There are also Educational, Missionary, Sunday-School, Woman's, Editors', Farmers', and Young People's days, etc. Announcements of Pentecostal Day or a Pentecostal Sabbath indicate the inclusion of certain phases of religious topics.

The variety of wholesome entertainment and the emphasis upon the attractions of out-of-door life are suggestive in their own way of praiseworthy service to people who patronize the assemblies.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

This chief of the assemblies of the Pacific Coast holds its silver anniversary session this year, having been organized by Bishop Vincent in 1879, one year after the organization of the Assembly at Chautauqua Lake, New York. It is the oldest of the coast assemblies, and has had a history of increasing success, and it presents a program equal to that of the great assemblies of the eastern states. It is especially favored in its location, Pacific Grove being the most attractive seaside resort on the Pacific Coast. The natural conditions are all favorable, and the place is kept free from all objectionable elements and supplies an atmosphere congenial to the assembly idea. A summer at Pacific Grove is an ideal experience, climate is perfect, all facilities for rest and recreation are present, and the Chautauqua and a number of other summer gatherings furnish rational entertainment. All classes of accommodations are available and will suit every purse. A good hotel and many boarding houses provide for the comfort of the guests, and cottages and tents fully equipped for housekeeping and ready for occupancy on arrival may be had for any range of cost.

The assembly dates for 1904 are July 11-23, and the program offers a rare treat to all who may enjoy the sessions of the assembly. The best talent, national and local, is provided through a joint arrangement with the other Chautauqua assemblies of the coast.

The whole program is adjusted to a very high standard, while at the same time it is kept thoroughly popular.

Courses are offered in biology, zoölogy, Bible study, physical culture, expression, music, nature study, cookery, art and history. The program will be unusually rich. Newell Dwight Hillis, Richmond P. Hobson, Lou J. Beauchamp, Stanley L. Krebs and other stars of the assembly platform have been engaged. The Clafin University Jubilee Singers will appear. Special features will mark the whole program. For detailed program address Mrs. E. J. Dawson, San José, Cal.

BOULDER, COLORADO

The Colorado Chautauqua Assembly at Boulder, thirty miles north of Denver, holds its session from July 4 to August 7. C. L. S. C. work will be given a prominent place, and Recognition Day will be August 4.

The summer school offers the best instruction in the departments of art, kindergarten, dramatic expression, domestic science, Bible study, vocal music, physical culture, literature, psychology, language and business.

A partial list of talent engaged for the platform is as follows: Speakers, Sam P. Jones, Frank R. Roberson, Rabbi Leon Harrison, John G. Woolley, Dean Alfred A. Wright, Rev. Wm. A. Quayle, Lou J. Beauchamp, Rev. Eugene May, Toyokichi Iyenaga. Musical organizations, Rischar's Orchestra, the Chicago Glee Club, the African Boy Choir, the Dixie Jubilee Singers, instrumental and vocal soloists. Entertainers, The American Vitagraph, Laurant the magician, Lulu Tyler Gates, Rosani the juggler, Rachel Baumann Greenlee, and moving pictures. Open-air concerts will be given daily by the Rischar Chicago Orchestra.

Special days will be Patriotic Day, Democratic Day, Republican Day, Temperance Day, Maccabee Day, Children's Day and others to be arranged. For full announcements write the secretary, F. A. Boggess, Boulder, Col.

PALMER LAKE, COLORADO

The Rocky Mountain Chautauqua was founded in 1886. Before it became thoroughly established the panic days of 1893 came, and the enterprise languished for many years until by persistent effort under the direction of the late Forrest M. Priestly, it has attained some prestige at home and abroad. Its principal patrons are from Colorado, but there are many visitors from Texas and Kansas, as well as Kansas City, Mo., and Nebraska and from states as far east as Iowa and Illinois. The natural attractions, situated as Glen Park is upon the front range of the Rocky Mountains, are superb, are a continual delight to those from abroad and seemingly continue to attract from season to season many Coloradoans. The establishing of two other assemblies within so limited a region and with a comparatively small nearby population to draw from has convinced the management of this assembly that it is necessary to make the program of a mixed character so as to both instruct and edify the student as well as to interest and amuse those who simply desire to be entertained. With these objects in view, commencing with 1904, the entire work of each day will be confined to the early morning hours, leaving the afternoon absolutely free for rest, recreation and exploration. During the afternoon nature study walks are taken. Working days are confined to Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Entertainments and events of social character are generally confined to Saturday and Monday evenings, Tuesdays and Thursdays being given up to lectures and readings. Friday evening is distinctively a C. L. S. C. night.

Recognition Day has been fixed for Friday, August 5. The speaker has not yet been determined upon. No special plans have been made for the use of Round Tables, although occasional use will be made of them. Strictly speaking, no summer schools will be conducted, but five weeks have been arranged for which might be grouped generally as follows: Sociol-

ogy, Sunday-school, Educational, Christian Work, Y. M. C. A., Bible Conference, with a Sunday-school normal course running through the first four weeks for one hour or more each morning, which will be conducted by Rev. B. T. Vincent D. D., superintendent of instruction, Rev. John C. Carman, late of Indiana, now superintendent of the Colorado State Sunday-school association, and Rev. H. A. Ott, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church of Topeka, Kansas.

No new buildings have been constructed this year, but during the past season all buildings were repaired and painted to a considerable extent, and a considerable sum has been expended for general improvements.

The list of officers and speakers, including the above named individuals, is as follows: J. E. Le Rossignol, professor of sociology, and Frank H. H. Roberts, professor of history, both of the University of Denver; Hon. Ben B. Lindsey, judge juvenile court, Denver; Rev. C. H. Pettibone, Mrs. Rachel Baumann Greenlee, H. V. Kepner, professor of physics, Manual Training High School, Denver.

Among the preachers during the Chautauqua are Rev. Frost Craft, D. D., Denver; Rev. Robt. Coltman, D. D., Larned, Kan.; Henry A. Buchtel, chancellor of the University of Denver; Bishop Charles H. Olmsted of the diocese of Colorado.

The Chautauqua opens Monday evening, July 11, and closes on Friday evening, August 5. The president of this assembly is Frank McDonough, Denver, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY NEAR FORESTVILLE, CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly will hold its next session on the beautiful grounds near Forestville and Plainville, July 13-27 inclusive. Bishop Vincent will be present on Recognition Day, Wednesday, July 20. The Class of 1904 is the first to graduate at this assembly, and it is hoped that every Chautauqua member of 1904 in Connecticut will be present on that day.

The graduating class will number at least fifty. The program for the day will include a mass meeting of Chautauquans at 11 A. M. At 2 P. M. the Recognition service and presentation of diplomas, and a banquet and reception to the Class of 1904 at 4 P. M. The entertainment and camp-fire in the evening will close a delightful day to all who can be present.

The summer schools will include eight departments of work. The Bigelow Schools of nature study, natural science and country life; Bible study and training school of Sunday-school teaching; domestic science, elocution; photography, with all the appliances for perfecting work; basketry; voice and health culture; the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, with Round Table talks and councils.

Among the speakers already engaged are: Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. Edward F. Bigelow, Willard N. Chute, editor of *Fern Magazine*; Prof. F. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University; Prof. M. A. Biglow, of Columbia University; Mrs. Kittie Middlebrook Holton, principal of the Danbury School of Oratory; Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut; Miss Annie R. McDonnell, Junior Bible study; Dr. Eugene May, Dr. John E. Adams, Mr. C. L. Allen. Entertainers announced are Miss Gay Zenola McLaren in "The Sign of the Cross," Miss Mary E. Wilcox, reader; the American Vitagraph, two evenings of moving pictures, several stereopticon evenings, and concerts yet to be arranged.

Special days are Connecticut Day, Recognition Day and Grange Day. The complete program may be obtained by addressing the Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly, Hartford, Conn.

LITHIA SPRINGS, ILLINOIS

In a beautiful rural district in Shelby County, Illinois, near Middlesworth Station on the Big Four, midst rugged hills and deep glens, was organized fourteen years ago the assembly known as the Lithia Springs Chautauqua. The grounds embrace 250 acres of beautiful woodland, with three medicinal springs noted for health-giving properties.



GRADUATING CLASS AND FRIENDS, LIBRARY CHAPEL, LITHIA SPRINGS

The assemblies and schools are conducted solely for the benefit of country and mankind. No dividends are paid. No one receives pecuniary profit. All receipts above actual current expenses are applied to improvements of the park and institutions on the grounds, for the greatest good to the greatest number. The park contains thirty log cabins and cottages, an auditorium seating 2,000, a dining hall and restaurant, post-office, dormitories, bathhouses, all plain in architecture and rustic in appearance. There is also a unique building of upright logs, called Library Chapel. It is used for the double purpose of public religious meetings and a library. It is the first building erected for a library in Shelby County. The bookcases now contain about 700 volumes donated by Woman's Alliances and friends far and near.

The dates for the season of 1904 are August 5-23. The summer schools will give instruction in nature study, domestic science, farming, good health and nursing, literature, science, history, kindergarten, physical culture, Bible study, elocution and oratory, art in daily life and art in education, vocal music.

Every day will be a great day. Bishop John H. Vincent will give the Recognition Day address on August 23. Other special days will be Temperance Day, Educational Day, Farmer's Institute Day, Sunday-School Day.

A partial list of talent engaged includes Bishop John H. Vincent, Capt. R. P. Hobson, Prof. John W. Weitzel, department of elocution Yale University; Miss Ben-Oliel, Palestine costume entertainer; the Kaffir Boy Concert Company, the Oxenham Perfected Moving Pictures; Dr. Iyenaga, the celebrated Japanese scholar; Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago; Prof. J. Ernest Woodland, science lectures; Dr. John Quincy Adams, art lectures; Prof. John R. Clarke, Mr. Noah Beilharz, reader and impersonator; the Lithia Springs Orchestra; Capt. Jack Crawford. The superintendent of the assembly is Jasper L. Douthit, Shelbyville, Ill.

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

The Chautauqua assembly to be held at Prospect Park, Moline, Ill., for ten days beginning July 14 excels in promise that of last season. Some very eminent speakers will be present, including Robt. M. LaFol-

lette, governor of Wisconsin; Frederick Ward, the actor, on Shakespeare and his plays; Toyokichi Iyenaga, of Japan, speaks on the Russo-Japanese struggle, and no more interesting speaker on this all-important subject can be found in this country. Dr. Iyenaga was formerly secretary of the foreign department of the Japanese government. Other talent engaged for this plat-



EARLY HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Old Salem Chautauqua, Petersburg, Ill.

form is Elias Day, Dunbar Hand Bell Ringers, Ross Crane, Hon. Chas. M. Loring, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, Dr. Morgan Wood, Hendrickson the magician, Miss Elma B. Smith, impersonator, Robert McIntyre, James Hunt Cook, Mabelle Carolyn Church, Slayton Jubilee Singers, Miss Ben-Oliel, Cleveland Ladies Orchestra. The manager is W. U. Richards, 1415 Twelfth Street, Moline, Ill.

OLD SALEM CHAUTAUQUA, PETERSBURG,
ILLINOIS

The seventh annual assembly of Old Salem Chautauqua, located near Petersburg, Ill., will be held August 11-23, 1904. Plans for this assembly are about complete,

and promise an even greater success in every way than those of the past. The program is better than ever, including such names as ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee; Capt. Jack Crawford, formerly Chief of Scouts, U. S. A.; Rev. Sam P. Jones, Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Bishop John H. Vincent, Dr. J. Meritte Driver, Rev. C. E. Maxfield, Dr. Scott F. Hershey, Miss Florence Ben-Oliel, Judge P. J. Grosscup, Rev. Geo. C. Fort, Rev. A. R. Tarr, Dr. Ernest V. Claypool, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Rev. John M. Holmes, Dr. Ira Landrith, Oxenham's Perfected Moving Pictures, Alton Packard, Eugene Laurant the magician, Tyrolean Yodlers and Concert Company, Hon. Nat M. Brigham, and many others. Seventeen schools have been arranged for, including literary, scientific, art, music and practical subjects. Round Tables will be held daily in the interest of the C. L. S. C. work and will be in charge of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, of Kansas, under whose magnificent leadership Old Salem enrolled the record-breaking class of 205 during last year's assembly. Bishop Vincent will deliver the Recognition Day address on August 22. C. L. S. C. readers in Illinois and the Central West who are ready to graduate and who can not go to Chautauqua, N. Y., may receive their diplomas from the hands of Bishop Vincent at Old Salem. Several thousand dollars will be spent for improvements prior to the assembly. In co-operation with the C. P. & St. L. R. R., which has a station on our grounds, a handsome passenger station will be erected, with convenient waiting rooms and a perfect system of gates which will afford absolute protection against the many trains required to handle our crowds. Further extensions and improvements will be made to the sewer system. A number of small buildings will be erected and a start will be made toward paving our streets with stone. Rev. Geo. H. Turner, Petersburg, Ill., will continue as superintendent.

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS

The Ottawa Chautauqua Association is now in its third year and is meeting with



PIASA BLUFFS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER, PIASA CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY

unbounded success, having the good will and the hearty coöperation of the people of Ottawa and vicinity. Up to this time no Round Table exercises and no Recognition Day have been established and the question of summer schools has not yet been taken up by the board of directors. The grounds cover an area of about twelve acres in a beautiful grove, two and one-half miles from the center of the city. There is a splendid artesian well with an unlimited supply of cool, sparkling water, and the grounds are well sewered. There has been erected a fine auditorium with seating capacity for about one thousand people, and ample stage capacity with dressing rooms on either side. The grounds are easily reached by two lines of street railways. The main speakers for the season are: Henry Watterson, Graham Taylor, Lorado Taft, John Mitchell, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Dr. Edward Steiner and Rev. J. L. Spaulding.

Applications have been made for about one hundred and fifty tents for the season, and the outlook is very encouraging for a large attendance. The dates are August 12-21. The manager is Mr. H. T. Swift, Ottawa, Ill.

PIASA, ILLINOIS

The Piasa Chautauqua Assembly has added more improvements to their equip-

ment this season than has any other assembly in the Mississippi Valley and they will spare no effort to make the Piasa Chautauqua Assembly lead the list of western Chautauquas.

The board of directors have given time, money and energy in their efforts for the advancement of the assembly and the result can only be success. Heretofore the work has been directed by the board of directors themselves, but the enterprise has expanded to such a degree that last October they secured the services of Mr. W. C. Paisley of Lincoln, Illinois, as general manager, and he is now devoting his entire time to the work. Mr. Paisley has had an extended Chautauqua experience, not only in connection with the business departments but also as a lecturer and is known to many Chautauquans through his illustrated lecture "The Land of the Cliff Dwellers."

The assembly dates for 1904 will be from July 14 to August 10, inclusive, and General Manager Paisley has already prepared a strong program for 1904. Among the features will be a joint political debate between Gen. Chas. A. Grosvenor of Ohio, and Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, Captain Jack Crawford, Colonel L. F. Cope-land, a Woodmen's Day, a W. C. T. U. Day when their new building will be dedicated by State President Marie C. Brehm,

Rev. Frank Bristol in lecture and sermon. Besides these science lectures by Prof. J. Ernest Woodland on radium, wireless telegraphy and absolute zero, Laurant in magic, Ross Crane with clay modeling and chalk talks, Elias Day in character work, and many musical features have already been announced.

Among the new improvements at the Piasa Chautauqua Assembly is a fine new hotel which has just been completed at a cost of \$30,000. The old hotel and the various boarding houses had not been able to care for the people who visited Chautauqua, and with its rapid growth a new hotel was much needed. The building is one of the finest ever erected at an assembly, and is modern in all of its appointments. It has a hundred rooms, arranged singly and en suite, many having private baths.

Some twenty-five new cottages have been erected since the last assembly or will be erected before the next season opens.

A splendid concrete bathing pool is now being constructed which will be 160 feet long by 60 feet in width. It will have varying depths of from one to ten feet and stands on the river front. A splendid new fleet of launches and row boats have been secured and will be placed in commission on the Mississippi River as soon as the season opens. Electric lights and an enlarged pumping station for the water works plant are now being arranged for and are to be in operation before assembly time.

The Piasa Chautauqua assembly is the World's Fair Assembly this year, and visitors to the St. Louis exposition will find that a visit to the grounds will be a pleasant side trip from the exposition, and also if they wish they can stop at the grounds and attend the fair from there. The splendid train service promised by the C. P. & St. L. R. R. makes this arrangement a desirable one.

Special attention will be given to the class features and especially to the C. L. S. C. work which will be under the direction of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt. Recognition Day will

be on August 5, but the speaker has not been announced as yet. The general manager of the assembly is W. O. Paisley, Chautauqua, Jersey County, Illinois.

PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

The Pontiac Chautauqua, located at Pontiac, Ill., will hold its seventh annual session July 28 to August 10, 1904.



NEW WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION BUILDING, PIASA ASSEMBLY

Recognition Day will be Saturday, August 6, the speaker being Dr. E. L. Eaton, who will give "People Three Stories High." C. L. S. C. headquarters will be kept open during the entire time and Round Tables held every day, under the direction of Rev. Mary C. Moreland. Schools or classes will be conducted in astronomy, civic improvement, W. C. T. U., health, normal Bible, nature study, cooking, nursing, physical culture, elocution, kindergarten, Palestine congress, religious conference, free parliament, assembly chorus, dress conference. Among the speakers and entertainers engaged are: Bishop John H. Vincent, Gov. Bob Taylor, Florence Ben-Oiel, Dr. Frank M. Bristol, Champ Clark, Captain Jack Crawford, Dr. J. M. Driver, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Miss Marie C. Brehm, Dr. Carolyn Heisel, Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Dr. Scott F. Hershey, Slayton Jubilee Singers, Rev. Stanley G. Krebs, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Rev. Ira Landrith, Eugene Laurant, Mrs. John A.

Logan, Bishop Chas. C. McCabe, Otterbein Male Quartet, Oxenham's moving pictures, Alton Packard, F. R. Roberson, Rosani, Dr. F. A. Strough, Rev. Geo. R. Stuart, and many others. A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Ill., is the manager.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

The Rockford Chautauqua, located at Rockford, Ill., will hold its third annual session August 18 to 31, 1904. Recognition Day will be Tuesday, August 30, with Dr. E. L. Eaton as the orator who will give "People Three Stories High." C. L. S. C. headquarters will be kept open during the entire time and Round Tables held every day, conducted by Rev. Mary C. Moreland. Schools or classes will be conducted in astronomy, Palestine congress, civic improvement, health, ministerial conference, W. C. T. U., normal Bible, nursing, physical culture, assembly chorus, nature study, dress conference, N. P. T. A. conference, cooking, elocution, young ladies' outlook club, kindergarten, girls' outlook club. Among the speakers and entertainers engaged at this time are: Bishop John H. Vincent, Gov. Bob Taylor, Bishop Chas. B. Galloway, Sam P. Jones, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rabbi Leon Harrison, Champ Clark, Dr. Frank M. Bristol, Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Col. Geo. W. Bain, Florence Ben-Oliel, Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Marie C. Brehm, Nat M. Brigham, Captain Jack Crawford, Dr. J. M. Driver, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Rev. Geo. C. Port, Dr. Carolyn Geisel, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, Laurant, Louise Klein Miller, Otterbein Quartet, Oxenham's moving pictures, Alton Packard, F. R. Roberson, Roney's Boys, Rosani, Dr. F. A. Strough, Rev. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., Tyrolean Yodlers, Henry Wallace and others. A. C. Folsom, Pontiac, Ill., is the manager.

ISLAND PARK, ROME CITY, INDIANA

The Western Chautauqua held at Rome City, Ind., will present a strong program for 1904, its twenty-sixth annual session, which opens July 29 and continues to August

13. Its program management is under the direction of Rev. W. L. Davidson, D. D., Field Secretary of the C. L. S. C., assisted by Mr. John R. Clarke, the distinguished lecturer.

Recognition Day services and the C. L. S. C. alumni reunion will be held Friday, July 29. The address will be delivered by Dr. W. H. Hickman, president of the Board of Trustees, Chautauqua Institution—subject: "Home Education." Class address by Dr. W. L. Davidson. An invitation has been extended to Bishop Vincent, the beloved Chautauqua Chancellor.

The usual lines of summer school work will be carried forward. Literature, art, language, civic problems, elocution, music, voice culture, physical culture and Delsarte, kindergarten, boys' and girls' classes will all be placed under the most competent leaders. The vocal music under Prof. C. M. Parker, manager of the Parker Concert Company; instrumental music, Prof. E. W. Garrett, director Muncie Musical Conservatory; voice and Delsarte, Miss Maud Baker, Mary Blood School of Oratory, Chicago; kindergarten, boys' and girls' classes under the direction of the State W. C. T. U. Mother's meetings and reform work under the same organization. Evangelistic and Bible work conducted by Miss Olive G. Marshall, deaconess Cincinnati Home; summer school normal and model of Palestine study, Rev. F. M. Straight, superintendent and instructor.

Among those prominent on the program already arranged are: Dr. W. A. College, dean Armour Institute, Chicago; Dr. Geo. Wood Anderson, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. Wilbur Davidson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. W. Lamar, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, National President, W. C. T. U.; Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri; Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Dr. C. W. Winchester, Taylor University; Hon. John R. Clarke, of New York; Dr. Samuel Salabee, Assyrian lecturer; Dr. Samuel Dickey, Albion College; Hon. Beecher W. Waltermire, Findlay, Ohio; Dr. Robt. L. Kelley, Earlham Col-

lege; Dr. Joseph W. Mauck, Hillsdale College; Dr. W. H. Hickman, Chautauqua Institution; Rev. W. G. Archer, superintendent Seven Hills Chautauqua; Prof. C. M. Parker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. Edwin Schell, LaFayette, Ind. In entertainment: Alton Packard, cartoonist; Miss Elsie McCrory, reader and impersonator; Muncie Musical Conservatory Band and Orchestra; Fred Emerson Brooks, the poet-humorist; Lumira Cinematograph moving pictures and stereopticon company; Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout; The C. M. Parker Concert company; Miss Ealyne George, dramatic and humorous reciter; Reilhoffer's Tryolean Yodler Concert Company; Miss June Nafe, mezzo soprano soloist; Mr. J. Rosani, the manipulator and juggler; Mr. Fitch B. Cooper, impersonator; Garrett's Mandolin Club; Coxie's string band; Miss Grace Wyatt, soprano soloist; Miss Edna Wheeler Gooden, Miss Vera Haskal, violinists; Prof. Otto Fishburn tuba soloist; Miss Maud Baker, reader; Miss Carrie Louisa Kelsey, Prof. Ira McKinney, pianists; Mrs. C. M. Parker, church chimes and banjo.

The following special days have been arranged: Old First Night, Opening Day, Pentecostal Sabbath, Fraternity Day, College and University Days, Recognition Alumni Reunion, Evangelistic Sunday, Temperance Day, Processional Day, Sunday School Rally Day, Christian Rally Day, Musical Festival, W. C. T. U. Day, Grand Army Day.

The field work and program arrangement continue in the hands of J. F. Snyder, La Grange, Ind.

CLARINDA, IOWA

The eighth annual session of the Clarinda Chautauqua Assembly will be held at Clarinda, Iowa, August 10-19, 1904. Recognition Day will be Wednesday, August 17. Dr. George L. Robinson, of McCormick Theological Seminary, will deliver the Recognition Day address. Round Table exercises will be held each afternoon during the assembly.

A list of talent engaged is as follows: Ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylor, Aug. 19; Sam P. Jones, Aug. 15; Henry W. Sears, Aug. 16 and 17; Congressmen Clark and Grosvenor, joint debate, Aug. 18; Albert E. Wiggam, Aug. 11; Gov. La Follette, Aug. 10; Oliver W. Stewart, Aug. 13; Dr. T. Iyenaga, Aug. 12; Leon H. Vincent, Aug. 11 to 19; Dr. George L. Robinson, Bible lecturer, Aug. 11 to 19; Miss Francis C. Norris, reader, Aug. 10 to 19; Nat. M. Brigham, Aug. 13, 15, 16; Edison's moving pictures (D. W. Robertson) Aug. 10 to 12; Ferguson's moving pictures, Aug. 17 to 19; Simpson Male Quartet, Aug. 11 to 19; Clarinda Orchestra, Aug. 10 to 19.

The secretary of the assembly is Earl Peters, Clarinda, Iowa.

MALVERN, IOWA

The Mills County Chautauqua Association holds its first session July 2-10. A high standard of entertainment will be maintained, and the program gives as a partial list of the talent the following: Musical, the Slayton Jubilee Singers, five days; Spelbring's Brass Band, nine days; the Dunbar Male Quartet and Bell Ringers, four days; Prof. W. L. Thickstone, leader of chorus and voice teacher; Miss Bertha E. Hart, pianist, nine days. Lecturers: Dr. Herbert L. Willett; Robert M. LaFollette, governor of Wisconsin, two days; Dr. John Merritt Driver, two days; Rev. Father Moran, of Cleveland; Mrs. Eleanor Birmingham, of New York, five days; Hon. John H. Mickey, governor of Nebraska; Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago; Denton C. Crowl and J. Adam Bede. Entertainers: Ross Crane, cartoonist, for two days; Miss Mabelle C. Church, reader, for seven days.

The summer schools are not yet fully established and the only course offered this year will be on the life of Christ conducted by Rev. Alex. Corkey. Every day will be a big day and a complete program may be obtained by addressing W. J. Baird, Malvern, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, IOWA

The dates for this assembly are August 16-25. The departments include a cooking school, music school, Bible study and school in history. Chief attractions are a joint debate between Chas. Grosvenor and Champ Clark, lectures by Gov. Robert Taylor, Dr. Green and Capt. Jack Crawford.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

The assembly at Fort Dodge, Iowa, will hold a one week's session July 24-31. C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be July 30 with Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of New York, as orator. It is hoped that all members of the class of 1904 in this locality will plan to rally at Fort Dodge for Recognition Day and receive the C. L. S. C. diploma at that time.

The lecturers include: Dr. Frank Gunzalus, Capt. R. P. Hobson, Frank Robertson, Father Vaughan. The entertainers already engaged are: Alton Packard, cartoonist, the Kaffir Boy Choir, the Byron Troubadours, the Hearons Sisters, Liquid Aid Demonstration, Professor Patty and the American Vitagraph Company.

The secretary of the assembly is Mr. J. F. Monk, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

CAWKER CITY, KANSAS

The Lincoln Park Chautauqua at Cawker City is located in Northwestern Kansas. The grounds comprise a thirty-acre tract of parkland, and the assembly has a large patronage. The sixth annual session will be held for ten days, July 21-31. No Recognition Day date is announced, but there will be a reunion of C. L. S. C. graduates and members on Tuesday, July 26, and if there are any members of the Class of 1904 who desire to receive the diploma at that time, the Recognition service will be given with appropriate ceremonies, and the address for that day will be delivered by a prominent educator. Miss Meddie Ovington Hamilton will have charge of the Round Tables and will be assisted by local talent. The Home Reading Course topics will be treated daily at 4:30 p. m. in the department pavilion.

The summer school departments embrace W. C. T. U., Bible study and sacred literature, chorus work, women's club work, sociology, boys' and girls' club, manual training. On the program are such noted speakers as Ralph Parlett, L. B. Wickerham, Dr. Geo. Waverly Briggs, Rev. L. J. Vaughan, Rev. Sam P. Jones, Dr. Fisk, Norman Plass, Hon. E. Hoch, Rev. W. O. Allen. Special days provided for are



AT LINCOLN PARK CHAUTAUQUA

National Day, Thursday, July 28; Temperance Day, Tuesday, July 26.

Many improvements will be made in the park this year, permanent water mains will be laid, the athletic field improved and a grand-stand erected. The secretary of the association is E. L. Huckell, Cawker City, Kan.

OTTAWA, KANSAS

The Ottawa Chautauqua Assembly will hold its twenty-sixth annual session in Forest Park, Ottawa, June 28-July 8. The grounds comprise sixty acres in the most beautiful park in Kansas, well dotted with buildings for the work of the different departments. Two hundred and more tents are occupied during the season.

The work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will be under the able direction of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, of Wichita. Daily Round Tables will be held, and the topics for discussion will have a direct bearing on the Home Reading Course for 1904-05. Recognition Day will be Tuesday, July 5, and it is anticipated that many

graduates of the Class of 1904 will be present to receive the C. L. S. C. diploma.

The various educational departments and their superintendents are: The Woman's Council, Mrs. Noble Prentis; W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson, state president; the Art Department, Mrs. E. H. Becker and Miss Minnie Smith; Literature, Prof. Nathaniel Butler, of the University of Chicago; Music, Prof. M. Edwin Johnson, director. The chorus will give a grand concert on the evening of July 2, and the oratorio, "The Holy City," on Friday night, July 8. The Girls' Club, Mrs. Anna Hobbs Woodcock; The Boys' Club, Prof. I. W. Larimore, of Colorado. A biblical department will be arranged, also a Sunday-school department, both of which will have one hour each day. The popular lecture hours are 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. each day, at which time noted lecturers and entertainers will delight the audiences.

For complete information as to platform attractions, write the secretary, Rev. C. S. Nusbaum, Ottawa, Kansas.

WINFIELD, KANSAS

The eighteenth annual session of this assembly in Island Park, Winfield, Kansas, will be held from June 14 to 24, ten days full of good, wholesome entertainment, class work and social intercourse with congenial acquaintances.

Round Tables in the interests of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will be held daily, and special emphasis given to the Home Reading Course for 1904-05. Recognition Day will be Monday, June 20, with an address by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of New York. A large class of graduates of the Class of 1904 will be present to receive the C. L. S. C. diploma at that time. This department will be under the direction of Mrs. A. H. Limerick, of Winfield.

The summer schools embrace seventeen distinct departments: Sacred literature, English literature, C. L. S. C. Round Table, W. C. T. U., Congress of Reforms, Summer School methods and Teacher's Insti-

tute, Chautauqua Boys' Club, Girls' Athletic Club, music, art, K. E. S. A. and political science, kindergarten, Y. M. C., Missionary Union, Outlook Club, Baptist Young People's Assembly, Women's Associated Clubs and Evangelistic conference. Arrangements are being completed for a great conference on the subject of evangelistic work. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman will be the leading speaker and direct the conference. The Missionary Union and Baptist Young People's Assembly are also new departments this year.

The platform talent engaged includes such well-known lecturers and entertainers as Senator John P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Dr. R. S. MacArthur, of New York; Prof. George L. Robinson, of Chicago; Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of Philadelphia; Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Rosani the juggler, The American Vitagraph Company, Mrs. Antoinette Lamoureux, Dr. W. F. Oldham, Dr. E. E. Chivers, Prof. M. Edwin Johnson.

Special days are Opening Day, Kansas Day, Oklahoma Day, Missionary Day, Editors' Day, Pentecostal Day, Recognition Day, Woman's Day, Temperance Day, Children's Day, each of which will be observed with appropriate exercises, and special speakers.

The improvements noted are in the remodeled Tabernacle and in the erection of a Woman's Building. The Tabernacle will have an elaborate stage capable of seating 500 singers. The seating capacity of the auditorium is enlarged fifty per cent, and a cement floor will cover the entire area. The Woman's Building is a handsome structure with a large auditorium, rest rooms and art gallery. For detailed program address Management the Assembly, Winfield, Kansas.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Chautauqua held for ten days in a most beautiful section of the blue grass region holds its eighteenth session this year from June 28 to July 8.

Recognition Day will be July 6 with Dr.

Elijah P. Brown as speaker. Daily Round Tables will be held with prominent speakers, and attractive headquarters will be provided for the C. L. S. C.

Special features in Sunday school work will be the Sunday school normal class and biblical exposition. Much will be made of the Fourth of July celebration, Woman's Club Day, and oratorical contest.

The program will include Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout; George Willis Cooke, Prof. P. M. Pearson, Dr. Eugene May, Dr. Thos. E. Green, Miss Clara Morris, Chas. T. Grilley and VanVeachton Rogers, Alton Packard, Laurant the magician, American Vitagraph, with much music.

The superintendent is Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant street, Washington, D. C.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

The Seven Hills Chautauqua at Owensboro, Kentucky, holds a fifteen-day session, August 4-19. Recognition Day will be Friday, August 12, with an address by a prominent speaker. Plans are under way for daily Round Tables under able leadership.

The summer schools will include departments in elocution, music, physical culture, art, pedagogy, teacher's institute, kindergarten. A new departure is the combination of the Inter-County Teacher's Institute with the summer school work and Bible conference and study will also this year be given special attention.

The chief speakers engaged for the season are: Toyokichi Iyenaga (Japanese), Rev. Geo. R. Stuart, Gen. Grosvenor, Champ Clark, Father Coffey, Alton Packard, Dr. Chas. A. Eastman (Indian), Frank W. Mack, Frederick Warde, Rabbi Leon Harrison, Prof. P. M. Pearson, Rev. Madison C. Peters, D. D., Rev. Thos. S. Potts, D. D., Hon. Henry Watterson, Prof. Chas. T. Lane, Gen. Z. T. Sweeney, Rev. Sam P. Jones. Every day of the assembly will be a special day and the management are planning for a large attendance.

The manager is W. G. Archer, Owensboro, Ky.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, MARYLAND

The twenty-second annual session of this Mountain Chautauqua will be held August 3 to August 29. Situated in the heart of the Alleghanies, 2,800 feet above sea-level, it offers many attractions as a mountain resort aside from the unexcelled advantages offered to students. Twenty departments of important school work under the care of leading instructors from the best colleges and universities will be in session during August. Special needs of students will be gratified in every line.

Attractive headquarters for the C. L. S. C. will be arranged, and daily Round Tables will be held under able leadership. Recognition Day will be August 18; Dr. Chas. Gray Shaw, University of New York, will be the orator.

The speakers for the season include Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, Col. Geo. W. Bain, Miss Ben-Oiel, Dr. C. E. Maxfield, Dr. Phil Baird, Dr. Elijah P. Brown, Dr. Thos. E. Green, DeWitt Miller, Capt. Jack Crawford, Dr. Stanley L. Krebs. Illustrated work by Mrs. Katherine Ertz Bowden and Mr. Alfred L. Flude, and others. Courses of lectures will be delivered by Prof. W. S. Currell, of the University of Virginia, Dr. Chas. Gray Shaw, of the University of New York, Prof. William A. Colledge, of the Armour Institute, Chicago, Col. Homer B. Sprague, and others. Five readers have been employed, three quartets, and many soloists. There will be a large number of novel entertainments, in the way of music, moving pictures, and magic. Much attention will this year be given to outdoor sports of every kind. The superintendent is Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON GROVE, MARYLAND

The Grove Chautauqua Assembly is located at Washington Grove, twenty miles from Washington, D. C., on the Metropolitan Branch of the B. & O. Five hundred feet above sea-level, covering about two hundred acres of land, well timbered with magnificent old trees of oak, chestnut, hick-

ory and other varieties, it affords a delightful place for those who desire to escape the oppressive heat of summer and to get out into the woods and fields alongside the quieting and uplifting influences of nature. The meeting places consist of a Tabernacle capable of seating 700 persons and a new Assembly Hall, where are held the Chautauqua meetings. Improvements have been made by laying off the grounds with wide and shaded avenues. Summer residences have been erected to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, ranging from the primitive summer lodge to the broad-veranda, roomy cottage. A good hotel is conveniently located and is supplied with cool, pure water from an artesian well.

The summer school will embrace classes in physical culture, kindergarten, art, elocution. The needs of the student will be studied and provision made for his comfort. The C. L. S. C. Recognition Day will be observed with appropriate exercises on Saturday, August 27.

Athletics will receive the same attention as last year when Woodard Field was especially prepared and opened to healthful athletics. Baseball, tennis, quoits, roque and field events are especially encouraged.

For program and detailed information address Dr. D. E. Wiber, 1329 F street, Washington, D. C.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Connecticut Valley Chautauqua at Laurel Park, Northampton, Massachusetts, is one of the oldest and most substantial of the assemblies. This season marks its eighteenth birthday, and from its opening, July 12, to its closing day, July 22, special attention will be given to the work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Plans are made for daily Round Tables with talks by experts on the readings for the coming year. Particular attention will be given to the parade and exercises of Recognition Day. All classes from the beginning will be represented with banners, which now decorate the Alumni Hall on the grounds.

The date for Recognition Day is Wednes-

day, July 20, with Dr. J. L. Hurlbut as orator.

The summer school includes departments in music, physical training, elocution, art, domestic science, biblical exposition and Sunday-school normal work.

The program announces Dr. Thos. E. Green, Capt. Jack Crawford, Dr. J. D. Phelps, Elijah P. Brown, Miss Ellen Stone, Dr. Eugene May, Alton Packard, Miss Frank Miller, Prof. John W. Wetzel, Miss Eva Bartlett Macy, Ariel Lady Quartet, Miss Edna George, Chas. T. Grille and Van Veachton Rogers.

Special days included in the program are National Day, Young People's Day, Grand Army Day, Recognition Day, Musical Festival Day. The superintendent is Dr. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Grant street, Washington, D. C.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Chautauqua Assembly on Lake Chautauqua, Crystal Springs, Miss., opens its tenth annual session July 17 and closes on July 31. The management announce the best program they have ever had, and the outlook is promising for a successful gathering. The chief speakers engaged are Jahu Dewitt Miller, G. A. Gearhart, Booth Lourey, Edgar M. Wright, J. Ernest Woodland, Frank S. Reagan, W. J. Bryan and others.

The manager is L. M. Dampeer, Crystal Springs, Miss.

CARTHAGE, MISSOURI

The Carthage Chautauqua Assembly enters on its eighth year under very favorable circumstances, and will hold its session this year June 28 to July 7. The assembly owns twenty-two acres admirably located at the converging point of all lines of transportation entering the beautiful city of Carthage. This tract of land is covered with luxuriant blue grass and giant oak trees. In the midst is the handsomest and most substantial auditorium in the southwest. A Woman's Pavilion, the Federal Hall and dining hall constitute the permanent buildings. A Hall of Philosophy is planned for the near future.

The C. L. S. C. Department, so successful last year under the supervision of Mrs. Alma F. Piatt, will this year receive unusual prominence. Mrs. Jennie L. V. Brewster, of Baxter Springs, Kansas, has been engaged as the C. L. S. C. leader, and will conduct daily Round Tables. Recognition Day will be Tuesday, July 5, and the exercises will be conducted by George Willis Cooke, of Boston. A large class of graduates is expected, and the annual procession through the Arches and Gate will be as usual a leading feature of this day. The social side of the C. L. S. C. will be recognized on the evening of June 29 when a reception to members and friends will be given at the close of the evening's entertainment.

The special days are Opening Day, June 29; Fraternal Day, July 1; National Day, July 4; Recognition Day, July 5; Farmers' Day, July 7. The chief speakers are Robert S. MacArthur, Dr. T. E. Green, Mrs. Bertha Kunz-Baker, Capt. R. P. Hobson, Sam Jones, Dr. G. E. Gowdy, Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James M. Wilson, Dr. Wm. Poor. A new department is the Church and Civic Congress held daily and presided over by Dr. H. O. Scott who will provide speakers for each day.

The executive committee are the managers, and full particulars may be learned by addressing the secretary, H. O. Fitzer, Carthage, Mo.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

This the eighth summer assembly will convene in Atlantic City, N. J. A session continuing throughout three weeks has been arranged. It will begin on the 10th of July and close on the 31st. Three meeting places will be used. The Assembly hall and the auditorium of the Royal Palace Hotel, which is situated at the ocean end of Pacific avenue, and the synagogue of Beth Israel congregation, Pennsylvania avenue, below Pacific. The summer school will hold its sessions in the synagogue. The department of pedagogy,

applied philanthropy, and popular conferences and entertainments in the Assembly Hall and in the Auditorium.

A seminar will be conducted by Prof. Solomon Schechter, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York City, on "The Wisdom of Jesus Ben Sira"—five sessions. Also five sessions will be devoted to the study of "The History of the Liturgy of the Synagogue." It is expected that Prof. Max Margolis, formerly of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and now head of the department of Semitic languages and literatures in the University of California,



WOMAN'S PAVILION AT CARTHAGE, MO.

will give five sessions on "Recent Discussions of Biblical Problems." Week-day sessions in the study of the Hebrew language will be conducted daily by Mr. Gerison B. Levi, head of the Hebrew department of the Jewish Chautauqua Society. In the department of religious pedagogy a course of three addresses will be delivered by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, Wooster, Mass., on "The Religion of Childhood," "The Religion of Adolescence and its Religious Pedagogy," "The Psychology of Religion and its Educational Applications." The chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua, the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia, will give a course on the "History of Jewish Education."

The "Committee of Fifteen," consisting of some of the most prominent Jewish educators in the United States, will spend an

entire week in the discussion of the "Curriculum for Religious Schools."

In the department of "Applied Philanthropy," among the speakers expected are Miss Jane Addams, of Hull-House, Chicago, Mr. Marcus M. Marks, of the Civic Federation, New York, who will speak on "The Labor Question—Its Relations to Philanthropy," Mr. Robert W. DeForest, president of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, on the "Housing Problem."

Special days will be a Press Day, in which Dr. Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia *Press* and other leading journalists will participate. The subject to be considered will be "The Attitude of the Press as an Educational Agency towards the Moral and Religious Problems Confronting American Life." There is also to be a symposium on "The Stage as a Moral Educator," in which a number of the most prominent men and women interested in theatrical life will participate. Prominent rabbis will deliver sermons. The director of the assembly is Mr. Isaac Hassler, Post-office Box 825, Philadelphia. Copies of the prospectus of the assembly free on application.

BETHESDA, OHIO

The grounds of the Epworth Park Assembly are located on the B. & O. Railroad seven miles east of Barnesville. A delightful grove, a beautiful lake, boating and bathing, every convenience for comfort, draw to this assembly a large attendance for its two weeks' session. The dates for 1904 are August 10-24. Recognition Day will be August 19, with Prof. Wm. College as orator. The daily Round Tables in the interests of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will be under the direction of Rev. P. U. Hawkins, Barnesville, Ohio, and it is expected that much interest will be awakened in the Home Reading Course for 1904-05.

Instruction will be given in the usual departments of art, music, kindergarten, elocution and physical culture. The only

new building will be a large and commodious hotel. The chief speakers engaged include Dr. E. L. Eaton, Hon. J. G. Woolley, Dr. Stanley Krebs, Hon. R. S. Seeds, Prof. William Colledge, Rev. W. E. Blackstone, Rev. Ora S. Gray, and Dr. Iyenaga of Japan. Special days will be Temperance, W. C. T. U., Sunday-school, Farmers', G. A. R. and Recognition Day.

The manager is Dr. M. J. Slutz, Barnesville, Ohio.

LAKESIDE, OHIO

This charming resort and assembly is situated in a region of historic interest on the northern shore of Marblehead Peninsula facing Lake Erie with Sandusky Bay to the southward. It is within easy reach of the cities of Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio, and trunk lines and lake steamers make Lakeside an objective point during the season. A small steamer makes a tour of the beautiful islands in middle Lake Erie every day, touching at Put-in-Bay where may be found many memories of Perry and the War of 1812.

The assembly for 1904 is from July 6 to August 10 with Recognition Day, Tuesday, July 26. The exercises on this day will be under the direction of Vincent Chautauqua Circle of Toledo.

The summer schools are especially strong in music, both vocal and instrumental, modern language and scientific health culture. A notable event in connection with the school of music will be the production of the two oratorios "The Messiah" and "The Elijah" on the evenings of August 3 and 5. The entire membership of the Conservatory of Music of the Ohio Northern University under Prof. H. W. Owens of Ada, Ohio, with the assistance of the choir of the Lakeside Assembly, and orchestra, with Prof. M. C. Baker and Prof. E. L. Baker of the Lakeside faculty, will produce these masterpieces.

Other program announcements include the Feagan Family Band which will play in the park twice a day and in the audi-

torium each evening; dramatic readings by E. DeBarrie Gill; moving pictures, C. H. Oxenham; the Lotus Male Quartet; scientific lectures by H. V. Richards; a series on "The Cliff Dwellers," Major E. H. Cooper. A new feature will be evangelistic services every morning with Elinor Stafford Miller as speaker and Jule Layton, singer. Special Days—Woman's Club Day, W. C. T. U. Day and C. L. S. C. Day.

The manager is Rev. C. W. Taneyhill, Lakeside, Ohio.

MOUNT GRETNNA, PENNSYLVANIA

The thirteenth annual session of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua opens July 1 and continues until August 5. Recognition Day will be Wednesday, July 27, when diplomas will be awarded to graduates of the C. L. S. C. This department will be under the direction of Prof. L. E. McGinnes, of Steelton, assisted by Miss Sue E. Stoever, of Philadelphia. Daily Round Tables will be held with discussions on topics relating to the Home Reading Course for 1904-05.

The summer schools include instruction in art and drawing, basketry and raffia work, biology and nature study, bookkeeping, child study, history, domestic science, embroidery and needlework, English, modern languages, Greek and Latin, English literature, mathematics, music, both vocal and instrumental, physical culture, primary methods, psychology and pedagogy. By an appropriation from the state legislature Pennsylvania teachers who wish to spend a part of their vacation in study are enabled to take courses in any three subjects without charge.

The platform talent includes Hon. Henry Houck, Dr. E. T. Jeffers, president York Collegiate Institute; Dr. W. W. Deatrick, Morphet and Stevenson in legerdemain, Miss Louise M. Taylor, Miss Anna J. McKeag, Mrs. Frances Carter, Miss I. C. Belden, C. E. Maxfield, Dr. T. O. Bilheimer, Mrs. Edith Scott Harris, J. M. Coughlin, Dr. Lightner Witmer, Dr. Isaac Sharpless, president Haverford College; Dr.

J. Fry, Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Dr. S. C. Schmucker, the American Vitagraph Co., Dr. Eugene May, Dr. J. Max Hark, Prof. J. J. Redway, Prof. E. S. Edmonds, Central High School of Philadelphia, the Saxophone Quartet.

NAOMI PINES, PENNSYLVANIA

The Pocono Pines Assembly and summer schools at Naomi Pines, Pa., enters on its second season this year. The grounds embrace 400 acres of hemlock and pines and a lake three miles long at an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level.

Recognition Day is July 28. This will be held in the midst of the summer school, whose session is from July 11 to August 5. Some fourteen members are in the faculty, representing various institutions of learning, including the University of Pennsylvania, the normal schools at East Stroudsburg and Mansfield, Pa., the public schools of Philadelphia, Scranton, etc.

Lectures will be given by the following: July 11—Dr. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, on the subject, "Backward Children." July 16—Dr. Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, on "What Pennsylvanians Should Go to College." July 18—Dr. Isaac Sharpless, "What Pennsylvania Colleges Should Do For Their Students." July 19—Rev. Dr. T. C. Bilheimer; "Egypt and its Great Pharaoh." July 20—Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock. Subject to be announced. July 23—A. M. Hammers; "Paris, the Rhine and Switzerland." July 25—A. M. Hammers; "Sunny Italy, from Venice to Vesuvius." July 26—Leon Prince; "America, New and Old." July 27—Leon Prince; "The Men Who Dare." July 30—Professor F. S. Edmonds. August 1—Dr. Eugene May; "Come Up Smiling." August 2—Dr. Eugene May. Subject to be announced. August 3—Professor J. J. Redway; "Volcanoes." August 4—Professor J. J. Redway; "The Rocky Mountains." A number of these lectures will be illustrated.

Other gatherings are Training School of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, July

1-6, and assembly for Bible study, evangelistic and Sunday-school work, August 11-26. At this gathering, Dr. James A. Worden will conduct daily teacher training classes, Dr. C. R. Blackall will speak on supplemental lessons, Miss Josephine Baldwin will have charge of junior work, and Miss Darnell of blackboard work.

The assembly is erecting a dozen lodges and enlarging the capacity of the Inn. Address of the manager is Rev. Rufus W. Miller, 1308 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RIDGEVIEW PARK, PENNSYLVANIA

The Ridgeview Park Assembly will open at Ridgeview Park, forty-eight miles east of Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday, July 29, and will close August 10. Friday, August 5, will be Recognition Day and Rev. Dr. W. C. Weaver will deliver his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln, the Great American." The program also includes lectures by Dr. J. Bell Neff, Dr. A. B. Riker, Dr. A. M. Hammers, Dr. W. H. Rees. Miss Mabel V. Wright will give readings. The Mozart Club and the Apollo Glee Club will give concerts.

C. L. S. C. Round Tables will be held daily and the topics for discussion already announced are "DeLeseps and His Two Great Canal Projects," "Why Are We Getting so Many Italian Immigrants?" "How to Promote Public Libraries," "How to Promote Civic Improvements."

The manager is Dr. W. C. Weaver, Homestead, Pa.

BIG STONE LAKE, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Inter-State Chautauqua held at Simpson Park, Big Stone Lake, announces its session from June 28 to July 11. Special attention will be given the work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle and Recognition Day will be Friday, July 8. Mrs. Etta Vosburgh will have charge of this department, and many Round Tables will be held in the interests of the Home Reading Course for 1904-05.

For catalogue and program address the secretary, S. R. Gold, Big Stone City, S. D.

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

The Monteagle Assembly announces its twenty-second annual session beginning July 2 and closing August 30—sixty days, the longest in its history—and nothing is being spared to make it the most attractive and enjoyable. Monteagle crowns one of the highest points in the beautiful Cumberlands, 2,200 feet above sea-level and about midway between Nashville and Chattanooga. For scenery and natural beauty the location is unsurpassed and all the diversions of outdoor life are at hand. The swimming pool, gymnasium, bowling alley, walks and drives to historic points add to the interest of the place as a resort, and to the student afford unusual advantages in rest and recreation combined with the best instruction.

The work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will be given far more prominence than for several years past. A general representative of the circle will be present all the time in the beautiful rooms of the C. L. S. C. Temple. Miss S. C. Battaile will be the presiding genius this year and will be glad to correspond with all who may be interested in the work. Recognition Day will be July 21, and the ceremonies attendant on graduation will occur in the evening in the Auditorium and will be more elaborate and interesting than usual. It is hoped that this may be a rallying point for C. L. S. C. graduates of the Class of 1904. The address will be given by a prominent speaker.

In the summer schools every department is in the hands of a specialist and the work will be of the highest order. The departments include: Music, piano, theory, violin and voice culture; physical education, school of English, modern languages, art, industrial art, mathematics, natural science, commercial courses; elocution and oratory, kindergarten, school of methods.

The platform represents all that is best in Christian culture and wholesome entertainment and the program includes in its lecturers and entertainers Mr. Leon Vincent, Mr. S. D. Gordon, Prof. Edwin Wiley, of Vanderbilt University; Dr. H. A. Vance,



AUDITORIUM AT MONTEAGLE, TENN.

Peabody College for Teachers; Mr. Kenneth Bruce, Prof. and Mrs. Douglass Powell, Mrs. Alice C. Dale, Bishop E. E. Hoss, Dr. Peyton Hoge, Mr. Justin Thatcher, Miss Elin Gustafson, Mr. Thos. H. Halliwell, Col. John W. Vrooman, Nat M. Brigham, Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, Eugene Laurant, Mrs. Eugene Laurant, Sam P. Jones, James Young, Bertha Kunz-Baker, Rogers and Grilley, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Miss Clara Morris.

A most attractive folder may be obtained by addressing the manager, M. B. Pilcher, Monteagle, Tenn.

DELEVAN LAKE, WISCONSIN

Delevan Lake Assembly on the wooded banks of picturesque and beautiful Delevan Lake in Southern Wisconsin will open its seventh annual session July 27 and close August 7. An attractive and varied program is being arranged and the twelve days' session promises to be of unusual interest, literally packed full of good things—addresses, entertainments, concerts and lectures on art, travel and literature.

Some of the chief speakers already engaged are Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Dr. H. W. Sears, Senator J. P. Dolliver, Dr. John Merritte Driver, Lou J. Beauchamp, Mrs. F. D. Richards, national lecturer of the W. C. T. U., Miss Emily F. Wheeler, Mrs. Jean

M. Hyde. Among the entertainers are such well-known personages as Alton Packard, the cartoonist; James Young, actor and Shakespearian interpreter; E. A. Hendrickson, magician, and D. W. Robertson, and Edison's projectoscope.

The musical features promise to be unusually strong and attractive. The Ideal Orchestra of Chicago, consisting of eleven members, has been engaged for the whole session. The Bell City Male Chorus of Racine, composed of thirty-two members and one of the oldest organizations in the northwest, will give two concerts and be heard on the assembly platform at other times. The Wesleyan Male Quartet has been engaged for one week and the Mendelssohn Male Quartet for four days.

The usual summer schools will be carried on as in the past. The normal Bible class under the leadership of Prof. Frederick Lent of Yale Divinity School, primary Bible class under Mrs. Herbert, literature class and C. L. S. C. work under the direction of Mrs. Jean M. Hyde, and art and travel lectures by Miss Wheeler. The outlook for a most prosperous season and an instructive and helpful session is very bright.

The president and manager is W. A. Cochran, Delevan, Wis.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

The Monona Lake Assembly at Madison,

Wisconsin, will open July 19 and close July 30. Recognition Day will be July 29 and the principal address of the day will be given by Dr. Geo. E. Vincent, of Chicago.

In the educational lines only physical culture and elocution and a class in nature study will be introduced. It is the purpose to make this largely a musical assembly, and to that end, Creatore with his famous Italian band of sixty members, has been engaged for one week. Vocal organizations and soloists have also been engaged and it is expected that great interest will be created.

Among the speakers already engaged for the program are the Rev. Geo. E. Goudy, Rev. J. M. Driver, Prof. Hubert L. Willett, Mr. James Speed, Rev. Thomas E. Green,

Dr. Eugene May, Dr. Scott, F. Hershey, Dr. Geo. F. Robinson and others. This will be the twenty-fifth annual assembly.

The secretary is James E. Mosely, Madison, Wisconsin

WAUPACE, WISCONSIN

The Camp Cleghorn Assembly at Waupace, Wisconsin, holds its session August 9-22. Special days will be a C. L. S. C. Day on August 12 and G. A. R. Day, August 16. The program includes Col. John Sobieski, Dr. Eugene May, Dr. D. H. Mann, Amos Parker Wilder, O. W. Blain, Edward W. Mills, C. O. Merica, Alfred Kummer, Elizabeth de Barrie Gill. The manager is H. A. Parsons, Waupace, Wis.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

An important merger of the two organizations known hitherto as The American League for Civic Improvement and The American Park and Outdoor Art Association was consummated at a joint convention held at St. Louis in June. The new organization will be known as the American Civic Association, whose purpose is to cultivate higher ideals of civic life and beauty, to foster city and town improvement, to preserve natural scenery and to promote outdoor art.

This combination of kindred societies has been the subject of negotiation and discussion for several years and the project has received much favorable comment. All persons interested in the national movement for civic betterment will hope for increased efficiency by means of this reorganization of working forces.

The officers are:

President: J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

First Vice-President: Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Vice-Presidents: Geo. Foster Peabody and Franklin McVeagh.

Treasurer: William B. Howland, New York City.

Secretary: Charles M. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.

President Woman's Outdoor Art League: Mrs. C. F. Millspaugh, Chicago: Vice-Presidents of other departments are as follows:

Public Recreation, Joseph Lee; Arts and Crafts, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, City Making, Frederick S. Lamb; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning; Factory Betterment, E. L. Shuey; Libraries, Herbert Putnam; Children's Gardens, Dick S. Crosby; Public Nuisances, F. L. Olmsted; Parks and Public Reservations, G. A. Parker; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. W. McCrea; Rural Improvement, O. C. Simonds; School Extension, Charles Zueblin; Social Settlements, Frank C. Bray; Press, Mrs. Conde Hamlin.

The following persons were named as an Advisory Committee: Robert C. Ogden, M. D. Mann, Thos. McBride, Frederick S. Clark, C. M. Loring, Albert Kelsey, J. C. Olmsted, Mrs. H. L. Hall, Miss Grace A. Young, Vance C. McCormick, Mrs. William Christian, E. J. Parker, L. E. Holden, Theo. Marburg, James Phelan, C. L. Hutchinson, Starr J. Murphy, Mrs. Frank N. Doubleday, Mrs. Mary Kehoe, James E. Scripps, Mrs. Louis M. McCall, Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Wm. P. Bancroft, Geo. Burnham, Chas. S. Sargent.

T a l k A b o u t B o o k s

"The Slav Invasion" of the anthracite coal fields in particular is the subject of a volume which will have special interest to the readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN's studies in the "Racial Composition of the American People." Mr. Common's statements regarding the services of the unions in amalgamating and assimilating immigrants are corroborated in Mr. Warne's book, wherein he presents in interesting and careful detail the results of his four years' investigation of actual conditions. But he doubts whether the unions unaided can solve the coal-field double problem, race and industrial. "If some rational action is not taken to remedy the conditions which the United States have permitted to develop in the Pennsylvania hard-coal fields it is just as certain that organized society will reap the inevitable consequences, as it is that tomorrow's sun is to rise in the morning." This book is the work of a Fellow in Economics of the University of Pennsylvania, and it bears the stamp of saneness and breadth of view, while it presents facts of tremendous import without reference to any pre-conceived prejudice of theory.

F. C. B.

[*"The Slav Invasion."* By Frank Julian Warne, Ph. D. \$1.00 4½ x 6¾. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]

The first issue of "Social Progress," a year book for 1904 edited by Josiah Strong, is a volume which will have a place at once in one's ready reference library. In compiling the volume the services of W. D. P. Bliss, editor of the standard "Encyclopedia of Social Reforms," were secured, and on many subjects of the larger work the year book brings data down to date. The idea of a yearly handbook on social, economic and industrial subjects, developments of the civic betterment movement so-called, religious and reform movements, etc., is highly commendable and in itself a social service of distinct importance. The classification of contents is as follows: General Demographic Statistics; Vital Statistics; Commercial and Financial Statistics; Industrial Statistics and Conditions; Poverty, Crime, Intemperance; Reform Movements; Educational and Religious Statistics; Reviews of Foreign Countries; Directory of Societies; Bibliography; Addresses of Workers and Foreign Societies. The volume contains about 275 pages fully indexed. It may be suggested that an alphabetical arrangement of the contents might improve the form of future editions.

F. C. B.

[*"Social Progress;" A Year Book.* By Josiah Strong. 5½ x 8. \$1.00 net. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.]

In a year of "social progress" readings as outlined by the Chautauqua course reference books for information will be frequently consulted; collateral volumes which possess inspirational qualities may be less numerous but more valuable. For the

qualities last named Dr. Washington Gladden's "Witnesses of the Light" is to be heartily commended. His biographical studies of Fichte, the German philosopher, Wagner, the German musician, and Victor Hugo, the French man of letters, bear directly upon subjects of the C. L. S. C. course, and since Dr. Gladden's aim is to show these men, wittingly or unwittingly, as witnesses of the Light of the World, his ethical interpretations of their life and work are exceedingly suggestive. How Fichte found his vocation, teaching "that the human will is free, and that to be happy is not the purpose of our being, but to deserve happiness"; "The boy Wagner kindling his torch at the Great Reformer's (Luther's) fire"; "His (Hugo's) art, if art it was, was pretty nearly all moral purpose," such are bits revealing the insight the author would give us. Studies of Dante, Michelangelo and Ruskin complete the volume, reproducing a series of lectures originally delivered on the William Belden Noble foundation at Harvard.

F. C. B.

[*"Witnesses of the Light."* Washington Gladden. With portraits. \$1.25 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

Under the title of "Ways of the Six-footed," have been published ten of the charming nature studies by Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock, with which CHAUTAUQUAN readers are familiar. Several of these appeared in this magazine in 1898. Mrs. Comstock entertains while she instructs, and the reader will declare that her observations of life problems do depict "the dignity of life's upward struggle, however humble the incarnation." This volume, generously illustrated by W. C. Baker, O. L. Foster and the author, tells of crickets, bees, wasps, ants, flies, mosquitoes, butterflies, etc., the chapter headings indicating the popular style of presentation.

[*"Ways of the Six-Footed."* By Anna Botsford Comstock, B. S. Lecturer in Cornell University Extension. 5½ x 7½. Illustrated. By mail 45 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co.]

The new geography with its interpretation of industry, commerce and history has found in Miss Semple, a pupil of the eminent German scholar Ratzel, an able and well-trained contributor. Shaler, Hart, Brigham, Redway and others have done work in this same field, but none of them has equaled in scope and method the achievement of this latest volume, "American History and Its Geographic Conditions. Step by step Miss Semple traces the influence of mountain barriers, rivers, waterfalls, soil, climate natural resources, upon the colonial life of the American people, upon their westward migrations, upon the distribution of population, the location of cities and of industries, the determination of railway routes, the distribution of immigrants. "The Geography of the Civil War,"

while it adds little to Shaler's or Bryce's discussion of the same theme, is admirably clear and convincing. To the thoughtful reader of history, to the person who seeks to understand the movement of civilization, this volume will come as a luminous guide. To the progressive teacher of American history it will be indispensable. G. E. V.

[“American History and Its Geographic Conditions.” By Ellen Churchill Semple. \$3.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

Authors and publishers have fulfilled large promises in the production of the monumental work in four volumes entitled “English Literature, an Illustrated Record.” The authors are Richard Garnett, A. B., LL. D., and Edmund Gosse, M. A., LL. D. The size of the volumes splendidly printed on extra heavy paper comprising some 1,600 pages, impresses but it does not appall, for they are most attractive pieces of book making. More than a thousand illustrations illuminate the text, presenting a wealth of material nowhere else gathered for help to the reader in getting a living acquaintance with the great figures of English literature. Rare facsimiles of manuscripts, autographs, photographs and busts, color plates, full-page reproductions of paintings, engravings and other illustrations are here available for the first time. Appeal is truly made to the eye as well as the ear of the general public no less than the specialist. This feature stamps the work as unique, but one grows equally enthusiastic over the text. While the authors speak with acknowledged authority, they have the rarer quality of style which appeals to those who do not profess to be critics or specialists. It is not hard reading, and one feels that he gets something from such interpretative scholarship. The point of view expressed by Mr. Gosse in the “Epilogue” is interesting:

“It is surely time that we should recognize only two criteria of literary judgment. The first is primitive, and merely clears the ground of rubbish; it is, does the work before us, or the author, perform what he sets out to perform with a distinguished skill in the direction in which his powers are exercised? If not, he interests the higher criticism not at all, but if yes, then follows the second test: Where, in the vast and ever-shifting scheme of literary evolution, does he take his place, and in what relation does he stand, not to those who are least like him, but to those who are of his own kith and kin?

“At the close, then, of a rapid summary of the features of literary expression in England, I desire to state my conviction that the only way to approach the subject with instruction is to regard it as part of the history of a vast living organism, directed in its manifestations by a definite, though obscure and even inscrutable law of growth. A monument of poetry, like that which Tennyson has bequeathed to us, is interesting indeed, as the variegated pro-

duct of one human brain, strongly individualised by certain qualities from all other brains working in the same generation. But we see little if we see no more than the lofty idiosyncrasy of Tennyson. Born in 1550 or 1720, he would have possessed the same personality, but his poetry, had he written in verse, could have had scarcely a remote resemblance to what we have now received from his hand. What we are in the habit of describing as ‘originality’ in a great modern poet is largely an aggregation of elements which he has received by inheritance from those who have preceded him, and his ‘genius’ consists of the faculty he possesses of selecting and rearranging, as in a new pattern of harmony, those elements from many predecessors which most admirably suit the only ‘new’ thing about him, his unique set of personal characteristics. Tennyson is himself; his work bears upon it the plain stamp of a recurrent, consistent individuality. Yet it is none the less almost an amalgam of modified adaptations from others. The color of Tennyson would not be what it is if Keats had never lived, nor does his delicacy of observation take its line of light without a reference to that of Wordsworth. The serried and nervous expression of Pope and the melodic prosody of Milton have passed, by a hereditary process, into the veins of their intellectual descendant. He is a complex instance of natural selection, obvious and almost geometrical, yet interfering not a whit with that counter-principle of individual variation which is needful to make the poet, not a parasite upon his artistic ancestors, but an independent output from the main growing organism. And what is patently true of this great representative poet of our days is in measure true also of the smallest and apparently the most eccentric writer in prose or verse, if he writes well enough to exist at all. Every producer of vital literature adds an offshoot to the unrolling and unfolding organism of literary history in its ceaseless processes of growth.”

These volumes are restricted to English authors; they present a record from the beginnings to the death of Queen Victoria, and they deal with no living writer. The first volume reviews seven centuries of literary history; the second covers about seventy years—Elizabethan prose writers and Jacobean prose inclusive, Bacon and Shakespeare the chief figures; the third volume covers a century and a half—the age of Dryden, the age of Anne, the age of Johnson—and the final volume surveys the period from 1780 to the death of the queen—the age of Wordsworth, Byron, Early Victorian and Tennyson. An epilogue, an appendix translating facsimiles of manuscripts in the volumes, and a 62-page index to the four volumes conclude the work.

[“English Literature. An Illustrated Record,” By Richard Garnett, A. B., LL. D. and Edmund Gosse, M. A., LL. D. Four volumes. Splendidly

illustrated. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. Four volumes, each \$6.00 net. New York City: The Macmillan Co.]

The general reader will welcome the sane, modest, and discriminating book entitled "Experimental Psychology and Its Bearing upon Culture." There has been much cock-sure talk about the "new" psychology, and still more sensational speculation about the sub-conscious life. The impression has gone abroad that thoughts are to be weighed like groceries, and that shuddering mysteries are on the point of revelation. Professor Patton, in a style which is at once clear and charming, sets forth the aims and methods of experimental psychology. Every principle is concretely illustrated. The limitations of the methods are frankly pointed out: no absurd or sweeping generalizations are proclaimed. The scholarly restraint and caution of the work are admirable. There could be no better antidote than this to much of the pseudo psychologizing which is epidemic in the land. Especially to be noted with approval are the wider interpretations of apparently mechanical facts of the mind. The meaning of these principles for life and culture is pointed out in an illuminating way. This volume is popular in the best sense of the word.

G. E. V.

[*"Experimental Psychology and Its Bearing upon Culture."* By George Malcolm Stratton. \$2. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Under an apparently popular title—"Why the Mind Has a Body"—the author discusses in an academic fashion the relations of mind and body, of thought and brain. Three possibilities as to this relationship are presented and discussed: first, that the two are in constant interaction, mutually influencing each other in alternation; second, that the brain is a condition of thought, physiological changes producing modifications of consciousness; third, that the brain and thought are simply parallel, without affecting each other. To the lay reader the argument by which the last two theories are in some sort reconciled will be elusive and bewildering, while even the trained metaphysician will have his moments of uncertainty. Kant's "things-in-themselves" are declared to be mental in their nature, although this truth is reached by an admittedly non-rational process. Professor Strong finally emerges, however, with a "pan-psychic" idealism which saves us from materialism and recognizes consciousness as a causal force as well as a resultant product.

G. E. V.

[*"Why the Mind Has a Body."* By C. A. Strong. \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

"The Development of the Child" presents the child from the standpoint of development and as a factor in the progress of society. The early chapters describe in a simple and straightforward way the physical and mental evolution of the human

infant. Then follows a judicial and well-balanced discussion of those mooted factors, heredity and environment. The primary school, the religious nature of the child, the development of the child-criminal, the child as genius or defective, the influence of institutional life upon the growth of the child, are the varied and important subjects to which separate chapters are devoted. The treatment of these themes is singularly sane and luminous. The author is a man of scientific training with a sympathetic appreciation of the problems of child life and parental responsibility. The concluding chapter on "The Profession of Maternity" is a vigorous and tonic preaching on the higher education for women in its relation to the ideals and ambitions of the sex. While this volume is of general interest and value it appeals especially to intelligent and conscientious parents who are seeking a deeper insight into the mysteries of childhood.

G. E. V.

[*"The Development of the Child."* By Nathan Oppenheim, attending physician to the Children's Department of Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Professor Ward is recognized as the father of American sociology. His "Dynamic Sociology," which appeared in 1883, and his subsequent contributions have entitled him to this place. In his latest work we have a further elaboration and systematic presentation of his theory of social evolution. Ward's leading idea is that human achievement consists essentially in knowledge, and that the preservation, enrichment and diffusion of such knowledge are the conditions as they are the means of social progress. Ward traces the growth of society from the unconscious groping of the early stages to the purposive accomplishment of modern civilization. The one movement he likens to the drift of an iceberg, the other to the directed course of an ocean liner. "Pure Sociology" is hardly a book for the uninitiated. It bristles with the technical terms of the physical and biological sciences to which the author adds several of his own devising.

G. E. V.

[*"Pure Sociology. A Treatise on the Origin and Spontaneous Development of Society."* By Lester F. Ward. \$4. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Everyone who in his youth read with breathless interest "The Pocket Rifle," "Cudjo's Cave," "The Little Master" and many other stories of the same class by J. T. Trowbridge, will be delighted with his autobiography—"My Own Story." It is in the author's simple, straightforward style, and comes with all the charm of a heart-to-heart chat. From his youthful days on the farm in Western New York to later years in Boston the reader follows the author with unfailing interest. The glimpses one is given of Longfellow, Emerson, Whitman and a dozen more well-known writers give an

insight into their characters such as is seldom to be had. It is a book as inspiring as one of the author's stories, for it tells of the struggles and successes of a persevering, ambitious boy who became one of the most popular American writers of juvenile stories.

C. C. T.

[*"My Own Story."* By J. T. Trowbridge. Illustrated. 5½ x 8. \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.]

The secondary title is an accurate description for this book, which is a relatively successful attempt to present in a popular manner the salient features in the development of the Christian Church. The key to the method of treatment is the parable of Mark 4: 26-28, the four types about which the story centers representing the seed, the blade, the ear and the corn, respectively. While perhaps not all would have made the same selection of typical heroes of Christianity, the four chosen, Paul, Constantine, Bernard and Luther, represent not only different spheres of Christian service but as well four different human temperaments, which have a perennial interest to every student of Christian history. While in the "Key" at the opening of the book, the symbol of the "full corn of the ear" is applied to Luther, the author, himself a Lutheran, does not present Lutheranism as the final fruitage of Christianity, but rather presents Luther as a type of the whole Protestant movement, to which in the caption of the fourth part of the book, he applies the symbol of "Ripening Corn." Its recognition of the service rendered by various branches of Christianity, and its popular method of telling the story of the growth of Christ's kingdom make it worthy of a place in our libraries.

W. H. A.

[*"Four Princes, or The Growth of a Kingdom: A Story of the Christian Church Centered Around Four Types."* By James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.]

Histories and text-books in general, are becoming so much saner nowadays. A history of the Middle Ages no longer of necessity means an unpalatable and indigestible collection of facts hurled at the hungry or unhungry student with a "providence save the hindmost air." In the present instance Professor Munro in his two hundred and forty pages gives the reader a very fair knowledge of the actual life, customs, spirit and vital influences in the era of which he treats. Avowedly he emphasizes the life of the times, the church, and the Arabic and Byzantine civilizations, while feudalism, chivalry, the crusades, monastic orders and other imported social factors receive a relative prominence which gives the student a rational framework to build upon as well as the human touch which distinguishes a catalogue from a history.

A. S. H.

[*"A History of the Middle Ages."* By Dana Carleton Munro. With Maps and Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton and Co.]

The little book entitled "Child Culture" is most valuable for all persons of mature years and especially for those who have the training of children. The chapters upon character building by suggestion are full of thoughts that will be new to the average parent and teacher, and may help to solve many of the problems that daily confront them. The writer declares that all vicious tendencies may be overcome by carefully avoiding everything that will excite or call into action the objectionable characteristics, and vigorously exercising and persistently training those qualities of mind and heart which stand in opposition to the undesired traits. Methods for training the memory and promoting the growth of all that is best in one are carefully pointed out and emphasized by illustration. Personal purity, self-protection, sense of honor and the true spiritual ideal are wisely discussed. Indeed as a whole the book cannot be too highly commended.

I. M. H.

[*"Child Culture."* By Newton N. Riddell. 65 cents. Chicago: Child of Light Publishing Co.]

In the preface of his "Executive Register of the United States," Robert Brent Mosher says that it was the primary object of the publication to supply a complete list of the heads of the executive departments from the beginning of the government in 1789 to the present time, which even the departments themselves did not possess. Such a work of reference would be exceptionally valuable if it were merely a list, but the volume also includes the constitutional provisions and acts of congress governing the election, qualification and term of the president, and appointment, qualification and term of the heads of department. We have here in short the history of the presidential office and the development of the cabinet obtained from the official records. Tables of electoral and popular votes and transcriptions of the Declaration of Independence, articles of Confederation and the Constitution from original archives are included in the volume. The material is grouped by administrations and the order of departments is that fixed in provisions for the presidential succession. The reference table of contents, side notes to text, and index by names of persons indicate the skill of experience on the part of the compiler. The book is a mine of authoritative material for the student. And among the varied collection of interesting bits of history as it has been made, here, for example, is the record of fixing the proper method of addressing the president—not "His Highness the President of the United States of America, and Protector of Their Liberties," as proposed by a committee of the senate, but "To the President of the United States" without addition of title.

F. C. B.

[*"Executive Register of the United States."* Compiled and published by Robert Brent Mosher, Washington, D. C. 5½ x 9. Price, \$2.]

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A calendar or outline of the letters of John Paul Jones in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress has just been issued by the Government Printing Office. The letters cover the years from 1775 to 1778. This calendar enables a student or reader to know the contents of each letter. He may then have it copied if it will be of assistance in his work.

E. E. S.

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Contents for August, 1904.

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Entrance to Temple of Ieyasu at Nikko Frontispiece

Highways and Byways 507-517

Lawlessness in Colorado. The Bill of Rights in the Philippines. Russian Reverses and Difficulties. Canada's New Transcontinental Line. The Tariff Issue in the Dominion. The Republican Ticket and Platform. The Exclusion of Anarchists. The Coal Trust and the Government. Portraits of George B. Cortelyou, William H. Moody, Paul Morton, Victor H. Metcalf, General Kuroki, the late George Frederick Watts, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles W. Fairbanks, Alton B. Parker, Henry G. Davis, Silas C. Swallow, Stephen J. Herben and Sarah S. Platt Decker; with cartoons.

Reading Journey Through Japan

(Illustrated)

By Anna C. Hartshorne

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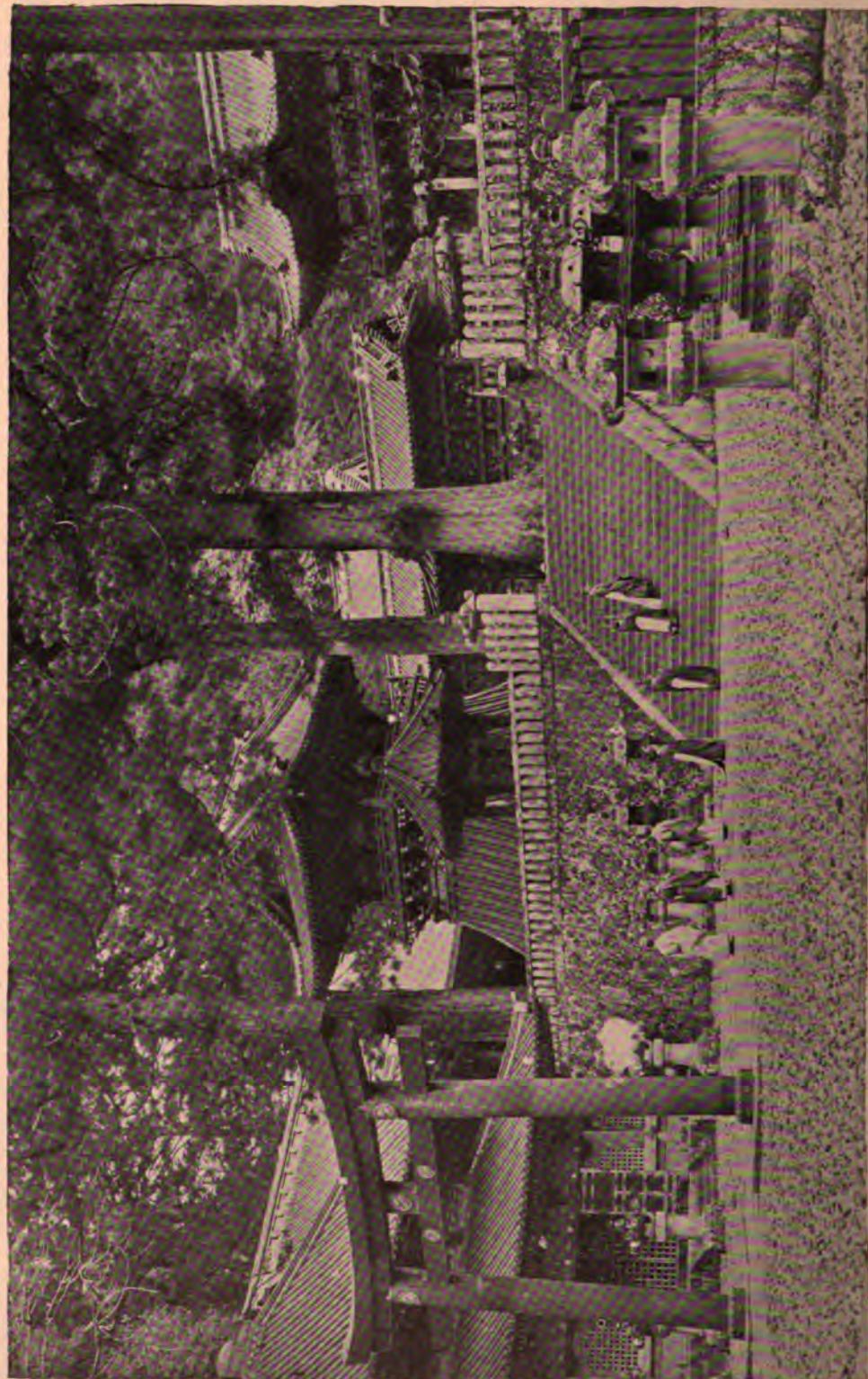
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BUSINESS AND SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES, EDITORIAL OFFICES, EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Springfield, Ohio. Chicago, Illinois. New York, N. Y. Chicago, Illinois.

Entered according to Act of Congress, August, 1904, by THE CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, in the office of the Librarian of Congress
Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 20c.

Entered September 30, 1904, at Springfield, Ohio, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.



GRAND ENTRANCE TO TEMPLE OF IEYASU AT NIKKO

The shrine and the tomb of Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa dynasty of shoguns, is within this temple, which is considered the finest in Japan.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XXXIX

AUGUST, 1904

No. 6

H i g h w a y s & B y w a y s.



MORE than once has the country been shocked by reports of outrage and violence growing out of labor troubles in the mining sections of Colorado. For some years certain counties have been in a state of chronic insurrection. The strikes, dead-locks, assassinations (including the dynamite outrage of the early part of June), collisions with the militia, proclamation of martial law and all the drastic measures taken by Governor Peabody and of vigilante societies—all these things are phases of a struggle between the organized miners and the mine owners over an eight-hour day.

There is little doubt that there has been lawlessness on both sides. Impartial investigators charge that the mining corporations, by pressure, bribery and intimidation, secured the defeat of an eight-hour act which an amendment to the constitution of the state *directed* the legislature to pass. However this may be, no amount of corporate corruption can excuse crime and rioting and rebellion against the authorities of the state, and public sentiment has been on the side of Governor Peabody, who has used the militia to enforce order and protect the non-union miners.

Features of this sensational conflict have been deportation by vigilante societies of miners suspected of complicity in outrages, wrecking of newspaper offices, arrest and detention of labor leaders in military camps and bullpens, the denial of the right of courts to issue writs of habeas corpus, and suppression of all ordinary rights of citizenship. Some judges have protested against the course of the executive and the mili-

tary authorities, but an appeal in the case of the president of the Western Federation of Miners resulted in a sweeping decision by the supreme court fully sustaining the course of Governor Peabody.

This decision, indeed, is of national importance. The main question involved was whether the executive was empowered to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and declare the state, or any part of it, under martial law, in the sense that the civil authorities and courts could not exercise their ordinary functions and prerogatives. The main points of the decision are summarized as follows:

(1) The governor has sole power to determine when a state of insurrection exists in any county in the state. The courts have no power to interfere with his exercise of this prerogative.

(2) The governor has the right to use the military forces of the state to suppress insurrection. He also has the power to order the imprisonment and the killing of insurrectionists if in his opinion that extremity is necessary.

(3) He can detain military prisoners until he decides that the insurrection is quelled.

(4) The courts of the state have no right to interfere with the military authorities and their handling of prisoners. They have no power to attempt to discharge military prisoners.

After this sweeping decision was rendered matters, instead of improving, grew steadily worse for a time. The dynamite outrage at Independence led to a riot at Victor and to wholesale deportation of union miners by the militia and bands of vigilantes. One mine, in which union men were employed, was forcibly closed by the military authorities on the ground that, by giving aid and comfort to the

miners' organization, it encouraged insurrection and sedition. Even sympathizers with the striking miners in the counties affected were expelled from the state.



GEORGE B.
CORTELYOU
Chairman Republican
National Committee.

mite plot and demanded intervention by the president of the United States. The proposal that federal troops be ordered into the disturbed Colorado district to protect the rights of the miners and suppress violence and lawlessness was, however, seconded by no other element. Constitutional objections and difficulties were raised. In case of domestic violence in a state the president may not interfere or send troops except upon the application of the legislature, or of the governor when the legislature cannot be convened. During the great railroad strike of a decade ago, troops were ordered into Illinois without an application from the state authorities, but in that case, it is pointed out, United States property was attacked and threatened. In Colorado no government interest or function was interfered with, and the state claimed to be equal to the emergency. In these circumstances there was no disposition at Washington to intervene for any purpose. Is it necessary to add that in certain quarters this abstention was ascribed to "politics," to fear of offending the mining interests?

The action of the Colorado executive in permitting the militia to violate even martial law, and in suffering vigilantes to take matters into their own hands, was severely criticized by many conservative newspapers. The labor organizations of the country passed strong resolutions of protest, denied that the miners' union had instigated the dynamite

The suggestion has been made, however, that the United States might have intervened and assumed control under other clauses of the constitution—namely, those guaranteeing "due process of law" to individuals, prohibiting infringement upon personal or property rights of citizens by states without such "due process," and assuring to each state a "republican form of government." That many citizens were deprived of rights in an utterly illegal manner, was admitted by the Colorado authorities themselves, who pleaded "necessity" and the preservation of society. The question of the protection of the rights of a citizen of the United States by the United States, when these rights are invaded or violated by a state, is a most vital one which has never received proper judicial consideration. As the constitution has been materially modified, enlarged and "amended" by public opinion and unwritten laws, the uncertainty prevailing with regard to so important a matter as that specified—the safeguarding of the rights of a citizen of the United States as such—may well cause surprise.



The Bill of Rights in the Philippines

When, some three years ago, in the so-called insular tariff cases, the federal supreme court decided that the term "United States" as used in the constitution did not embrace territory and possessions of the United States, and that the constitution did not necessarily follow the flag and extend of its own force to new acquisitions, it was intimated by way of *obiter dicta* that this might not be true of the Bill of Rights—that is, of the early amend-



WILLIAM H. MOODY
Appointed Attorney
General of the United
States.

ments guaranteeing popular rights, liberties and immunities against possible invasion by government or by despotic majorities. The question, however, was left open, and till lately no opportunity of settling it had presented itself.

The Bill of Rights, it will be remembered, was extended to the new possessions of the country first by direction of the president and subsequently by congressional legislation. Two exceptions, however, were made originally in the case of the Philippine Islands, and they are still in effect. The right to trial by jury and the right to bear arms have been withheld from the natives and residents of the archipelago.

No Filipino has complained of the denial of trial by jury, never having known that "palladium of liberty," but there are many Americans in the islands, and it was plainly a very important and practical question *to them* whether or not, as American citizens, they were entitled, when charged with a criminal or semi-criminal offense, to indictment and trial after the manner prescribed by the constitution.

This question was actually presented to the supreme court in a case determined a few weeks since. Two Americans, editors of a newspaper published in Manila, had been tried for criminal libel and convicted by a Philippine court. The trial and convictions were illegal and void if the constitutional provisions for grand and petit juries applied to the Philippines regardless of the failure of congress to extend them to that possession. The defendants took an appeal, and the supreme court (Justice Harlan dissenting) overruled their objections and sustained the proceedings.

The opinion argues that since the government may acquire territory in various ways, and since congress is given full power to make all the needful rules and regulations for the government of such territory, the constitution cannot, without legislation and of its own force, carry any rights to the inhabitants and residents of unincorporated territory. Trial by jury, like any other right secured by the constitution, may be withheld from any territory that is not made a part of the United States, and only congress can incorporate new territory—unless the treaty of cession itself incorporates it, treaties having the force of law.

Justice Harlan can find no ground in the constitution for this view. The rights of indictment and trial by jury, he says, are guaranteed not to citizens alone, but to all persons owing allegiance to or residing within the jurisdiction of the United States. He quotes the language of the instrument to show that "the guaranties for the protection of life, liberty and property embodied in the constitution were for the benefit of all, of whatever race or nativity, either in the states composing the union or in any territory, however acquired, over which and for the independence of which the United States may exercise the power conferred upon it by the constitution."

According to the court when the constitution uses the word "no person," it means no person in the United States and any incorporated territory of the union. According to Justice Harlan and all anti-imperialists, it means no person under the American flag. A strong statement of the anti-imperialist view is found in the



PAUL MORTON
Appointed Secretary of
the Navy.



VICTOR H. METCALF
Appointed Secretary of
Commerce and Labor.

following passage from an editorial in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:

"In expelling the English agitator, John Turner, from the United States the other day, the supreme court said that he could not claim the protection of the constitutional Bill of Rights because he was not an American citizen. The American constitution, said the court, was made for the American people. We now face the singular fact that when an American citizen happens to be in that part of United States territory known as the Philippine Islands, he might as well be an Englishman, a Russian or a Hot-



GENERAL KUROKI
Victorious Japanese
Leader.

tentot. In that particular place, under the very folds of the American flag, none of us can claim the protection of the guaranties of the fifth and sixth articles of the constitutional Bill of Rights any more than the foreigner John Turner could claim the right of free speech in New York. In short, the American constitution was made for the American people—only in spots."



Russian Reverses and Difficulties

While the outcome of the war in the Far East is as uncertain as ever, Russia's position is, in some respects, as desperate as the imagination can well picture it. Some successes she has had, the most notable of them being the second raid of the Vladivostok squadron under the dashing and aggressive Skrydloff. This was really a brilliant exploit and it cost Japan 1,500 lives and many siege guns, not to speak of ammunition, specie and horses. But this episode cannot have affected materially the course of campaign. Aside from this, the land operations have steadily favored the invading armies. Since the crossing of the Yalu the Japanese have

taken position after position, sometimes at heavy sacrifices, sometimes without much loss. The taking of Kinchau, which isolated Port Arthur, led the observers to expect an immediate assault on the fortress, but General Kuropatkin (obeying orders from St. Petersburg, it is supposed, against his own judgment) tried to create a diversion, perhaps to come to the rescue of the besieged garrison, by sending General Stakelberg south with a small force. The latter was encountered by the Japanese at Wafangtien, about seventy miles north of Port Arthur, and decisively defeated after a two days' battle. He fought well, but was outnumbered and outgeneraled. Several minor engagements followed this battle, and all went against the Russians, chiefly owing to numerical inferiority and (as some add) poor strategy.

And yet Japanese progress is very much slower than biased military experts have predicted. The Russians have obstructed the advance of the armies under Oku and Kuroki, and have gained valuable time. Their plans are still obscure, and the theory that they are trying to entice the islanders deeper and deeper into Manchuria, in order that they may then attack the enemy's communications and increase the difficulties of the advance, has not been abandoned. Kuropatkin's policy has been one of patience, delay and dogged resistance in every way consistent with the need of avoiding a pitched and great battle. The Russians at home are stolidly indifferent and apparently con-



MELTING

—London Punch.

vinced that in the end they will win through physical preponderance. Even the fall of Port Arthur, it is said in the Russian press, would settle nothing and change nothing.

At sea the Japanese have scored one success. The Togo fleet was attacked by the Port Arthur squadron, which left the harbor for an unknown purpose; but the Japanese torpedo boats sank one Russian battleship and damaged two others. What losses, if any, Admiral Togo sustained his reports failed to state. He has been accused of withholding all adverse information that he could possibly suppress.

The rainy season in Manchuria will soon compel a cessation of active hostilities until the fall months, and that will be more advantageous to unprepared Russia than to aggressive Japan. Kropatkin is constantly receiving fresh reinforcements, and Russia is still talking about the Baltic fleet which is to recover for her the mastery of the sea. When that fleet will actually sail, no one seems to know. Should Port Arthur be captured or compelled to surrender, the Baltic fleet will have no mission in the Yellow Sea.

Russia's troubles are not all external. At home the political situation is apparently extremely serious. There is no enthusiasm for the war in educated circles and the business depression due to it has

caused idleness and intense disaffection. The reservists are gloomy and exasperated. In Poland and in Finland the feeling against the government is particularly strong and bitter. The assassination of the governor-general of Finland, Bobrikoff, by the son of a senator, is a significant symptom. Bobrikoff was a cruel and harsh ruler, and his "pacification" of the grand duchy suggested "the peace of Warsaw."

The policy of "Russification" in Finland has alienated the entire population. It is characteristic of the whole course of the St. Petersburg bureaucracy, which is as ignorant as it is reactionary. No wonder thousands of liberal Russians believe that defeat in the present war would be a blessing in disguise for Russia, as it would expose dry rot and necessitate reform, reorganization and innovation, precisely as the Crimean War forced a reform program upon the autocrat of that period. Even the censored newspapers openly discuss, while professing to deprecate, this "unpatriotic view." It is felt, however, that the government cannot "afford" to be defeated in this war with an Asiatic and yellow power, and no one in Russia expects an early peace.



Canada's New Transcontinental Line

A great politico-industrial project in which the people of the United States cannot but feel deeply interested is the new transcontinental railway line to be constructed in Canada. The bill authorizing this line and approving the contract between the government of the Dominion and the Grand Trunk, the provisions of which had been criticized as far too favorable to the private interests and adverse to the public, has passed the Canadian parliament, and the protracted contest over the measure is at an end, practically speaking, though politically the Conservatives will continue to make an issue of it in the campaign against the Liberals, who are now in power and hope to remain there.



The Tsar thinks of going to the front, but what's the use?
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The bill is a very complicated one. Briefly it provides for the construction of a line from ocean to ocean, from Moncton, New Brunswick, by way of North Bay or Gravenhurst and Winnipeg, to Butte Inlet or Port Simpson, a distance of over 3,000 miles. The total cost is estimated at about \$180,000,000. The government is to construct a portion of the road, from Winnipeg north, and then lease it to the Grand Trunk Pacific for a term of forty-five years. The western portion will be constructed and owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The project has been Premier Laurier's pet scheme, and while business interests have not been assured of its success from a purely industrial point of view, the argument that the new line would render Canada absolutely independent of the United States and its transportation facilities has been attractive and popular, the sentiment of nationality being stronger than ever in the Dominion.

There has been no dispute regarding the need and economic profitableness of the western section, from Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean, but the section extending eastward to the Atlantic, which is to be owned by the government, is regarded as more than doubtful. That whole region, barring some points to be touched by the line, is still a wilderness, and its development will depend on future immigration. The Conservatives, strangely enough, have proposed as an alternative government construction and ownership (if not also operation from the first) of the entire line. If they urge, government ownership is a good thing for the unprofitable section, surely it would be advisable to apply the same principle to the western end. There is the additional objection to the government's plan that it involves the guaranteeing by the state of the company's construction bonds, while there is no security other than the success of the enterprise itself, which is probable, perhaps, but hardly certain. This advocacy of government ownership of a transcontinental road by the Conserva-

tive party of Canada is a significant sign of the times, and has been largely commented upon. Politicians, it is said, have no fixed principles, and will advocate anything that is popular, especially when not in power. But this explanation assumes that government ownership is popular in Canada—which is even more remarkable than the fact it explains.



The Tariff Issue in the Dominion

Another and more lasting question (lasting in a political sense) now prominent in Canada is the need of upward tariff revision. The Liberals, originally revenue-tariff men, are now moderate protectionists and adherents of the policy of preference in favor of the mother country. The Conservatives are for high protection, and they boldly assert that the agricultural and manufacturing classes are with them in this respect. That the present parliament would have to deal with the tariff, has been evident for some years. Canadians are dissatisfied with the course of the United States toward them. Their rates are, on the average, about fifty per cent



BRANDED
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

lower than ours, and they take from us much more than we do from them. We give them a free market for \$1,000,000 worth of produce, whereas they give us a free market for \$10,000,000 worth of goods. Reciprocity has been refused by American treaty-makers, and the balance of trade is heavily against Canada.

In the recent budget speech of the minister of finance the tariff policy of the Laurier government was briefly outlined. There is to be no general revision of duties; Canada will not raise her tariff wall to the American level, but there is to be special legislation against temporary and incidental evils—especially the evil of “dumping,” of which practice American trusts are supposed to be particularly guilty. “Dumping” is the sale at “slaughter” prices, that is, below cost or at a very small profit, of such surplus goods as cannot be disposed of in the home market at the normal prices. Mr. Chamberlain has bitterly complained of American dumping, and Premier Balfour has proposed, in a vague way, legislation preventive of it. Canada alleges that she has been similarly victimized. Of course, dumping is a benefit to the consumer, but the contention is that native industry and enterprise are injured by it so seriously that in the long run even the consumer suffers, indirectly at least.

To check dumping, the Laurier government proposes to put an additional tax on goods sold by foreigners in Canada at lower prices than the same goods command in the country of their origin, the surtax to be equal to the difference between the home and the export price. How this difference is to be ascertained, remains to be explained. The fact that concessions are very generally made to foreign customers has also been left out of account.

Another change announced by the Canadian ministry is the establishment of a maximum tariff to be applied to countries that are hostile to the Dominion. It is not known whether the mere maintenance of very high duties by a country not against Canadian exports alone, but against all

foreign goods, will be deemed a hostile policy. This is a question of no small importance to the United States in view of the trade situation above set forth.

The Canadian opposition's platform as regards the tariff may be found in the amendment moved by Mr. R. L. Borden, its leader, in replying to the budget speech of the minister of finance. It ran as follows:

“No readjustment of the tariff can be regarded as satisfactory which does not provide such protection to our labor, agricultural products, manufactures and industries as will secure the Canadian market for the Canadian people.

“That at the present session there should be a thorough readjustment of the tariff based on a declared stable policy of adequate protection.”

This amendment was rejected by a majority of fifty-two, but the Conservatives believe that the people of the Dominion are in favor of more rigid protection and will vote for it at the next general election, which may be held this year.



The Republican Ticket and Platform

No sensations or surprises occurred at or in connection with the national Republican convention, held in Chicago in the latter part of June. Long before the meeting of this body the composition of the ticket was a foregone conclusion. The opposition to the nomination of President Roosevelt, quite strong at one time, beneath the surface at any rate, had collapsed and disappeared soon after the death of Senator Hanna, the chief spokesman of those financial and business interests which regarded Mr. Roosevelt as an “unsafe man.” And



THE LATE GEORGE
FREDERICK WATTS
Noted British Painter.



**THEODORE
ROOSEVELT**
Republican nominee for
President of the
United States.



**CHARLES W.
FAIRBANKS**
Republican nominee for
Vice President of the
United States.



ALTON B. PARKER
Democratic nominee for
President of the
United States.



HENRY G. DAVIS
Democratic nominee for
Vice President of the
United States.

NATIONAL PARTY CANDIDATES

though in the Republican or independent-Republican press hostility to the president continues to be manifested, this sentiment found absolutely no expression in the convention.

Mr. Roosevelt had no rival to defeat. His was the only name presented for the first place on the ticket, and the vote making him the candidate of the Republican party was unanimous. The orators all dwelt upon the fact that the people—meaning the Republican voters—had selected the candidate for the convention, and that the function of the convention was merely to indorse and ratify the popular choice.

With regard to the vice presidential nomination, the issue was less certain when the convention met. Several names had been "mentioned," among them that of Congressman Robert A. Hitt of Illinois and that of Speaker Cannon. But from the outset "it looked like Fairbanks," and no other name than that of the senior Indiana senator was presented to the convention for the second place on the ticket. The senator was not, in a formal sense, a candidate for the position, but it was known that he would not decline the nomination. His selection is ascribed in party organs to these two considerations—that his known conservatism, prudence and tact would strengthen the ticket and reassure the

"higher" business interests, and that the vote of Indiana, doubtful this year if Democratic forecasters may be believed, would thereby be rendered secure.

Interest centered in the platform of the convention, especially in the party's pronouncements on such "delicate" questions as the tariff, trusts, labor and the Philippines. The document adopted by the convention has, as usual, been variously characterized. Some declare it to be a conservative expression of progressive principles and purposes. Others say that it is reactionary and defiant; and still others that it is timid, evasive and meaningless. It appears to be a compromise, for it does not displease any element of the Republican party, even if it does not entirely satisfy some.

Its salient features, and its important and significant omissions may be summarized thus:

The protective principle is strongly affirmed, but the door to revision of the present tariff law is left open. There is no definite promise of early revision, but there is, on the other hand, no pledge to the opposite effect. The tariff, says the platform, should be revised only when conditions change and the interests of the people demand revision. Whether the conditions *have changed*, the platform does

not say. The party will be free to overhaul the Dingley act, and equally free to decline to disturb it.

While the president's trust policy is approved in general terms, there is no specific anti-trust plank in the platform. There is no promise of further trust legislation, and none of rigid enforcement of existing laws on the subject.

Neither does the platform contain a specific "labor plank." A substitute for both the labor and trust paragraphs is the following general statement:

Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

Reciprocity as a means of extending our foreign trade is indorsed only in so far as it is consistent with the maintenance of the protective principle, but it is not specifically limited to "noncompetitive products." In this the liberal element, the opponents of high and unnecessary and unduly restrictive duties, see a substantial concession.

The gold standard is reaffirmed, but the

question of further currency and banking reform is ignored.

There is no Philippine plank. The petition for a promise of independence at some future time, presented to the convention of the party by 7,000 distinguished Americans, is believed to have had a negative but important effect. The party is not committed to permanent retention of the islands; it is open to conviction, and it is not heretical or disloyal for any Republican to advocate the granting of complete independence to the Filipinos. Indeed in his elaborate speech to the convention, Elihu Root, as temporary chairman, explicitly declared that the Philippines will be treated by the Republican party as Cuba has been, and that ultimately the former "possessions" will enjoy that sort of autonomy and freedom that Cuba is enjoying under her constitution as qualified by the "Platt amendment." This utterance has given much satisfaction to the anti-imperialists, being viewed as an unwritten part of the new platform.

It is admitted by Democratic and independent critics that the platform as a whole affords little encouragement to the opposition. It is not radical enough to offend the conservatives, nor too conservative to be acceptable to the liberals. It is felt, however, that the paramount issue of the campaign will be, not the tariff, not trust regulation, not finance, but the personality and general political character of the Republican and Democratic candidates.



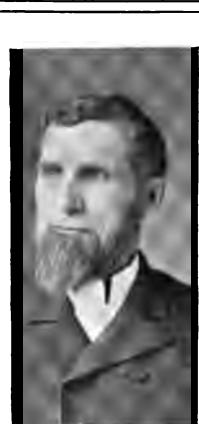
The Exclusion of Anarchists

One of the effects of the assassination of the lamented President McKinley by an



HARMONY

—Pittsburg Gazette.



SILAS C. SWALLOW
Prohibition Nominee for
President of the
United States.

anarchist is a provision of law excluding from the United States any alien who professes anarchistic views or who disbelieves in all organized government. This is now



STEPHEN J.
HERBEN

Elected editor of the
"Epworth Herald."

part of our immigration act, and no anarchist can henceforth gain admission into the country, while any such person who eludes the authorities and lands is liable to arrest and deportation.

As the provision makes no distinction between revolutionary anarchists and theoretical, pacific and philosophical ones, it has been criticized by many conservative citizens

and newspapers (including *The Independent* and *The Outlook*) as a violation of the principle of free speech and full expression of opinion. In the case of John Turner, the English labor organizer and avowed "philosophical anarchist," the constitutionality of the clause providing for the exclusion or deportation of alien anarchists was disputed.

The supreme court of the United States recently decided this case in favor of the government. It held unanimously that the anti-anarchist law was not in conflict with any constitutional provision, and that congress had the power to keep out aliens for any reason whatsoever. It said on this fundamental question of power:

Whether rested on the accepted principle of international law that every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions or to admit them only in such cases and on such conditions as it may see fit to prescribe, or on the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, which includes the entrance of ships, the importation of goods and the bringing of persons into the ports of the United States, the act before us is not open to constitutional objection.

But is it not inconsistent with the free-speech clause of the Bill of Rights to exclude a man on the ground of his political or social or religious belief? No, says the supreme court. To quote further from the opinion:

It is, of course, true that if an alien is not permitted to enter this country or, having entered contrary to law, is expelled, he is in fact cut off from worshiping or speaking or publishing or petitioning in the country, but that is merely because of his exclusion therefrom. He is not one of the people to whom these things are secured and cannot become such by an attempt forbidden by law. To appeal to the constitution is to concede that this is a land governed by that supreme law and, as under it the power to exclude has been determined to exist, those who are excluded cannot assert the rights in general obtaining in a land to which they do not belong as citizens or otherwise.

In other words, if there be an inconsistency, it is not a legal inconsistency. The constitution protects citizens and lawful inhabitants, not aliens, and it cannot successfully be invoked by the latter. If congress chooses to say that aliens shall be excluded for acts or opinions which are lawful *in this country* and with which the government may not interfere, it has the authority to do so, there being nothing in the constitution to limit its power to exclude aliens.

It has been said by critics of the act that even Count Tolstoy could not visit this country, since, though a non-resistant, he is a "Christian anarchist" and a theoretical enemy to all government, all organization based on physical force. But there are phases in the opinion of the supreme court which point to the possibility of a different interpretation of the law.



The Coal Trust and the Government

Important consequences are expected to follow the decision rendered some time ago by the federal supreme court in the case of *Editor Hearst against the anthracite railway-and-coal combination*. Its principal effect was to enhance very consid-

erably the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as regards investigations of railroad rates, practices and arrangements for the obtainment of freight and business. In a sense, this decision is as severe a blow to monopolies and trusts within the jurisdiction of the federal government as any ever administered by the supreme court. A government suit to enjoin or dissolve the alleged coal trust is within the probabilities. It has long been demanded even by conservative Republican papers and politicians.

It is a matter of common notoriety that the so-called coal-carrying railroads own the anthracite mines, contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution of Pennsylvania. This ownership enables them to fix the prices and freight rates on coal, and to dictate to the independent operators. After the outbreak of the trouble in the anthracite region in 1902, when the question whether the operators were not "systematic and unblushing lawbreakers" (in Mr. Olney's expression) was passionately discussed, the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the instance of Mr. William R. Hearst, entered upon an investigation of the methods of the coal-carrying railroad companies in regulating rates, injustice and arbitrary discrimination having been charged.

In the course of the investigation the presidents of these companies refused to answer certain significant questions relating, not to rates on coal, but to their contracts and relations with the mining companies. They considered these questions irrelevant to the rate controversy, since they had to do with the source of the supply of freight, with the sale of coal in Pennsylvania, and not with interstate commerce. This contention was upheld by the federal district court, but the supreme court has reversed the judgment of that tribunal, and the contracts will have to be produced.

The reasoning of the opinion, written by

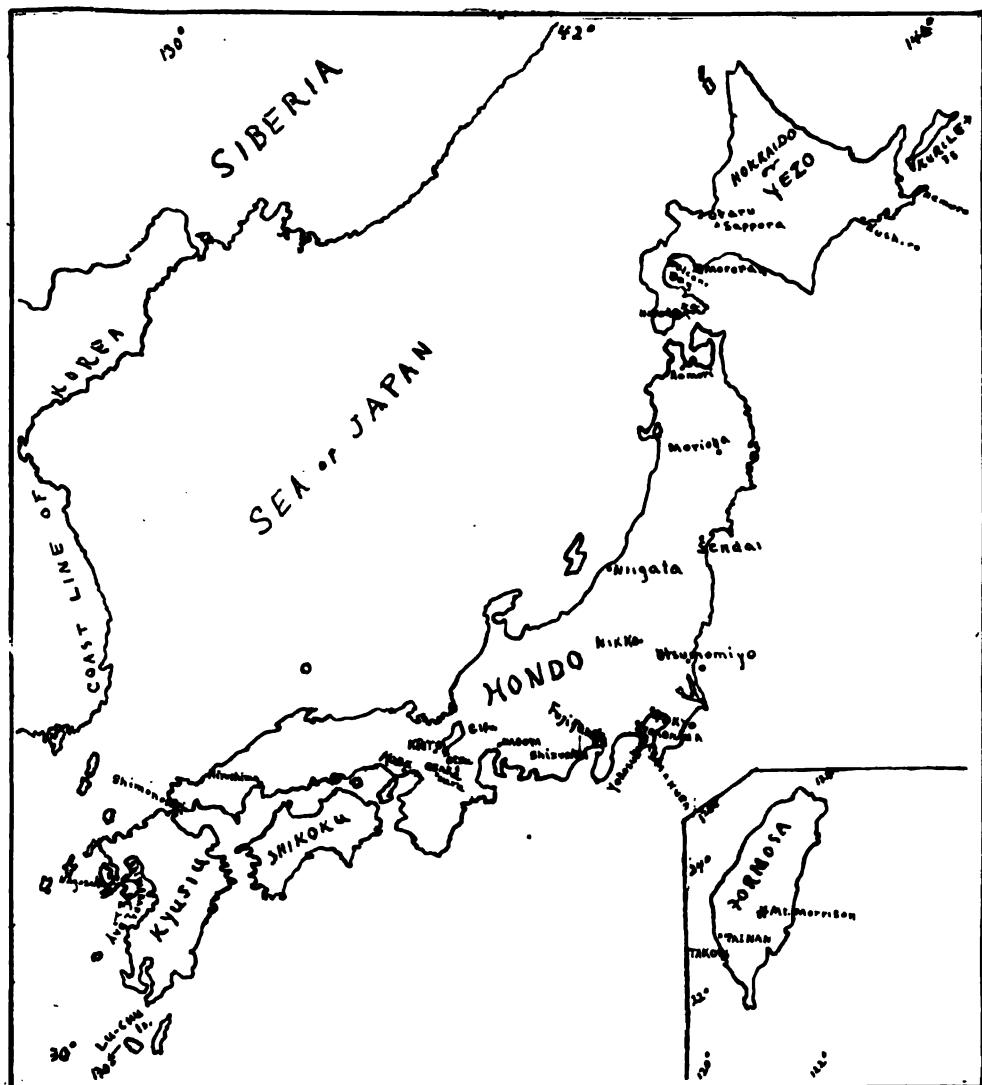
Justice Day, may be summarized as follows: The contracts in question are between independent operators and companies which are engaged at once in the purchase of coal and the transportation of the same through different states to the seaboard. These contracts were made by officials of the railroad companies who were also officials of the coal companies. They thus pertained to the manner of conducting a material part of the business of these interstate carriers, and had direct relation to the subject into which the commission was inquiring. However, while the contracts were in form purchases of coal, it was claimed that their real purpose was to fix a rate of transportation to the carriers. It was necessary to examine these contracts in order to ascertain whether or not the railroads were discriminating in rates against operators not having such contracts with them.

Aside from the possible effects of the decision, it is important to note the following dictum of the court: "The Interstate Commerce Commission in its inquiries should not be too narrowly restrained by technical rules of evidence, for its function is largely one of investigation, in which it should not be hampered by common law rules." Some years ago the tendency of the court was to restrict the field and impair the usefulness of the commission, but this decision, coupled with implications of other cases under the interstate commerce law, indicates a decided change of attitude.



SARAH S. PLATT
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SKETCH MAP FOR "A READING JOURNEY THROUGH JAPAN"

Suggesting outline which readers may sketch for themselves from standard maps of the Japanese Empire, in more or less detail as they prefer, in order to fix geographical points in mind.

Reading Journey Through Japan

BY ANNA C. HARTSHORNE

Of Tokyo, Japan. Author of "Japan and Her People."

KYOTO: THE HEART OF OLD JAPAN



COUNTRY eighteen hundred miles long, and nowhere as much as two hundred miles across from sea to sea; made up of four large and nearly four thousand small and still smaller islands and islets; comprising altogether but 161,000 square miles, or an area a little greater than New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States taken together, hardly one-twelfth of which is level, and less than one-seventh is under cultivation; a country having for the most part the climate of Italy, yet ranging from $21^{\circ} 48'$ north to $50^{\circ} 56'$ north—from Kamtchatka to within three hundred miles of our tropical Philippines; a country that fifty years ago shut out all the world except one yearly shipload of traders, and today has a merchant marine of over 900,000 tons, carrying the sun-flag across the Pacific and into half the ports of Europe; a people that has passed in twenty-five years (between 1868 and 1893) from medieval feudalism to a constitution and a representative government;—such is this wonderful Japan, which with a population of 47,000,000 has dared to stand against Russia's 400,000,000.

Yezo, northernmost of the large islands, lies a little above the latitude of Chicago, and Kyushiu would come almost down to New Orleans; but thanks to the Black Current, the Gulf Stream of Asia, there is less difference in climate, though the north, as they call Yezo, is snow covered during several months. The main island, Hondo, lying next below, extends nearly north and south for half its length, then turns suddenly, and stretches nearly east and west; and the other two islands, Kyushiu and Shikoku, follow almost the same trend as this lower part, and the Luchiu Islands carry it on down almost to Formosa, which is close to the Chinese coast. A great backbone of

mountains runs through, as the Apennines run through Italy, leaving only a narrow region on the west turned to the bleak winds that blow across the Sea of Japan from Korea and Siberia; while on the southeast they cut off these same winds and leave all the coast open to the warm air from the current. On the Pacific side of Japan proper, the thermometer seldom goes much below freezing in winter, or above 90° in summer, though the constant dampness makes both seasons very trying to many. Another result is that nearly the same fruits and vegetables can be raised, the same life carried on in paper houses, from Sendai a hundred miles north of Tokyo to the Luchiu Islands. Farther north some changes must be made, sashes glazed and even chimneys built, and south again there are other changes to meet the needs of the tropics; but then it must be remembered that neither north nor south has played much part or even belonged to Japan till very recent times. Most of the colonizing of Yezo has taken place since 1870; and Formosa became Japanese after the Chinese war ten years ago.

Tradition and ethnology both place the beginning of the race in Kyushiu and about the Inland Sea. Here successive migrating tribes must have met and fought and mingled; a branch or branches from Northern Asia, not Chinese but akin to that people, and another from the south by way of the islands, of the same stock as the modern Malay, these struggling and mingling again with the still older Ainu, who once occupied all the land, and survive, a pitiful remnant, in Yezo and the Kuriles.

Naturally the trans-Pacific liners go directly to Yokohama, which lies in Tokyo Bay only eighteen miles from the capital; and naturally, too, most tourists get off there and begin at Tokyo—which is like commen-



HARBOR AND HEART OF THE CITY OF KOBE

Formerly the most important port of the empire.

cing the study of Italy with Milan. Since for us time is no object, let us stay by the ship, and land at the second port, Kobe; for it lies at the head of the Inland Sea, and directly opposite the island of Awaji, where the creator god and goddess stood when of the mud-drops on their spears they made the islands of sacred Yamato.

The view as you approach Kobe is characteristic; the shore is low and flat and very green, with mountainous hills behind; the town spreads out along the harbor and straggles up the slope, high, ugly warehouses and "foreign built" dwellings mingled with the low, gray Japanese houses; to the left, across the dry bed of the river, is Hyogo, all Japanese, the old town that was here before the site of Kobe was handed over to the powers as an open port and concession in 1868. It is a smaller place than Yokohama, and has rather a sleepy air, in spite of the fact that all the ocean liners and a whole fleet of coasting craft call there. A government dockyard for vessels of two thousand tons, and two private ship-build-

er companies provide a very important

industry. The town is supplied with good water from a reservoir in a picturesque ravine, which leads you on still higher to a little tea-house facing the pretty Nunobiki waterfall, the one show place on the Kobe side. Out Hyogo way, there are some beautiful spots with exquisite Japanese inns set down upon them—places you will not be likely to find without a Japanese friend in charge.

The Tokyo railroad comes down to Kobe, and the Sanyo line goes on south along the coast. The ordinary time of express trains between here and the capital is fifteen hours, and there are sleeping cars on the European pattern, and good dining cars,—except in war-time.

An hour from Kobe on the same bay lies Osaka, sometimes called the Manchester of Japan because of its many factories. Osaka has always been a commercial, matter-of-fact place, and it has taken most kindly to the modern practical spirit. Cotton spinning is one of its great industries, and the largest mills in the country are there. The first mint was started there in 1871, or three



NANKO TEMPLE GROUNDS AT KOBE

Temple grounds contain numerous amusement concessions, theaters, refreshments, story telling, athletics, etc., besides shrines and temples.

years after the place was opened as a "concession" for foreign residence. Started by Englishmen, since 1889 it has been entirely under Japanese management. Rugs and a special kind of matting come from Sakai, a little farther down the coast. In banking, Osaka stands next to Tokyo, as well it may, since it was the chief commercial city of the middle ages, and under the Tokugawa shoguns enjoyed many special privileges. The exposition held in 1903 was suitably placed here, in spite of a rather doubtful situation for summer, among the rice fields and the windings of the river with its network of canals throughout all the city.

One of the Japanese cruisers bears the old name of Osaka, Naniwa, "wave blossom." It was here that the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, is said to have landed with his followers, at the mythical date of 660 B. C., and here, quite certainly, the first Buddhist temple was built by Korean missionaries in 522 A. D. The temple was burned in the reaction that followed before Buddhism was

finally established; but there is a large and very famous temple on the site of one built by the prince-priest Shotoku Daishi, the real founder of Japanese Buddhism. In one of the buildings they have a peculiar ceremony for the dead. A friend writes the name of the departed on a slip of paper, and throws it into a stream of water that runs through the temple; the water carries the missive straight to Saint Shotoku, who, they believe, accepts it as a sort of letter of introduction, and shows kindness to the new and lonely soul.

The importance of Osaka began in the sixteenth century, when the great warrior Hideyoshi built the castle; nothing is left of it now but the immense foundation stones, for the Tokugawa burned it when they fled by sea to Yedo after the battle of Fushimi in 1867. Last year it was the scene of an important international exhibition in which American machinery played a part and which was the best of places to study the artistic excellence of old Japanese art, and



FACTORIES AT OSAKA

the scope and variety of industry—artistic and otherwise—at the present day.

Though Osaka is not on the sea, there is water enough for vessels of fair size, and they go on by river and canal not only to Kyoto but beyond into Lake Biwa, to distribute rice and other wares and gather cotton from the shores of the lake. Much cotton also comes by rail; and some of the best tea in the country is grown between here and Nara, which was the capital even before Kyoto and is still a place of pilgrimage on account of its famous temples and beautiful groves. Osaka, Nara and Kyoto form a kind of triangle, connected by the railroads, and it is possible to take either of the first two as an excursion from Kyoto.

This whole region is full of legends more or less authentic; of the Empress Jingo, who invaded Korea and won tribute on behalf of her unborn son, the Emperor Ojin; of Prince Yamato-take, conqueror of the fierce Emishi or Ainu, into whose short thread of life the gods spun glory and sorrow; and of Prince Shotoku, and the marvelous missionary and painter of sacred pictures, Kobo Daishi.

He is a romantic figure, this young prince

Yamato-take. He belongs to the early centuries, when the tribes were settling into a people; the period of mythical heroes and deeds outside the power of mortal men. The prince was sixteen when he began his career by going out with a party of knights against some rebel tribes, and getting into the chief's tent disguised as a girl, delighting the rude lord with his dancing, and then, when his own men were within call, suddenly drawing a sword and slaying the warrior. After this his father sent him against the Emishi (or Ainu) to the north, sending also a certain brave lord as counselor; but the young prince seems to have formed his own plans and carried them out too, with the help of divine powers to whom he appealed at need. On his way north he stopped at the sacred shrines of Ise, where his aunt was high-priestess, and she gave him the sword of his ancestor, Jimmu Tenno, the first emperor, the grandson of the sun-goddess; and it not only served him as a sword, but once, when the Emishi had kindled fire in the grass, he cried to his divine ancestor, and cut the grass around him with the wonderful sword, and the flames turned back against the enemy.



A WRITING LESSON

With him went his wife, the Princess Tachibane. And when they came to the mouth of what is now Tokyo Bay, the prince looked over to the near shore, and said that it was no great task to cross so small a water, whereat the sea-god was angry, and sent a storm against their ships, so that they were about to be lost. Then the princess stood on the bow of the ship and combed out her long hair, and sprang into the waves; and the storm went down and they reached the shore in safety. In the morning her comb was washed ashore, and the prince built her a little shrine, and went on, frightening the savages by a mirror that he set up on his mast, so that they fled and dared not oppose him. So the prince and his followers came up across the plain beyond Tokyo Bay, and into the mountains, where evil spirits led them astray and sent sickness upon them. And the prince thought to reach Ise and be healed in the sacred place; but his sickness grew upon him, and he could only send back the sword to the temple, before he lay down to die under a great pine tree by the roadside. And the emperor grieved much for his son,—though he had seventy-nine

more!—and made a journey through all the land that he had conquered, even to the mountains, and the place where the prince turned for a last look at the sea, crying, “Alas, my wife!” “*Azuma, azuma wa ya!*”

As for Saint Kobo, he ought at least to have been the patron saint of writers, but that honor belongs to a far more real hero, Michizane, prime minister of a ninth-century emperor, who was exiled on a false charge, and died always faithful to his ungrateful master. To him boys offer the brushes they have worn out in the effort to learn the intricate curves of Japanese script. When one realizes that at least ten thousand characters must be known in order to read an every-day book or newspaper; and that these characters must be memorized bodily; also that after the “square character” has been learned—the form in which books are printed—it is needful to learn “grass hand,” in which each character is made without lifting the brush;—when one considers all this, one can understand the kind of task a Japanese boy has before him between the ages of five and fifteen years.

Some effort is being made to use the syllabary, or Kana, but it seems to have about as much chance of success as phonetic spelling has with us, and no more. The English alphabet, Romaji, as it is called, is now taught in all schools, also the Arabic



YASAKA PAGODA, KYOTO

numerals; and among educated people English scientific terms are in common use even in Japanese conversation. Our letters nearly express the Japanese sounds, but not quite; the sound of *r*, for instance, is in Japanese a sort of slurred sound, neither *l* nor quite *r* as we make it, and the sound we render by *shi* is somewhere between *see* and *she*. On the other hand, Kana lacks several sounds necessary for expressing our words; there is no *tsh* and no *v*; *tu* becomes *tsu*, and *ti tchi*. A friend of mine, on going to a country district, was horrified to discover that her letters were being remailed to her as "Miss Satan!"—the nearest phonetic rendering of her name.

The rule for putting Japanese words into

Romaji is easy enough; the vowels are as pronounced as they are in Euroqeian languages—*a* is ah, *e* is *æ* in fate, *i* is *ee*, and *u* always *oo*;—and the consonants, such as exist, are as in English, *ch* as in church, and so on.* There are no diphthongs and no silent letters; Kobe has two syllables, and Hakodate four.

As for the Japanese language, it is perhaps the easiest in the world to pick up a little of, and certainly the very hardest to gain any real mastery of. The grammar is simple to a fault, the idioms complicated and innumerable. Pronouns exist, but are little used; instead, you employ a different verb for yourself from that which you use for another person, and add before his possessions the honorific *O*. Fortunately—or unfortunately, I am not sure which—the people a foreigner comes in contact with soon acquire a knowledge of "Yokohama Japanese," which is about the equivalent of "pidgin English." It is not a beautiful tongue, but many of us cannot keep house without it.

In Japan, as in all other countries, the beginnings of history are very mythical. Writing was introduced by the Buddhist missionaries who came from China by Korea from the fourth to the sixth century, and in the eighth century a kind of official history was produced, the "Kojiki." This gives an account of the creation and the deeds of the gods; of Amaterasu, the sun-goddess, and her rude brother, Susa-no-o, who so teased and frightened her that she hid in a cave and left the world in darkness, till a merry young goddess danced and set all the gods to laughing, so that Amaterasu came out to see; and of her grandson Jimmu Tenno, to whom she gave a sword, a mirror and a jewel, and sent him over the sea to conquer Yamato. These three, the sword, the mirror and the jewel, are the imperial insignia, but a very early emperor, fearing some accident to the sacred objects, had fac-similes made to be kept in the palace, and sent the originals to the shrine

*Other authorities add: *ai* as in aisle, *ei* as in weigh, *au* as o, *g* has only the hard sound as in give, *s* is always soft as in silk. There is practically no accent.

of the sun-goddess at Ise; the sword was afterward removed to another temple at Atsuta near Nagoya. The sacred mirror is never opened, nor its silken covers removed; at certain fixed times a new cover is put on over the old ones. There must be many layers in these two thousand years that it is known to have lain there.

As I have said, Nara was the capital before Kyoto; the court was here during most of the eighth century,—a time of rapid development, when Chinese learning and Chinese customs and ceremonies were introduced and adopted. Before this, on the death of an emperor the court moved to another place, no doubt to avert ill luck; and the change to a settled abiding place marks a distinct advance in civilization. A collection of dresses, utensils and other objects belonging to this time is exhibited near the temple of the Daibutsu (bronze statue of Buddha) not far from the station. Much of it is Korean, or Chinese, much too the beginning of native art under the foreign influence. The Daibutsu itself is partly of that period, and partly a later restoration; taken altogether, it is not only smaller but much less impressive than the great Daibutsu of Kamakura, which belongs to the twelfth century.

Nara is well worth a visit. The town itself is small, hardly more than a village, but on the edge of it lies a great park-like grove of magnificent trees, the tall thick cryptomerias which are so nearly related to our California redwoods. The temple to which this sacred grove belongs is old and picturesque but not otherwise very remarkable; the charm of the place is the great forest, and the endless rows of stone lanterns lining the paths that run through it, and above all the herd of tame deer that live in the shelter of the wood. They come running at the sound of wheels, gathering in shy groups and stretching out their soft muzzles for the cakes no one fails to bring them. They and their sires have been here for generations, and must almost have lost the instinct of fear.

Turning away from Osaka Bay, the train

crosses a rich plain, every foot of it under fullest cultivation, and well watered from the winding river. To right, left, and in front are hills growing higher in the distance, and railroad and canal cross a gap in them to reach Kyoto.

The situation of the city is very beautiful. For miles about the country is level, exquis-



DEER IN CEDAR TREES

ately green, dotted here and there with little brown-thatched villages; then, suddenly, comes the circle of hills, highest and nearest to the northeast, where Mt. Hieizan rises to 2,700 feet above sea-level. From the north comes the small but swift Kamogawa, or Wild Duck River, cutting the city into two very unequal parts and going on to join the Katsuragawa a mile lower down. On the east side of the town the hills begin to rise quickly, and here are many of the greatest temples,—Chion-in, with its famous bell, the largest in Japan, measuring nine feet across; Nishi Otani, where is buried an early saint and founder of a sect, Shinran—

that is to say, the larger part of his body is here; and Kiyomizu-dera, picturesquely perched over a ravine, and most popular with a large class of the people. These are on the edge of the town now, for Kyoto has shrunk much since the time of its glory in the early middle ages.

How can one describe a Japanese city? The house itself is already known to most people by the specimens at expositions, and the tea gardens in many of our large towns and resorts; the wide, overhanging roof of tiles or thatch, the polished wood balconies, the sliding paper screens, and soft white mats covering all the rooms. Imagine then the effect of a whole city made up of such houses, few of them more than one story high, unpainted, darkened by sun and wind to a uniform gray—and then think how a Japanese painter represents some village on a hillside. He has drawn a few lines of flat gable, and the straight marks of shadow under the projecting eaves, and then swept a pale wash of India ink over the whole; and that is all. With his unerring instinct, he has picked out just what is characteristic, and recorded that; and the result is far more like the real thing than any photograph. That is, as one looks down on it from a height, say from Yaami's hotel, on the hill near Chion-in temple, the black-tiled roofs lie outspread, flat as if they had been ironed, broken here and there by trees or the sharp springing curve of a temple rising from the monotonous expanse and dominating it as St. Paul's dominates London. A mile away the gray fades into lavender, and melts into the green plain sweeping off to the hills.

It is the same with the streets. Everywhere there is the same effect of gray and green, the same absence of height and mass—and the same charm of picturesque line and irregular grouping, and the elusive play of shadows under the wide eaves. Then there are the shop signs, great Chinese characters painted in mysterious flowing strokes of the brush; the shop's whole front open, and the wares in full view, fruits and vegetables, crockery, house-

hold goods or colored stuffs, blue and white always predominating, for it is only the babies that wear gorgeous red and yellow and blue and pea green and imperial purple. For linings and underdresses the young girls may indulge in a very riot of primary colors, but only a peep of it shows at neck and sleeves. On the other hand, the dress for fetes and flower viewings is light and exquisitely dainty, pale fawn and grays and lavenders for the older women, turquoise and Nile green and warm heliotrope for young ones, with the richest *obis*—sashes—they can afford.

Kyoto is remarkable among ancient cities for its ground-plan. The streets run north and south, and east and west, perfectly straight and absolutely at right angles; if we had no other record, this alone would betray the truth that it did not grow, like Topsy, but was made to order. Before the court moved over from Nara at the end of the eighth century, the city was laid out with great care and on what must have been for that time a magnificent scale. A space three miles wide and a little more than three miles long was enclosed by a wall, and outside this by a ditch or small moat, supplied with water from the Kamogawa. At the end of each street there was a bridge as well as a fortified gate. A great space at the north end of the enclosure was reserved for the palace and the dwellings of the nobles; a wide street (Teramachi) ran south from the palace gate, crossed by streets smaller but still quite wide, and numbered regularly, First street, Second street, Third street,—Ichi-jo, Ni-jo, San-jo. Then the palace grounds were again surrounded by a wall, and dwellings made ready, and there the imperial family remained until the capital was removed to Tokyo in 1868, save indeed for temporary absences during the wars of the middle ages.

Following the Chinese custom of giving names to periods, the Emperor Kwammu who made the move from Nara called his era Heian, "Peace," and the city Heian-jo the "City of Peace;" but it was almost always known as Miyako or Kyoto "cap-



TEA GARDEN AND PAGODA OF TOJI, KYOTO

ital," the first being Japanese and the second Chinese for the same thing.

Naturally nothing actually remains of these early times; the buildings were all of wood, and were again and again burned either by accident or in war-time. But, however often they were destroyed, there is reason to believe that the original style was faithfully recopied each time, precisely as is done in rebuilding the Shinto temples; it was a type too sacred to be lightly modified, for it was the dwelling of the descendant of the gods, and their representative on earth. Even in modern Japan, whatever pertains to the emperor has a religious sacredness that must be seen to be appreciated, and this is a strong element in the nation's attitude at a time when Japan is fighting for her existence.

Access to the palace can be had only by special permit, but this is easily obtained through the visitor's legation in Tokyo; it takes two or three days, however, as the application has to be made by the legation through the foreign office. Nothing could

be more characteristically unpretending than the approach;—you ride for an interminable distance alongside a low plastered wall crowned by a little roof of tiles, and reach at last a roofed gate which admits you to the grounds and the little office building where you present your visiting cards with your permit, and are taken in charge by an officer of the imperial household.

The first surprise to a foreigner, if he has not grown used to Japanese gardens, will be the absence of grass; the open, level spaces are covered with fine pebbles, and very likely some old women are bending over them taking off weeds or sweeping the stones with a broom. And the second and greater astonishment must be the rigid simplicity of the buildings; no Quaker meeting-house could be more plain, even bare; but no meeting-house in all the world had ever the grace of line, the beauty—I had almost said the music—of proportions, unless it were Athene's temple on the Acropolis. You realize half unconsciously that the roof



GUEST ROOM OF PRIVATE HOUSE

is the integral feature, that the walls are hardly walls at all, but rather open supports,—pillars with light screens between. And they are roofs not of tile or thatch, but of bark, woven two feet thick, close as felt—you see it where the section is cut through under the eaves—and soft to the eye as gray velvet. Their lines are the living curves of a tent looped up a little at the corners, and the wide over-hang shades the polished verandas underneath. The rooms are wide and lofty,—no building is more than one story high,—open to the veranda on one or more sides, and closed from the other rooms or passages by sliding paper screens, just like any ordinary Japanese house. Only ordinary screens are not painted with such charming pictures of birds and flowers and landscapes, or groups of Chinese sages, all in delicate pale colors to accord with the polished, unpainted wood and the exquisite white mats which, as in all properly Japanese houses, cover all the floor and by their thick softness take the

place of any other furniture. Of course when the rooms were occupied there were flat cushions, *zabuton*, to sit on, as in all Japanese houses, and equally of course these and all other movables were of beautiful color, texture and design as anyone may see at the imperial museum in Tokyo, where specimens are kept from many periods. Then, too, these low-toned rooms were the background, the blank paper as it were, for moving tableaux of nobles and court ladies robed in the marvelous dresses which may also be studied in the museum at Uyeno, and which must have brought in color enough and to spare. The throne is still in place in the "Clear and Pure Hall" which was used on the rare occasions when the emperor gave an audience. It is a chair of Chinese shape, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, standing on a platform canopied and curtained with white brocade. Another large hall is walled with screens painted in vivid cobalt, the symbolic color of heaven. The palace is not one, but a group of buildings

most of them connected by galleries placed with the usual carefully planned irregularity among trees and gardens. There were also palaces for the empress dowager, the crown prince, and other imperial personages, but these no longer exist. Even the imperial palace has been rebuilt since 1854, when it was burned, and the screens are not originals but copies of copies preserved in the storehouse. The garden near the emperor's special private residence is particularly charming; it is made to look like a bit of wild mountainside, rocks and curiously twisted trees and all, not dwarfed, but growing picturesquely, as trees do which have fought with winds and storm and overcome them.

It is a jump of centuries in feeling, though actually not many years, to the buildings of the Doshisha College, a little to the north of the palace. Beautiful or picturesque they are not, but comfortable and preëminently useful. This is not the place to enter into the history of its founding by the wise and gentle Joseph Neeshima, with the financial

aid of the American Board Mission, nor of the noble corps of men of both nationalities who made its success in the early years, still less of the grievous period of misunderstandings and virtual (though very probably unintended) betrayal of trust. Enough that the institution is now reestablished on a definite and sure basis, and that its hospital and its collegiate schools for men and for girls are doing excellent work. Buddhism and a strongly conservative spirit have both contributed to make mission work slower in Kyoto than farther north; but it is not unlikely that the advance has been none the less sure. At any rate, most of the religious bodies are now well represented, educationally and otherwise, in the ancient capital.

However corrupt modern Buddhism may be—and it is notoriously so—it loses hold very slowly, at least with the mass of the people. It is impossible to be in Kyoto and not make unconscious comparison with the Church of Rome in Italy. Priests and temples are in evidence here as the church



BUDDHIST PRIESTS

The shaven head distinguishes them from priests of Shinto.

is in Rome, and one sees much the same class of worshipers—women, children and old people. Educated men disregard ritual and priesthood, while they often claim that the precepts and philosophy of Buddhism are worthy of the profoundest study. The philosophic side of Shinto also appeals to many who reject as superstition the charms and incantations which abound in the native religion.

A word here about these two, for they

fourth century Buddhism appeared with all its divinities and hierarchies complete, and therewith a written literature and the arts. Straightway it proceeded to annex Shinto, by declaring the older deities to be angels or Buddhas, *i. e.*, manifestations of divinity. The native religion held its own, however, and though greatly modified, existed for centuries side by side with Buddhism. It has always been the religion of the emperor and the imperial family, who have always



IDOLS IN SANJUSANGENDO TEMPLE AT KYOTO

are sufficiently puzzling at first sight. Shinto, "the Way of the Gods," was the original religion of Japan; and it must have been a very simple, primitive form of worship of the powers of nature and of departed heroes. Naturally the sun-goddess stood first, and with her the first emperor, Jimmu Tenno, her grandson, with the moon, wind, earth, and a host of local deities such as the fire-goddess who lived in Mount Fuji, and the spirits of rocks and trees and waters. There were spells and liturgies, but as yet no definite creed nor distinct personification of the vague powers, the Kami, when in the

furnished a priestess for the great national shrine at Ise; and with the restoration of power to the throne, and the spread of national spirit, Shinto had a distinct revival.

In appearance the temples of the two are easily distinguished. Pure Shinto shrines should be thatched and unpainted; within, they contain no objects of worship, only a mirror, which represents the mirror of the sun-goddess, and is also a symbol of reflection and self-examination; and the *gohei*, pieces of paper cut in a peculiar way and fastened on a stick, which represent the offerings of cloth made at the temples.



KIYOMIDSU TEMPLEK, YOTO

One of the most important temples of the Hongwanji sect.

Temples of the Ryobu or modified Shinto are painted red and have tiled roofs, but these too are sharply marked off from all Buddhist establishments by the gateway or *torii*, which is a purely Shinto type—a beam supported on two uprights, exactly in the shape of the Greek letter ρ . At the famous fox temple at Fushimi near Kyoto (by the way, fox worship is one of the most popular forms of Shinto) there are two rows of these *torii*, hundreds on either side, making a kind of double gallery leading up to the temple. They are painted dull red, and have a most curious appearance.

On the other hand, the Buddhist temples are tiled, and the roofs have the characteristic Chinese curve; much red is used in painting the woodwork, and the gates are large, often two-storied, and heavily roofed with tiles.

One of the largest and finest Buddhist temples in Kyoto is less than twenty years old; this is the Higashi or Eastern Hongwanji, Monastery of the True Vow, which

belongs to a late and popular sect. The temple was built by offerings from the people all over the country; villages where there was not much money gave timbers, or hours of labor in cutting and hauling; and women who had nothing cut off their hair and gave that to be made into ropes. There are immense cables of it hanging in the temple, not a little of it tiny strands of white or gray. The unpainted keyaki wood pillars are a beautiful golden brown, that tones most harmoniously with the gorgeously embroidered hangings, the gold lacquer and brass vases and lotus plants and incense burners at the altar. The Western (Nishi) Hongwanji contains some very beautiful carvings in the *ramma*, or spaces above the sliding screens, and some valuable images of Amida.

Little or nothing remains of the monastery on Mt. Hieizan, which was founded at the same time as the city, and for centuries was the most powerful of all the Buddhist establishments. It needed Xavier's friend, the

great Nobunaga, to break at last the power of the monks, and he did it with sword and fire very thoroughly.

But a list of the temples and of their special features would be too long to give; the tourist who would see even the principal ones must give a full week to temples alone. Their most priceless treasures are not in architecture or carving or even images, but the paintings of artists of the "Kano school," who flourished for the most part between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries. Some are on hanging scrolls, *kakemono*, and others even more beautiful—because larger and freer—on the sliding screens of the state apartments in the monastery. Wonderful paintings they are, full of the delicate charm that belongs to all good Japanese art, and marvelous too in the firmness of the brush stroke, the vigor and directness of expression. The subjects are birds and animals disporting themselves in their native landscapes—native, that is, as the artist conceives it, as deer among maple trees and a tiger in a bamboo grove; or again gorgeous gold backgrounds, or conventional lions, phenixes and dragons, and magnificent peonies, or historical scenes and court ceremonies painted in the Chinese style.

Later, more resplendent and perhaps a little less perfect in taste, is the Nijo palace, which was built by the Shogun Tokugawa Ieyasu, and remained with his descendants till the end of the shogunate in 1868. Permissions are granted for this and the imperial palace together, and it is most interesting to pass from one to the other and take in to the full the extraordinary contrast. The one is all delicate reserve, the other all splendor and lavishness. The emperor's palace is surrounded by a low wall of plastered earth; the shogun's by a moat and walls built of immense blocks of stone, entered by a heavy roofed gateway, and doors magnificently carved and colored. The heavy roofs are of tiles, and the rooms are separated from each other by beautiful screens, again the work of members of the

Kano family, and in the space above these, life-sized colored carvings of birds and flowers by the master carver Jingoro. The wood is of the finest, and so are the metal ornaments on the ends of the beams, and the handles let into the sliding screens. Two great audience halls have the ceilings coffered and painted, and the woodwork covered with brilliant black lacquer fastened with gold ornaments; the larger of these halls has a raised platform on which the shogun sat to receive the homage of the *daimyo*.

In this palace was held one of the most important assemblies of modern times, namely, the first meeting of the present emperor with his councilors. It was in 1868, shortly after his accession, and almost immediately after the resignation of the shogun had restored the real power. It was not only the Emperor Mutsuhito's first meeting, but the first of such a character ever held by any emperor of Japan. The young emperor—he was just sixteen—came out from the seclusion of generations and met with his lords, promising them a constitution and a representative government. It is no reproach but rather an honor that this constitution was not promulgated till 1885, after Marquis Ito and his fellow statesmen had had time to study the constitutions of other nations and fit their ideas to the needs of Japan; and when the people were in a measure ready. The first parliament met in 1893; but of that more when we reach Tokyo.

I believe the guides usually allow the globe-trotter nine days for Kyoto; perhaps that is a fair share of the month he generally gives to Japan, but it is not enough to see even briefly all the places of interest in the city. One of the most entertaining is Gion machi, near the popular Gion temple and not far from the Kyoto hotel; it is a narrow street crowded with shops and shows and "fakes" of all kinds. For amusements, the dances of Kyoto are especially famous; and the different religious festivals throughout the year are kept with great display in this city of temples. At such times gor-



ARASHIYAMA, KYOTO

geous shrines holding images or sacred objects are carried through the streets on the shoulders of men, surrounded by a picturesque but by no means imposing mob of children and idlers. In summer the wide shingle bed of the Kamogawa—usually given up to the bleaching of cotton cloth—is full of tea-booths where the inhabitants resort of an evening to drink tea and smoke and enjoy the cool breeze from the river. And in cherry or maple season all the world goes out five miles across the country to Arashiyama to see the trees on the steep hill over the Katsura River. A favorite expedition of tourists is to go in *kuruma*—jinrikisha—to a point nine miles up the river, and come down the rapids in a curious long narrow boat. Then there is a good museum, and two fine specimens of Japanese gardens at the old monasteries Ginkakuji and Kinkakuji. But for the woman tourist—and for her husband and brother, though they refuse to admit it—the chief joy of Kyoto will surely be the shops.

Nor is this any disgrace—to Kyoto or the tourist. It is not a case of “Rome, the place where I got those silk stockings;”

even if you do not buy, the mere handling of beautiful things is delightful and edifying. And there is a most catholic range of objects to indulge in; embroideries, old prints, kakemono, pottery, carvings, swords and bronzes and all manner of metal work, brocades and cut velvet pictures and lacquer and photographs. And it is no small part of the interest to go to the places where they make or sell their wares. The best are not to be found in great shops, but in tiny houses with dainty gardens behind, gardens a few feet across, containing perhaps a single small pine or maple, or a dwarf plum tree, and some curious rocks around a gold-fish basin. The workmen in such a place are but three or four, and the output for a year very small, but that little is hardly unworthy to lay beside some of the genuinely old pieces the curio dealers produce from their boxes and soft old wrappings. The time has passed when one could buy good old things for a song—may war not bring it back again!

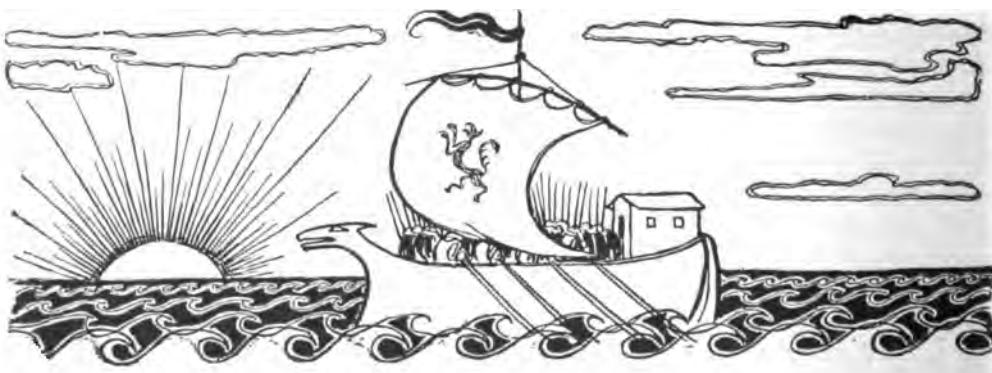
But time spends; and before leaving Kyoto everyone should make an excursion to Lake Biwa. The usual way is to go

over in a kuruma to Otsu on the shore of the lake, and there take one of the little steamers that go up and down two or three times a day, calling at two or three places on the shore. It is a fine piece of water, nearly forty miles long by five to ten wide, with green shores often high and steep and some fairly high mountains in the distance. In the old leisurely times poets and artists made much of the "eight beauties of Omi" as Lake Biwa is called in poetry. Some sound fantastic enough; they are the autumn moon from Ishiyama; the evening snow on Hirayama; the sunset glow at Seta (where a long bridge crosses an arm of the lake); the evening bell at Miidera; boats sailing back from Yabase; a bright, windy day at Awazu; rain by night at Karasaki, and wild geese settling, at Katata. Of these places, the long bridge at Seta, the huge spreading pine at Karasaki, and the old monastery at Miidera are the most famous. From this temple according to tradition the giant Benkei stole the great bell, and carried it off to the great monastery on Mount Hieizan, where he was a temple porter. But the bell murmured continually, and the monks got frightened and threw it down hill, and it rolled home again to Miidera.

The lake is very useful as well as beautiful, especially since the canal was built which now connects it with Kyoto and Osaka, and is large enough for vessels of considerable size. The canal was finished in 1890, and the engineer in charge was a young man who had made the scheme the subject of his graduating address at the university; he demonstrated his idea so well

that the authorities took the thing up and set him to carry it out. The first stretch is not quite seven miles long, and it had to be carried through a high hill, partly by a cut and partly by three tunnels; there is also a drop of nearly two hundred feet before reaching the level of the Kamogawa. This last has been met by the plan of the old Morris canal in New Jersey, but unlike that the Biwa canal has been a financial success; the plan is to run the boats onto a kind of cradle, and haul them up or down the incline by a wire rope. The motive power is the water from the canal, which is divided into two streams, one being turned aside for irrigation and to furnish electric power for Kyoto, while the other produces the electricity which works the rope. Two more short canals and a piece of the Kamogawa bring the connection all the way to Osaka Bay.

Thanks to this development of the water power, Kyoto has long had electric lights and even electric car lines. At first a small boy ran ahead through the narrow streets, to see that no one got run over; but by this time, after six years, the inhabitants have grown sufficiently wary. Tokyo, on the other hand, has had her first electric line only a year. Yet, after all, it is characteristic of young Japan that conservative, backward Kyoto should be first to have these modern conveniences; for if there is one thing about the country more astounding than another, it is the way in which old and new meet and apparently mingle, without causing an explosion!



FROM KYOTO TO KAMAKURA

N the days before railroads, two great highways ran north from Kyoto to Tokyo, or, as it was then called, Yedo. Their names describe them perfectly; they were the inner mountain road, Nakasendo, and the eastern sea road, the famous Tokaido. A third went from Yedo over the mountains to the west coast, and by these three in the days of the shogunate the princes or daimyo traveled with their retainers when they went to or from their provinces, my lord riding in his closed litter or *norimon*, and his men going on horseback or afoot. My lady was not there, for the law of compulsory residence required her to remain in Yedo with her children while the daimyo was away in his province. The highways were thirty-six feet wide, raised several feet above the fields when they passed through a flat country, and solidly made of small stones underneath and earth on top. Even now they are generally in good condition, though they are not kept up as they were before the railroads were built, and saddest of all there is little left of the beautiful avenues of pines or cryptomerias which once extended for miles and miles along the Tokaido.

Naturally the first railroad in Japan was between Yokohama and Tokyo. It was built by English engineers, and finished in 1878, and the general style of the road and rolling stock followed the English pattern. At the present time, most of the cars have seats running lengthwise from one end to the other, instead of being divided into compartments. Both locomotives and carriages are still imported, chiefly from England.

The line connecting Tokyo with Kyoto and Kobe was finished in 1889. Over the first part of its way north it runs beside Lake Biwa, then cuts across to Gifu, and down through the plain of Owari to Nagoya at the head of Owari Bay. These two are the most important towns on the road; Gifu is famous for lanterns, for the curious

fishing with cormorants which is carried on at night on the river, and for the terrible earthquake which it shared with Nagoya in 1892. Nagoya's specialty is blue and white porcelain, and it makes a good deal of imitation Dresden and other atrocities for the America market. It is a prosperous, modern looking place, and is growing very rapidly of late. Under the old regime it was the capital of Owari province, which, though not large, was so well watered and fit for rice that it was one of the richest daimiaries, and the lord of it was one of the three families from whom the shogun might be chosen. A fine temple remains from those days, and the five-storied keep of the castle, standing inside a stone-faced moat and wall, on a stone foundation. A special order through one's legation is needed to get admittance, but it is worth a little trouble for the sake of seeing the enormous beams of which it is built, and which seem to fill all the space except a narrow passage and a stairway, until you reach the room at the top, and look out over the whole surrounding country. The outside, as in all buildings of its type, is covered with an immense thickness of dazzling white plaster, and the stories overhang like a pagoda, diminishing as they go up. There is quite a good hotel at Nagoya, and it makes a good place to break the journey if one so desires.

Nagoya is the point from which to visit Ise, where are the oldest and most sacred shrines; so very sacred that Buddhism hardly succeeded in touching them during all the centuries in which Shinto was overlaid by the imported religion. The actual temples are not old, because there is a very ancient rule requiring them to be rebuilt every twenty years; but always in the exact form of the old one, which is that of a primitive Japanese house. At least, so they tell us; only the priests may enter the last of the many fences enclosing the courts of the temples, and only a peep of thatched roof is visible through the thick foliage around



NAGOYA CASTLE
Famous in Japanese history.

them. The chief interest of the visit therefore is the journey, and the throngs of pilgrims that flock to it, especially in spring, when one of the great yearly festivals is held. You go by train as far as Yamada, seventy-three miles in all, which on a branch railway means a good large piece of a day. Inns are plentiful and one or two of them provide beds and European food of a kind. From there a long day in jinrikisha will take you the round of sights, among which the views of the coast, and the fine groves of camphor and other trees, are the most delightful. The whole place swarms with pilgrims, who frankly combine religion with pleasure, and having visited the temples, proceed to take in all the peep shows and other amusements they can find; and needless to say their wishes are amply met by a population that lives thereby.

The chief temples are two, in different villages a good way apart; one is the shrine of the sun-goddess Amaterasu, the ancestor of Jimmu Tenno, the first emperor; the

other is dedicated to mother earth in the character of the food-goddess. Of the two, that of the sun is a little larger and a little more sacred; it is there that they are believed to preserve the original mirror of the sun-goddess, which is not an idol, but a symbol of the divinity. At the temple of the food-goddess, the offerings of the first fruits of the harvest are made yearly, besides the daily offerings of food and water. On great festivals an officer attends to represent the emperor, and enters the enclosure with the priests. The people devoutly believe that any irreverence toward these shrines, even if unintentional, will bring terrible misfortunes on the emperor and the nation. It was this belief that cost the life of Viscount Mori, one of the ablest statesmen of the older generation. He visited the shrines soon after his return from Europe, and not only failed to perform any act of worship, but even pushed aside with his cane the white curtain that hangs across the gateway of the temple court. This so



TEA HOUSE, NAGOYA

preyed upon the mind of a fanatical youth that he went up to Tokyo and assassinated the viscount just as he was leaving his house to go to court on the day of the promulgation of the constitution, February 11, 1885.

From now on the railroad runs close to the sea, following the old highway, and the views become more and more enchanting. To the left are spurs of the mountains, coming down closer and closer as we go north; all the plain is cultivated to the last inch; there are no fences, and when the rice is high the little dikes between the irrigated fields disappear, and you look over a sea of brownish gold. Thatched-roofed villages range along the road, or cluster against the hills, leaving all the level free for rice fields. On the lower slopes of the hills much tea is grown; the nearness of the railroad is a great advantage here, and much of the crop goes to Yokohama to be refined for export. Cured as it is for home use, it must be kept in very tight jars, or it will spoil. The same kind of leaves will make "Japanese" or "Chinese" tea,

according to the way it is treated. The bushes are planted out in rows, and allowed to grow about two or two and a half feet high; with their dark shining green leaves, they look at a little distance like old-fashioned box bushes. The flowers are rather pretty, less white than other camelias, and not double, but of the same thick waxy texture. Women and girls do most of the picking and firing, and they are very picturesque as they move about with their large flat baskets, their heads covered with blue and white cotton handkerchiefs to protect them from the sun, and their long sleeves held back by a bright cord crossing the shoulders.

Shizuoka is the next large town, and it too has a good inn where one can break the journey very pleasantly; there are two fine monasteries containing some interesting pictures, and relics of the Tokugawa shoguns, several of whom retired here late in life. Here also the last shogun retired after he resigned his office in 1868, to live quietly on his estates till the present time.

Fortunate is the traveler who has fine weather for the next few hours ride, for he is approaching the mountain of mountains. A little beyond Shizuoka the road crosses the Fujikawa, and the whole sweep of Fuji lies before you, rising eleven thousand feet directly out of the plain, treeless for most of its height, a clean slope of ash and lava, crowned with snow in all but two months of the year. Its lines are the lines of a snowdrift, or a sand dune heaped by the wind; and something in the color of the ash, or the quality of the air, gives it often a look of unreality, a translucent effect as if the light shone not on but through the cone. The plain from which it rises is already a thousand feet above the sea, making something over twelve thousand for the entire height above sea-level. The lesser mountains stand around it in a half circle, Oyama to the north reaching four thousand feet.

From the earliest times Fuji has been sacred, and a place of pilgrimage. In the old days women were not allowed to go more than part way up; Lady Parkes, wife of the British minister, was the first to make the ascent, but now anyone may climb to the very crater, and thousands both men and women go every year during the weeks that the mountain is "open." At this time, when the snow has melted,—between the fifteenth of July and the tenth of September,—there is no actual difficulty except the distance and the rapid ascent. There are two or three approaches, and part of the way it is possible to go on horseback; after that it is a steady climb over shifting cinders to the top. There are huts at various points on the way up, and at these it is possible to stay over night, but a wise man takes plenty of provisions, as well as quilts to sleep in—and likewise insect powder! Cold as it is, the little flea is not inactive. The pilgrims generally come in parties, wearing white clothes and big straw hats, their quilts or blankets tied on their backs. It is quite possible to make the ascent in one long day, but more usual to spend a night near the top and push on in time to see the sunrise from the edge of the crater. Often the

upper air is clear when only the tops of distant mountains show through the mist.

No photograph ever gives the true impression of a mountain, least of all one so dream-like, so subject to moods as Fuji. One artist has rendered it, fantastically perhaps but most truly: the "Hundred Views" of Hokusai are a real interpretation of the mountain that so fascinates us all.

The train sweeps around within five miles of the base of Fuji, and then curves on eastward to climb through the Hakone Mountains. At this point in the middle of the main island the central chain of mountains seems to pile up on itself and spread out into a barrier stretching across nearly from coast to coast. In early times this great barrier formed a marked division between the upper and lower portions of the island, and even till the eleventh century the Ainu practically controlled the northern part, where a certain hero, Yoshiye, fought and at length subdued them. Later the Tokaido highway crossed the mountains by the famous Hakone Pass, and a gate and guard house protected the highest point until the end of the shogunate. The railroad does not follow the pass, but keeps farther north and crosses by zigzags and tunnels, coming out on the coast at Kodzu, about two hours below Yokohama.

Kodzu is the point from which to reach two favorite resorts, Atami on the coast, and the Hakone mountain region. Atami is particularly a winter place, being sheltered by the mountains and close to the sea, and it has plenty of hot springs—the first demand of Japanese visitors. Almost on the beach there is a geyser, which spouts regularly once in four hours; a building has been put over it, so as to utilize the salt steam for throat and lung patients. This part of the coast is often called the Riviera of Japan, not only on account of the warmth and the softness of the air, but the beauty of the scenery, the green cliffs and headlands and the deep coves that break the shore line. From Kodzu to Atami it is a ride of twenty miles all along this beautiful coast, but the road is hilly and sometimes rough, which



FUJI FROM GOTENBA



MOUNT FUJI

may be one reason why few tourists go to Atami. You ride in a "jinsha," which means "man-train;" it is a light car with four seats, running on rails, and propelled by two men. It might be rather comfortable, but in actual fact it is very jolty and hard.

The Hakone district is much more accessible, and the Fujiya hotel at Miyanoshita is one of the best in Japan. An electric car line runs from Kodzu along the bay to the old castle town of Odawara—where only the foundation blocks of the castle remain—and three miles farther across the country to Yumoto at the gate of the mountains. The Hakone Pass came out here and the road is still there, climbing over by the shortest way to Hakone Lake; but it is out of repair and unfit for *jinrikishas*. Instead, you turn to the right and follow a narrow valley through which a noisy stream comes down, and at almost the top of the cleft is the Fujiya, with its *dependance*, the Naraya, a little lower down and hanging almost over the edge of the deep ravine. A little farther up a fine bridge crosses the gorge, close to the little village of Kiga which is at the very top of the cleft. It is rather too warm here in summer, for the head of the valley is closely shut in, and a stream of hot water coming into it makes the place steamy; but for this very reason it is particularly attractive in spring and autumn, and the house is open all winter. The baths are nearly pure hot water, without enough iron or sulphur to be either unpleasant or useful. The bathrooms are nicely arranged, and from a foreigner's point of view it is one of the pleasantest places to enjoy the Japanese luxury of hot water. In spring the *uguisu* or warbler—the nightingale, as he is often wrongly called—sings all day long in the wooded ravine, and the wild flowers are in perfection about the middle of May,—azalea, camelia, wistaria, spirea and half the flowering shrubs of our lawns making the under-growth among the maples and pines and live-oaks. And when you climb out of the valley and follow the path across the high

moors to Ashi-no-yu and Lake Hakone, there are irises and buttercups and daisies, and a host of familiar field flowers, indeed, the flora of Japan and the Atlantic coast have far more in common than either has with the other side of the Pacific.

It is eight miles from Miyanoshita to Hakone, and the path is only a trail, not fit for wheels; those who do not walk are carried in chairs or *kago*, the last being a litter with a very low roof, just big enough to curl up in. The pole goes under the roof, and the two runners take each an end on his shoulder and go off at a jog-trot of which you get the full benefit. The chair is easier, but needs four men and steady nerves, for the pole is carried on the shoulders and the chair is slung under the seat, so that you ride in the air around some very sharp curves.

Hakone is two thousand feet high, and cool and bracing in summer, and the lake is delightful to row upon; for which reasons many foreigners summer there, keeping house in little cottages, as there is no foreign hotel. It is apt to be rainy, even more than elsewhere in the island, but otherwise the walks and climbs and the deep woods make it one of the most attractive places within easy reach of Tokyo.

A pleasant way to return to Miyanoshita is to take a large flat-boat to the other end of the lake, putting chairs and bearers all on board, and climb by a forest path to a desolate valley steaming with sulphur smoke, which bears the appropriate name of Ojigoku, the big hell. (Buddhist teaching describes a very elaborate inferno, for which these volcanic valleys may well have supplied some of the imagery.) You cannot ride here; one of the bearers lends you a bamboo pole for an Alpenstock, and you follow him carefully along the narrow, slippery path between jets of steam and trickles of scalding water, and wastes of lumpy, yellowish gray mud,—the Yellowstone in miniature. A bit of wood full of moss and ferns creeps to the mouth of the valley, and beyond it is a long easy stretch of moor away to Miyanoshita again.



LAKE HAKONE

The torii in the foreground stands at the entrance of every Shinto temple. Torii means roost, the idea being to provide a roost for fowls that they might crow in the morning and wake the gods.



ASHINOYU, HAKONE

From Kodzu onward the train follows the Tokaido again, running through closely cultivated country, the little villages with their velvety brown thatch almost running into one another along the road. At Ofuna, a branch line runs off to Yokosuka and the naval station; following it to the next station, we reach Kamakura, once a mighty city, and now a populous summer resort—



FISHING BOAT NEAR ATAMI

and known to the world at least by name, for the sake of its famous bronze Buddha.

To understand Kamakura it is needful to go back to the eleventh century, when two great clans were striving for the mastery in the empire, the Minamoto and the Taira, whose doings furnish the material for half the romances and hero tales of old Japan.

The central figures are Kiyomori of Taira, and the two Minamoto brothers, Yoritomo and Yoshitsune. After half a lifetime of fighting and intrigue, Kiyomori defeated and almost exterminated the Taira, married his daughter to the boy emperor, and made himself practically ruler of affairs. But his pride and cruelty made him hated by all, and when Yoritomo and Yoshitsune gathered the scattered Minamoto, many gladly joined them.

These lads were sons of the Taira chief whom Kiyomori defeated and killed, and of a woman of extraordinary beauty called Tokiwa. When the Taira were routed, she took her children and fled through a snow-storm, carrying the baby Yoshitsune in her arms. It is she whom we see so often in Japanese pictures, dressed in beautiful garments and covered with a huge hat like an umbrella, struggling through the snow with two little boys clinging to her skirts. Presently Kiyomori got possession of her mother, and filial piety forced her to return and give herself up, but by her beauty and charm she wrought upon Kiyomori to spare her boys and make them priests. How the little Yoshitsune refused to wear a priest's dress, and demanded a sword instead, how he met a mountain kobold—a *tengu*, as they call them—on the hill near his monastery, and learned from him the art of fencing; how he fought with the giant Benkei on Shijo bridge, and overcame him and made him his faithful henchman forever; and how he ran away to join his brother, who had already escaped to the north and gathered a band of his clan, all this and more Japanese histories tell in fullest detail.

There followed a bitter struggle and many brilliant deeds of individual heroes. The fight was not only around Kyoto, but at point after point along the Tokaido, and, later, in the provinces to the south along the Inland Sea, which were Taira holdings. In the midst Kiyomori died, implacable to the last, desiring only that Yoritomo's head might be laid on his grave. Then his followers fled south, taking with them Kiyomori's great-grandson, the child-emperor Antoku, and made a last stand at Danno-ura on the Inland Sea, and were utterly destroyed, Kiyomori's daughter throwing herself into the sea with her grandson. Then Yoritomo had himself made shogun, or general-in-chief, and proceeded to reorganize the whole country with marvelous wisdom and ability, establishing the feudal system on a definite and orderly basis, and making law once more respected after the years of war.

He settled himself, not at Kyoto, but in the half wild north beyond the barrier of the Hakone Mountains; in a region which had never been thoroughly brought under imperial control, and where he could without disloyalty grant lands to his followers, on condition that they should be cleared and drained and the Ainu kept back.

At first it is difficult to see just why Kamakura should have been chosen as his camp and afterward his capital; one has to remember that ships were small and war a question chiefly of individual prowess. The place lies on a shallow cove rather than a harbor, on the southwest side of the peninsula which closes Tokyo Bay on the west. This whole peninsula is a mass of high tumbled hills and cliffs and rocky inlets, which no doubt made it the easier to guard in a warfare waged with arrows and swords and spears.

Today the main line of the railroad running south from Tokyo sends off a branch at Ofuna, a dozen miles below Yokohama, which cuts its way quite through the heart of the peninsula to the bay side, where in a sheltered corner is the imperial dockyard and naval station of Yokosuka. From a tiny village, as Yokosuka was when a French company built the first docks for the government, it has grown to be a busy town where the steam hammers and tall chimneys of the ship-building plant make an American think of home. It is not possible to visit the naval establishment without a special permit from the authorities, and further it is not permitted to sketch or take photographs anywhere about this part of the coast. Notices to that effect are posted in English as well as Japanese, at points all along the coast road, but I may add that with proper introduction it is possible to get a license for a month at a time—or was, before the outbreak of war. One of the sights of Yokosuka is the grave of Will Adams, an English pilot, who was wrecked with some companions in the southern part of Japan, a few years after the Portuguese were driven out and the country closed to foreigners. The shogun found Adams

clever and useful, and gave him land at Yokosuka, and employed him to build ships and teach navigation, but though he promised Adams to send him home, and gave him a Japanese wife and plenty of honors, the time to leave never came and Adams is buried on the hill with his wife beside him.

One of the innovations in modern Japanese life is the habit of spending part of the summer by the sea. It is notorious that no Japanese cares a straw for a resort that does not furnish some kind of bathing; the many hot springs of the mountains are their delight. But sea bathing is a comparatively new thing, and the way it has taken hold is surprising. Perhaps one reason may be that the Nobles' School in Tokyo has a summer swimming department, which takes parties of boys to the coast and has them half the day in or on the water. Water and air alike are of the softest temperature, and the lads row off in a big boat, plunge over and swim, and climb in again and row themselves warm and dry, or come ashore and rest or wrestle and run races on the sand. At the end of the season there is a swimming match over a course two or three miles long, the boats keeping always alongside with a master on the watch for the least sign of exhaustion.

Twenty or even a dozen years ago land at Kamakura and at other places along this part of the coast could be had for a few dollars—just what it was worth for agricultural purposes. Now, not only has all land gone up in price throughout the empire, but the demand for summer cottages has set fancy values on "shore lots." Kamakura is fast growing into a summer city.

It is a pretty place, and for a Japanese full of thrilling historical interest. The beach is about a mile long, curving in an even crescent from one sharp green headland to another; a tiny village of fishermen's houses pushes in against the hollow of the cliffs on either side, and here on the sand are rows of long narrow boats, *sampans* as they call them, drawn up above the tide; and deep narrow-mouthed baskets like the crab-baskets of Venice; and sea-

weed spread drying on mats or piled ready to carry away, and picturesque brown nets and anchors and all the paraphernalia of the sea. The people live mainly by fishing, but many of them have a bit of land too, when they have not sold it to Japanese or foreigner for a cottage.

The bay is very still, with only a ripple of surf except in a storm; when the tide is down the men must wade far out dragging



ANCIENT STONE IMAGE OF BUDDHA, HAKONE

the sampans, and if you wish to embark for a row, you must either wade out two or three hundred yards through water barely over the ankles, or submit to ride pick-a-back. Behind the beach there is a line of low sand hills, then an open plain a mile across, surrounded on every side by high wooded hills, mountains almost. Clefts and ravines run up between the hills, and in one place a tunnel fifty feet long connects two

bits of wilderness which once were part of the shogun's magnificent city.

For here Yoritomo set up his camp, and here after he had gained his power he established his capital and worked out his plans. His followers were all warriors, and they held their positions on the condition of fighting for him at need; his great lords ranked according to the number of men they could support and equip. He ordered and maintained the sternest discipline, putting down with a high hand the feuds and vendettas that had desolated the country during the period of the wars. He marked off a sharp distinction between the *kuze*, or court nobles, and the *buke*, military lords; to these last belonged the daimyo, large and small, and their retainers were the *bushi* or knights, or, as they are commonly called, *samurai*, the men entitled to wear swords, whose business in life was to fight for their lord. For them all Yoritomo laid down the strictest rules of etiquette; himself always a fighter, he encouraged horsemanship, and took the greatest delight in hunting wild animals in the Hakone mountains.

Nor was religion neglected. Yoritomo understood well how to conciliate the all-powerful Buddhist priesthood, and Kyoto itself is hardly more full of temples. They are all that is left of his time. Largest and most interesting is the temple of Hachiman, god of war, who in life was the Emperor of Ojin, son of the empress who conquered Korea, and therefore an ancestor of Yoritomo himself, who never forgot that he came of the imperial line. At this temple are preserved many interesting relics of the shogun, and even of the empress, mother of the hero god. The temple stands on a terrace at one side of the plain, quite near the railway station—a convenience for the globe-trotter who wishes to save his steps or rather his kuruma rides over the sandy roads.

But quite across the little plain he must go, for on the other side is Kamakura's great glory and renown, the colossal bronze Buddha. It is a figure of Amida, the Buddha of wisdom, seated on a lotus in the

conventional Hindu attitude, the feet crossed and the hands in the lap, fingers up and thumbs together. There is no temple, it was destroyed by a tidal wave some centuries ago; and the impassive figure sits on his stone platform in a hollow of the hills, among pines and flowering cherry trees. Probably this adds much to the impression of remoteness which seems to me the most striking quality of the still figure. It is not that he is shut off from the world by screening walls; the world is all about him, and he, withdrawn from it all, heeds only what is within his soul.

Before the Revised Treaties went into effect in 1899, foreigners could not reside or do business anywhere but in the five open ports, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Hakodate and Niigata, or in the special concessions in Tokyo and Osaka. They might have passports entitling them to travel, good for six months—later for a year—but one holding a traveler's passport could not engage in business. Therefore the recreation places of Yokohama and Tokyo residents had to be within "treaty limits," or within a radius of ten *ri*, which is not quite twenty-five miles, from the port; to pass these it was needful to go through the bother of taking out a passport for the occasion.

And that is the secret of the starting of modern Kamakura; it was inside the limits, and easily reached by a beautiful kuruma ride of eighteen miles across country, even before the railroad made it a matter of an hour only. Also, at an early stage, an enterprising Japanese opened a "foreign" hotel, that is to say a house with doors and windows, beds, chairs and tables, and European food. It is by no means perfect, especially at holiday times when it is more than full, and napkins and tablecloths fail to meet the demand; but fairly good it is, and nearly always full both summer and winter, for the coast is always warmer than Tokyo, and it is delightful to get down upon the sunny beach.

It is a temptation to linger over the many historic spots among the hills along the

coast. For three centuries Kamakura held its importance, and was the scene of growing luxury and refinement, and, therewith, of the inevitable degeneration that must follow. Yoritomo's own line ended with his grandsons, both of whom were done to death; fit retribution, perhaps, for the man who had slighted and persecuted the



DAIBUTSU (GREAT BUDDHA) AT KAMAKURA

Six hundred years old. Made of bronze. Fifty feet high, with inner staircase leading to doors opening at shoulder blades. Originally inside a temple which was destroyed by an earthquake. Visitors are asked to contribute to the restoration of the temple.

brave brother Yoshitsune who helped to win his power, and finally drove him into the wilderness with a price upon his head, to fall by treachery at last. After him came the strange anomaly of a series of boy shoguns, ruling as military governors in the name of a boy emperor, and ruled themselves by a regent who held the office by tacit inheritance as the Minamoto held the shogunate. These Hojo regents became so oppressive that at last an emperor, Go Daigo, made a strong effort to throw off the

yoke of shogun and regent together; and for a time succeeded, through the skill and bravery of some of the most devoted followers who ever gave their lives for an unworthy master. Nitta Yoshisada took Kamakura—by the aid, they say, of the sea-god, who heard Nitta's prayer and rolled back the sea so that the army could pass around the cliff. But when the Hojo regents were put down, the emperor turned from his best friends to the traitor Ashikaga, who got himself made shogun and brought back another period of oppression and misrule, which was yet a period of great brilliancy as far as the arts were concerned.

It was in this period too that the warrior class developed that unwritten code which has been so large a factor in the making of Japanese character. The ideals of honor, of a man's character and conduct, found concrete expression in the lives of those men who served the unhappy emperor Go Daigo. There was Nitta Yoshisada, fighting for him through good report and evil report; Kojima Takanori, following his master as he was taken into exile, and communicating hope and encouragement by a poem written at peril of his life on the trunk of a tree under the emperor's window; and Kusonoki Masashige, on the eve of the battle which he knew must be his last, sending for his young son and forbidding him to take his life in the despair of the moment, and charging him to grow up and serve the emperor in his father's place; and the son in his turn, gentle and fearless, giving up the prospect of happiness to fight in a lost cause; Kumagaye to?—but he was earlier—seeking to spare the fair young lad whom he has overcome in battle, striking the blow at last only to save the boy an ignoble death, and thereafter, hanging sword and armor in a temple, giving himself up to a life of prayer and pilgrimage; and the retainer of Suguwara substituting his own son for his young lord who has been condemned to death, and when he has looked on the lifeless face of his own child and calmly identified it as another's, returning home with

the words, "Rejoice, my wife; our son has done his lord a service." Such as these a knight was taught that he should be; brave but not cruel; seeking justice and fair play, magnanimous and gentle to the weak, careless of his own life, and ready to sacrifice for a worthy cause all he held dear; above all, of an absolute, unquestioning loyalty towards his over-lord. It was the teaching of Confucianism, mingled with Buddhistic ideas of the duty of gentleness toward fellow creatures, and also of the sorrow and valuelessness of life; these passed through that very lively medium, the Japanese mind, and brought out again in a form entirely new and original. The "ought" of Bushido was, in the first place, the Shinto conception that every man has something of the divine nature in his own soul, and that if he will only follow it he will be in "the Way." And outwardly, it was a law of *noblesse oblige*, of being worthy of one's name;—something very close to the Greek *kairos*, what is seemly, or the modern English idea of "things no fellow can do." The honor of a samurai was to be as spotless as his sword, and that, the code taught, was his very soul. It is true this was the code of a class only, and no doubt also the ideal was too seldom realized; but one can have a good deal of faith in the destiny of a race capable of conceiving such an ideal.

Tourists never fail to visit Kamakura and the Daibutsu, and they should also go over to Benten's beautiful island, Enoshima, which lies just across the water, at the end of the next curve of beach. At low tide it is not an island at all, but is connected with the shore by a strip of soft, shifting sand. Beyond this strip the whole island rises abruptly from the sea to a height of three or four hundred feet, all clothed with magnificent trees and green with moss and ferns. A great torii at the end of the sand marks the entrance to sacred ground, for according to tradition the island rose from the sea in a single night, and on its top in the dawn sat Benten, goddess of good fortune, in a robe of rainbow mist. On the far



ENOSHIMA, NEAR KAMAKURA

The most popular summer resort of Japan.

side are the sacred caves, where formerly a wicked dragon lived, but banished by Benten's power when she arrived with her island.

There are nearly always parties of Japanese pilgrims and sightseers at the caves, country people mostly, enjoying themselves with frank cheerfulness and no apparent awe. A party of foreigners is a highly entertaining show to them, and the most knowing of the villagers explains their points. Our dress puzzles them greatly; hats and skirts they think belong to men, and yet the people wearing them have women's hair! The people of Enoshima have long ceased to notice foreigners, except as possible buyers of their shells and glass, sponge and corals, the polished paper-weights of curious stone, the slate ink wells and hair-ornaments

made of pinkish shells, temptingly displayed on either side of the one steep street that leads up from the shore. The men are off fishing; it is the women who keep the little shops, and the little girls with the never-lacking baby tied on their backs and sleeping serenely while they run about and play. All day long there is no pause in the sound of chattering voices, and the scrape and clip-clap of wooden clogs climbing up and down the long hill. But away from the village the winding paths are very still, and there are charming peeps through the trees of the sea below and the Hakone Mountains across the bay, and in fine weather the white cone of Fuji floating above them. Few places in the world are lovelier than Benten's tiny island.



TOKYO



ROBABLY Yokohama would not like to be thought of as a suburb of Tokyo, but when the electric car line now building is completed it will seem very much like one. We hear so much more of the port in America that it is almost a surprise to find it so much smaller than the capital. Yokohama counts about four thousand foreigners and a hundred thousand Japanese; Tokyo, a million and a half—of whom a few hundred are foreign. Tokyo is thirteen miles across in one direction and ten the other; you can ride over Yokohama from the top of the Bluff to Kanagawa in half an hour. Yet the sea-port must continue to increase in importance; for as regards America it is the nearest harbor—not counting Hakodate, which is nearer to Canada—and it is also nearly in the middle of the main island, and is connected with Tokyo not only by rail but by the bay, which is navigable for a very useful fleet of small cargo boats.

Tokyo lies at the head of Tokyo Bay, just where the Sumida River comes into it; Yokohama is eighteen miles lower down, on an excellent harbor, and another twenty miles from the mouth of the bay. The narrowest part of the channel is at Uraga, five miles above the mouth, and here are the forts which replace the old guard station at which in Tokugawa days all vessels had to stop and give an account of themselves. It was here that Commodore Perry anchored in 1853, and a monument on the shore near by marks the place where he landed and delivered the president's letter demanding the opening of Japanese ports for our trade. The next year the first treaty was signed, granting Shimoda and Hakodate; the latter being specially wanted on account of the whalers' needs, which were the real cause of Uncle Sam's demand. A few years later a tidal wave destroyed the anchorage at Shimoda, and the foreign concession was moved up to Kanagawa, and then across to Yokohama.

The oldest part of the port lies along the

harbor, where the various consulates, hotels, and business houses are; the residence part is a fine hill overlooking the bay, which was granted when the original settlement became too small. The Japanese part lies between the Settlement—as it is still called—and Kanagawa; and in this part are most of the curio shops which the globe-trotter finds so irresistible. The fact is that Yokohama is as good a place to shop as he can find in the empire, artistic Kyoto not excepted, for the products of the whole country, old and new, are brought here for sale, and the dealers have a good deal of English of a kind, so that he can amuse himself by going about without a guide. Till a few years ago the Grand and the Club hotels caught all the tourist travel; now they have a rival in the new and attractive Oriental. All three are on the Bund, the drive along the water between the harbor proper and the Bluff, and near by are the steamship offices, and the clubs, and shipping and other firms which have been there from the first. There are more Americans in Yokohama than any other one people, but on the whole the tone of life is rather English; the chief amusements are cricket and boating and racing, and there are dramatic societies and the like for those who have leisure; while the missionary body does much educational and philanthropic work, and finds little time for amusements.

Far the larger part of the foreigners in Tokyo are missionaries or members of the diplomatic corps; the business people occasionally live there, and go back and forth to Yokohama by train. There are a few professors of various nationalities in the university, specialists in language or international law or the like, and a few teachers of language in the schools; that is about all. Though there is now no restriction, merchants and other business people find the ports more suitable for their work than the interior.

Trains from Yokohama and the south enter Tokyo along the bay; one station is at



BEGINNING OF "THE GINZA," TOKYO
Street corner showing invasion of Western methods.

Shinagawa on the southwestern edge of the city, and the terminus, Shinbashi, is two miles farther in, a little below the point where the Sumida reaches the bay. Tall factory chimneys are a feature of Shinagawa, and the black smoke they pour out promises badly for Tokyo's future, if it ever takes largely to manufactures. Shinbashi station is small and dingy, always crowded, and echoing with the clang of wooden *geta* on the stone floors, but the red-capped porters are prompt and obliging, and help you to escape quickly to your *jinrikisha*.

Tsukiji, the foreign concession, lies along the river just above its mouth; it is a comparatively small section, raised only a few feet above the tide, and in fact part of the ground reclaimed from the bay, as its name, Tsukiji—"made land"—implies. Probably when it was first given the representatives thought it well to be near the water, and within possible reach of gunboats; though only the American legation was ever placed there, and it did not stay many

years, removing to higher ground nearer the heart of the city. Tsukiji does not seem like Japan at all; the big white-plastered Roman Catholic cathedral, the fine brick cathedral of the American Church and the schools and residences of both missions take up a large part, and most of the other missions own a few houses there, though the larger part of their work and their property is in other parts of the city. Formerly, the only way to live outside of Tsukiji was to get oneself registered as in the employ of a Japanese, usually as a teacher in one of the many mission schools; under the present treaties of course nothing of the kind is necessary. It is true that aliens cannot own land; but they can acquire the right to a superficies on a very long lease, with payment of a fixed ground rent. It is not uncommon in Tokyo to build a house on rented land; perhaps because houses are small, and not hard to move bodily, or even to pull down and carry off to be rebuilt. Land values in Tokyo are increasing

greatly, and rents are often out of proportion to the cost of the living. Just before the treaties went into effect, Tsukiji rents went up far beyond other parts of the city, just because it was the only foreign concession and there was no more land to be had; but now they are not particularly high.

The sea air makes Tsukiji cool and healthy, in spite of its low situation; but a serious disadvantage is the long stretch of flat, poorly built-up streets one must pass through to get to it. All this side of the city is low, and picturesque enough too, with its many canals and bridges, and the miles of little shops open to the street. Once the river and the bay claimed all this; Asakusa temple, a mile or two back, commemorates the place where a fisherman once drew to land a tiny golden image of Kwannon, which is preserved there still in the innermost shrine, and never opened.

That was centuries ago, when there was nothing on the river but a few fishermen's huts; for Tokyo is after all a very recent creation. It was at the beginning of the fifteenth century that a retainer of one of the northern daimyo built a small castle on the highest of the hills overlooking the river; nearly a hundred years later the first Tokugawa shogun took it over and rebuilt and strengthened it, and made it the center of his new capital, and his successors held it after him till the coming of the outsiders precipitated a change that in any case was inevitable.

The fifteenth century was a time of great disturbance; the central power had grown weak, and the great lords were asserting themselves more and more, and struggling among themselves for mastery in the empire. Into this ferment came the Portuguese, bringing firearms and a new religion, which seem to have been received with almost equal enthusiasm. Certainly both were utilized by the great man of the time, Ota Nobunaga, the lord of a small province, who by daring and ability made himself powerful enough to overthrow the shogun and restore actual as well as nominal authority to the emperor. He welcomed and encouraged the Christians, partly at least

as an offset to the Buddhist priests, who had become very wealthy and overbearing; and with the new weapons he used armies rather than individual knights—bringing in much the same changes as gunpowder produced in Europe. After his death the work of centralization was carried on by his chief general, Hideyoshi, a peasant lad who had pleased Nobunaga by his extraordinary cleverness, and had been raised by him from horseboy to officer. After getting practical control of everything at home, Hideyoshi attempted the conquest of Korea, on the pretext that tribute formerly sent had been omitted—as it had, for several centuries. Though he was checked after several successes by the severe cold—Korea is very different from Japan—the Koreans were nevertheless glad to make peace by paying gifts and sending hostages: and soon after Hideyoshi died.

Tokugawa had been one of his generals, and at first remained faithful to Hideyoshi's son, but a break soon came, and after a struggle which we have not time to go into. Tokugawa defeated his rival in the final great battle, and had himself made shogun by the emperor; after which he reorganized the entire country, changing the daimyo about and rewarding with the best of the provinces those who had stood by him from the beginning. Statesman as well as general, he knew how to satisfy the great lords by giving them almost absolute autonomy in their own districts, while he restricted them by certain general requirements, by separating those who were likely to be dangerous, and also by the ingenious scheme of obliging each to spend a fixed portion of his time in Yedo—as the city was then called—and to leave their wives and children there when they went to their provinces.

What Tokugawa Ieyasu planned, his grandson Iemitsu finished. The governing power was absolutely centralized in the shogun and the *Bakufu* or council of elders, which got its name of "Curtain Government" from the curtain behind which military leaders consulted; it was not so much a senate as a committee of officials who

advised the shogun. Should the shogun's direct line fail, the bakufu chose his successor from one of the three families, Mito, Owari and Kii. The feudal system was made more rigidly precise than ever; rules of etiquette prescribed every man's social position, duties and privileges; and the privileges, almost without exception, belonged to the daimyo and their retainers, the samurai. As for the imperial court at Kyoto, though theoretically the shogun was merely the general appointed by the emperor to act for him, in effect the imperial master had only a semblance of power and a very small fraction of the revenues, and the kuge or court nobles were often hard set to find means for keeping up a life suited to their rank.

With over three hundred nobles and their followers permanently quartered there, Yedo speedily became a great city. Each lord had two or three establishments, some as many as six; they were called *yashiki*, and were spaces of one to several acres, enclosed by a solid wall and entered by strongly fortified gates; sometimes a long, narrow house built of tiles set in plaster made part of the wall, turning only small, narrow windows to the street; some of these are still standing in Tokyo. Inside was the lord's residence and houses for his followers, and often a charming garden, exercise ground for the men-at-arms, and so forth. Most of these *yashiki* were on the hills to the north and west of the castle. A few are still nearly untouched, serving as

the residences of the modern nobility; most of them have been cut up and sold, and make today the pleasantest dwelling places in Tokyo, with their old trees still standing, and the green hedges or high fences shutting them in from the street. Some were taken by the government for public use; one went to Great Britain for Her Majesty's legation, in the days of Sir Rutherford Alcock; and the strong brick wall around it was not put there for ornament only, in those days of lawless *Ronin* who thought to save their country by disposing of the hated foreigners. Nor did they stop at that; assassination for political reasons was a feature of the last years of the Tokugawa régime, and even lasted over into the beginning of the present reign.

The Tokugawa period lasted more than three hundred

years, from the beginning of the seventeenth century till the opening of the country in 1854; and it was a period of great magnificence. The Tokugawa encouraged Buddhism, and with it a taste for Indo-Chinese forms of art, with all their splendor of color and wealth of detail; the daimyo households were filled with magnificent utensils, and both men and women wore garments heavy with embroidery and piling color upon color—those gorgeous robes of ceremony that have vanished utterly from modern Japanese life, passing too often into the hands of the curio dealers and through them out of the country. Not a few temple furnishings go the same way.



MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN

It was the Tokugawa who turned out the Spanish and Portuguese priests, persecuted the Christians, and finally closed the country to all but the Dutch traders who were allowed to come to Nagasaki. The object of this last move was to keep the southern clan, Satsuma, from profiting by the intercourse

at work compiling a history of Japan; and the result of all this study was a wave of nationalism, and a murmur of revolt against the shogun as a usurper of the imperial rights. And at the same time changes in social conditions, without change in the government, caused a deep undercurrent of unrest.

This was the state of things when the nations began to make demands. The shogun's government knew that it dared not refuse; but on the other hand the nationalist party raised a cry against them; the emperor refused to ratify the treaties, which had been made without consulting him, and commanded the shogun to turn the intruders out. In 1868 the perplexed shogun resigned; his clan resisted with several other clans, on the ground that the emperor was coerced by the Satsuma people, and there was a short but sharp contest before all submitted and were forgiven. The young emperor then ratified all the treaties, and promised a constitution and a representative government, and such changes as might be needful for the good of the country. A few months later he moved to Yedo, and renamed it Tokyo, Eastern Gate or Capital; and very shortly thereafter the daimyo one and all resigned their offices and lands and the feudal system came suddenly to an end.

To understand this most astonishing act one must know something of the circumstances. Japanese feudalism was very complete; the daimyo held their land from the emperor, with the understanding that they were to guard and regulate it for him; in like manner the samurai held from their lord, but as they did not always—in fact did not often—possess any lands, they received from him their support, paid in a fixed amount of rice delivered monthly. In return for this support, their sole business was to be ready to fight for their lord if needed, and meanwhile to render him such service in the way of attendance as he might demand. As the income in rice was often exceedingly small, there were certain polite occupations in which they might indulge,



TYPE OF SAMURAI

Former fighting class ranking next to the nobles.

with the foreigners, as they were sure to have done, in which case they might easily have become too strong for the shogun. But before the country was closed a number of Chinese refugees had been admitted, many of whom were learned men who had fled after the present Manchu dynasty overthrew the Mings. Certain of these savants were received and entertained by the lord of Mito, a descendant of the first Tokugawa; and under his patronage began a school of students who devoted themselves to a revival of Chinese learning, and later, to the ancient Japanese literature. Prince Mito's beautiful yashiki in Tokyo is now the property of the arsenal, and can be seen by special permission obtained through one's legation; the garden or rather park was planned by these Chinese savants, and is a marvel of landscape art. Mito had a large number of scholars

not for pay, but with the certainty of receiving return gifts; such were teaching, whether of the sword or of writing or literature or some other form of learning; also practicing as physicians, and farming. Now, the revenues of the daimyo had in many cases diminished greatly, while their expenses had grown no less; and many of them were in hard straits to provide for their retainers. It was a samurai of Satsuma who proposed to his master that he should resign his office and his responsibility. Other great clans took up the idea, and they forced the lesser ones to come in; and the thing was done.

At first the plan was to compensate the samurai by giving them an annual pension; then this idea was abandoned, and each was presented with a fixed sum, with which he was supposed to start life for himself. They were about as fit for it as children. For generations their rice had come to them regularly, from the white storehouses on the river where it was brought by the boats from the country or from Osaka, the chief distributing center; for generations they had been taught that money was degrading, that even to know anything about it was a disgrace to a knight. Some promptly spent what came; some tried to go into business, and lost all, or still worse became deeply involved in debt. A few got land, or kept a little that they had, and did well; fewest of all actually succeeded in business. Great numbers of them went into the newly organized police service of Tokyo, and every government office however small, was eagerly filled, for such a service for the state, though it might be lowly in kind, was yet worthy.

The social order was set up again on European lines; instead of the old classes there are now the nobility of various ranks, and the commoners; the latter including all classes, the former samurai, and those who were once *heimin*, farmers, artisans and merchants, even the *eta*, who under feudalism were outcasts almost without rights of any kind. All men are now equal before the law; but politically the franchise depends on certain property qualifications.

The first effect of the shogun's resigna-

tion was disastrous for Yedo. The daimyo, released from compulsory residence, promptly returned to their provinces, and for a time the city seemed deserted. But when the court moved up from Kyoto, the world came back; and the new capital, now Tokyo instead of Yedo, became the center of a feverish activity. The conservative element was for the moment either converted or set aside; the new leaders were nearly all young men, full of enthusiasm for western ideas, and of the desire to make Japan over, to bring her at whatever cost into a position to protect her rights among the nations.

It has always been the custom to give names to periods in Japan. The young emperor—he was sixteen when he came to the throne—gave his the well-omened title of Meiji, “Enlightenment”; and it is not too much to say that the name has been a watchword not only to the government but to the whole people. Looking back over the changes of these thirty-six years of his reign, one cannot but rejoice, however much one may regret the inevitable losses.

Of such losses the picturesqueness of old Yedo is certainly one. Modern Tokyo grows year by year more western, and less beautiful, and—a great deal easier to live in. Streets are widened, hills cut down, small and smelly canals filled up, and, alas, much of the delightful embankment and wall of the outer circle of the moat is being gradually taken away; telegraph, telephone and electric light wires break the graceful sky-lines of old tiled roofs, and within six months an electric car line has invaded the most beautiful drive in the city, the wide avenue along the castle moat on the western side. A most useful line it is too, crowded always to its utmost capacity, especially when war sets everyone to saving all possible kuruma fares. Assuredly one must rejoice, and yet—one has the feeling that one used to have when one's best kitten grew up into a big clumsy cat. Can beauty and convenience never learn to live together?

Not that all Tokyo is corrupted yet; enough remains to make it one of the most

picturesque cities in the world, in its own particular way. Indeed, it has never succeeded in looking like a city at all, but



TYPE OF DAIMYO OR HIGHER CLASS

Note the oval intellectual features.

rather like a series of villages, each centered about a particular temple, and each melting into the next without any perceptible sign, except indeed where the divisions are bridges over the many canals and rivers winding about the lower portions or between the hills. It is really an ideal situation for a city. A mass of high hills abut upon the river just where it winds across the flat land to meet the tide in the bay; where once was swamp is now solid land with canals running through, flushed twice a day by the tide and bearing a host of small boats loaded with coal, wood, charcoal from the

mountains, fodder for the horses, rice, and a hundred necessities besides. Here among narrow crowded streets is Nihonbashi, the bridge from which distances were measured along the highways running out from Yedo; and here today, both over and under, the life of the city surges continually.

On the highest hill, in the center of all, stands the imperial palace, a modern building in foreign style, placed close to the site once occupied by the shogun's castle. The castle was accidentally burned in 1863, and so was a later building occupied by the emperor after the restoration. After that the emperor lived for a time in the Aoyama palace on the northern edge of the city, which is now the residence of the crown prince and princess. Their two little sons are elsewhere, in charge of one of the nobles, for the ancient imperial etiquette forbids heirs to the throne to be brought up by their parents. However, it is pleasant to know



TYPE OF MIDDLE CLASS

Note the round heavy features.

that the prince and princess see the children very often.

The grounds about the imperial palace

are over half a mile across, and are completely encircled by the old moat; the west side of this is especially beautiful, for here the banks are fifty or sixty feet high, rising in steep grassy slopes crowned on the palace side by walls built of huge polygonal blocks of stone, swept over by long arms of pine. Above the wall nothing is to be seen but the tops of beautiful trees, or here and there a peep of roof; everything stands back, and most carefully hidden, and only invited guests ever penetrate within. Here and there in the wall are the old gates, built of heavy beams filled between with dazzling white plaster, under wide tiled roofs; on the south and east, where the ground falls flat, the massive stone walls rise from the water in a springing curve, and on them rest vertical walls of plaster and corner towers two or three stories high of the same dazzling white, all crowned with heavy curving roofs of black tiles. The moat is wider here, and long wooden bridges cross it to the gates. Walls, gates and towers are absolutely plain, and absolutely beautiful in the perfection of their proportions and the subtle curve of their lines; a cold beauty, if you like, but perfectly restful to the eye, as pure Japanese architecture always is.

It is a shock to come around to the south and behold the double-arched stone bridge and the new driveway to the entrance of the grounds, with its new cast-iron railings and group of electric lamps on either side; one seems to see "Made in Germany" stamped in their very shape. The open space below the bridge is often used for parades and other open air functions of modern Tokyo life. A little beyond, in the space which used to be a military parade ground, they have lately made a new and very pretty park, planting clumps of trees and bamboo, raising a little "Fuji" at one end and picturesque bits of rock-work here and there. As yet the newly planted trees are still shored up with props and tied to one another with cross poles, to keep them steady till the roots have set; but in a few years it will look like an old garden. At one end are swings, parallel bars, rings

hung to a pole, and other gymnastic apparatus, which the youngsters of the city appreciate highly. The electric cars pass beside it. In February, 1904, Hibiya Park was the scene of a grand welcome to the officers and crews of the two new warships which came from Genoa, the *Kasuga* and *Nishin*; there were flags and crowds and speeches, and a display of fireworks to wind up with.

Coming up this way from Shinbashi towards the palace, you might think yourself in some European city, for the level



GATE OF PALACE GROUNDS, TOKYO

open space is being built up with large brick and stone edifices, for banks and insurance offices and the like, and the different departments of the government. Two large brick buildings in what one might call "modern German" style are the Navy Department and Foreign Office; while on the hill to the left is the plain but well proportioned General Staff Office, presided over just now by Marquis Oyama, who led the second division of the army through Manchuria in 1894-95. Not far away are the Houses of Parliament, which look rather like large dwelling houses in timber and plaster. The original buildings were burned, and these are understood to be temporary. The diet is modeled partly on that of Germany, and consists of the upper or house of peers, and the commons. Part of the former are nobles who inherit their seats, part are elected from the lower nobility, and part are appointed by the emperor for some special service or ability. The peers number

328, the commons 376, and these latter hold office for four years. They need not reside in the district from which they are elected, but must have paid taxes there for at least a year. The voters must both reside and pay taxes in their given districts.

There are two large public parks, at opposite ends of Tokyo, both of them originally temple grounds, appropriated by the state soon after the restoration. You pass Shiba, the western park, as you come in on the railroad from Yokohama, between Shinagawa and Shinbashi. Most of the space is hilly and covered with forest trees, and almost at the top are the tombs of five shoguns and the little mortuary chapel belonging to each. The temple proper is under the hill, in a court entered by a fine two-story gate in red lacquer. The temple, chapels, and all the buildings are in the most gorgeous style of the Tokugawa period, full of elaborate carving, color, metal work and marvels of gold lacquer and embroidery. From the hill there is a charming view of the bay, and hidden away in the trees is the pretty "Maple Club House," a very popular tea house in pure Japanese style, especially famous for the grace of its dancing girls. Much political business is transacted over little dinners in those upper rooms, under cover of the *geisha's* prattle.

Quite at the other end of the city is Uyeno Park, which also belonged originally to a once splendid temple, burned with most of its treasures in the battle between the Tokugawa and the Imperialists in 1868. Uyeno too is a forest on a hill, and in it are a number of educational institutions, the music school, art school, public library, museum, zoölogical garden, and a rough wooden building used for temporary exhibitions of art and industry. The library is always crowded with readers, mostly students, among whom are not a few women. There is a fee of a few sen, which entitles you to enter, call for any number of books, and read all day if you like; or you may pay a five yen yearly subscription and take the books out. There are many volumes in foreign languages, besides those in Japanese;

and a fair number of western periodicals. But a serious drawback to the use of the library is its out-of-the-way situation; though the trolleys make this rather better now than when we had to depend on kuruma for the five or six mile ride across the city. Kuruma fares are based on distance rather than time; unless the wait is very long the man does not charge for it. The Tokyo rate is about twenty sen a *ri*, which is a little less than two miles and a half. Now four cents a mile at the rate of five miles an hour does not seem extravagant to the American mind; but it is all a matter of comparison. If you are a school teacher, or a petty official, for instance, on a salary of thirty-five to fifty yen a month, your kuruma bill is apt to make an unpleasantly large hole in your income; and the uniform three sen a ride of the electric car is a welcome change. Some day, no doubt, the cars will drive the kurumaya out of business, but there seems no immediate prospect.

The ride from Shinbashi to Uyeno is far from beautiful, but quite interesting. It runs at first through the street known as "Ginza," which is lined with shops built of brick or plaster, most of them in "foreign" style; here are to be found engineering supplies, and machinery, tailors and outfitters, foreign groceries, photographers, newspaper and printing offices, in a word, everything that new Japan has appropriated of western life. A few of these shops have a clerk who speaks a little English, but they are meant for Japanese, not foreign buyers; nearly all of them, though, have English signs, usually in language severely correct; one must go farther into the city now for bold handling of our tongue, such as, "Shoes make and Shop," or "All kind the beef." After the second bridge the city becomes Japanese again, except for distant glimpses of the bank of Japan and a few public offices in the distance; the last stretch through a long wide street has little of the west except the trolley poles and wires.

Not far from Uyeno as Tokyo distances go is the Imperial University; the first and



GATE OF TEMPLE SHIBA, TOKYO

for many years the only university in Japan. Now there is a second government university in Kyoto, and two private ones in Tokyo, Count Okuma's and the late Mr. Fukuzawa's. The Tokyo University stands in what was the *yashiki* of the lord of Kaga, one of the wealthiest daimyo; at first the grounds were beautiful with lawns and trees, but now the buildings of the different departments cover almost the entire space. There are no dormitories; the two thousand or so students live in the neighborhood, most of them in cheap boarding houses. The effort to provide decent and healthful homes for these young men is one of the best Christian philanthropies that can be devised; and judging by the one that I saw the other day, which is in charge of Mr. Sakai's College Settlement, I should say the effort was highly appreciated. The Y. M. C. A. is not far off, in Kanda, where most of the student boarding houses are, and near the Commercial and other important schools.

The association has a good brick building, and is doing good work on many lines.

Kanda is a very busy district; so too is Nihonbashi, where the banks are, and the main post-office, and no end of big warehouses; big, that is, for Japan, where skyscrapers are as yet unknown. The ladies of the party are sure to want to stop at Mitsui's great silk shop on the corner where you leave the car line for the bank of Japan; their new plate glass windows contain a most tempting display. Or there is Hainbara's, on the quietest of little streets close by, where you can buy every imaginable kind of writing paper, decorated or plain, and the daintiest of paper fans; and beyond this again narrow Nakadori, which is lined with second-hand shops.

How have we been in Tokyo so long without a flower festival? In truth no month in the year is quite without one, for the last of December sets pines and bamboo at every door ready for New Year's day,



AKASAKA PARK, TOKYO

Showing cherry trees in bloom.

and the new year itself will hardly be complete without at least a branch of budding plum. I have seen plum blossoms in a sheltered garden in January; February, the first month in the old Chinese calendar, is their proper season; all the better if the snow falls on them, for the brave white and pink petals do not mind it in the least, and the sentimental Japanese rejoices over them much as we do over the first trailing arbutus, or an alpine gentian pushing through a drift. Then too the trees will go on blooming after they are bowed and gnarled with age, and this suggests a woman's character, the brighter for trouble and care. After all, that goes better than our ancestor's adage—

“A dog, a wife and a walnut tree,
The more you beat em, the better they
be!”

Omori on the Yokohama line, just out of Tokyo, is a favorite place to go plum blossom viewing; there is a charming little tea house there, and beyond, a capital Japanese hotel on the edge of the wood by the Ike-

gami temple, which was almost destroyed by fire a few years ago. In Tokyo itself there is a wonderful grove of trees of most curious contorted shapes, which are much admired and well hung with poems at the proper season. In visiting such gardens, you need not trust your muse to furnish inspiration on the spot; extemporary poems, like speeches, are usually prepared beforehand.

The plum blossoms last for months in the lingering Tokyo spring, the last are not gone before the brief cherry blossom season is upon us, in the early days of April usually, though not quite always. Cherry blossoms are the glory of Uyeno Park; the great avenue is an arch of pink mist, and throngs, both high and low, wander up and down delighting to catch the petals that the first breeze scatters. Sentiment enters largely here too; the *sakura* is the flower of the samurai, whose honor is to be as pure, as sensitive to the least touch, as ready to yield life in its prime. Hence the poem of the imperialist

writer of the eighteenth century, as Dr. Nitobe translates it:

"Isles of blest Japan!
If your Yamato Spirit
Stranger seek to scan,
Say: Scenting morn's sunlit air
Blows the cherry, wild and fair."

Yet more popular, but unfortunately far from respectable, is the great cherry-blossom avenue of Mukojima which lines the left bank of the Sumida for three miles. The road runs along a sort of dike between the river and the rice fields, and is lined with booths under the trees, where much liquid refreshment is to be had, not all of it from tea leaves. The coolie class disport themselves here, going just as far in wild hilarity as the police will allow—and that is sometimes pretty far, for cherry time is a privileged period. Some carry small tubs of *sake* (rice beer) over their shoulders, others have a gourd at their belts or swung on the end of a cherry branch, and this will be often filled and emptied. Sake does not often make them quarrelsome; they get very red in the face, and fall sound asleep, and the policeman puts them in kurumas and sends them home—at their families' expense!

After all the long spring, the maple leaves are not out in Tokyo till nearly May; then everything comes with a rush, just as it does in our northern states, azaleas about the Okubo monument in Kojimachi, among the green lanes and the high walls of foreign legations; purple clouds of wistaria at the temple in Kameido beyond the river; and *botan*, the sumptuous Japanese peony, with satiny petals as big as your hand, and colors ranging from white through rose to the deepest maroon. The July lotus flowers on the pond below Uyeno are larger but hardly more superb.

August and September have morning-glories; the raising of them is an esthetic cult, practised by the few, who know all varieties of shape and shade. And with autumn comes the emperor's flower, the chrysanthemum, which one must not expect to find larger or more beautiful than those of our greenhouses at home; only, here

they grow out of doors, and are within reach of everybody, and, too, the plants receive far more care than any but the choicest varieties with us. The sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum is the official crest of the empire, and may not be used by any private person. The empress' crest is the purple pawlolia. A curious show is held at a place called Dangozaka, a kind of Madame Toussaud's where the dresses are all chrysanthemum plants covered with tiny flowers, and waves and waterfalls are made of white blossoms.

Chrysanthemum season is the time of times to go to a Tokyo *en-nichi*, or flower fair. *En-nichi* are held all over the city, on certain nights of each month, varying with each district and its local deity, for they are really held in connection with the temple. Thus the Kojimachi district has the *ni-shichi*, "two-seven,"—seventh, twelfth and twenty-seventh; Tenjin Sama, a most popular deity, has the twenty-fifth; another region has the first, eleventh and twenty-first. Men come from gardens all about the edge of the city, gathering towards dusk with their hand-carts, and setting up their display of plants all along the street; not in pots as a rule, but with roots tied up in straw. For fifteen to twenty sen—eight or ten cents—you may buy a fine plant well covered with buds, or a dainty dwarf maple, or perhaps a fuchsia or some western plant, which has been lately introduced. Much as one may love Japan—and not a few of us do, most deeply—a pansy or a verbena among these Japanese flowers somehow brings one's heart into one's throat. A little dwarf plum tree on Broadway will do the same. One must have been an exile, however voluntary, fully to appreciate the meaning of Kipling's "English posies." There are other things for sale at an *en-nichi*; cakes and candies, combs and flower hairpins, toys of every sort, even crockery and household goods, and old books and second-hand brasses; peep shows too, and a small theater, but no band! There is a hum of voices, but it is not in the least noisy, and you move quietly and not uncomfortably

though the crowd is so thick you must go a step at a time.

Naturally the children are much in evidence; they are everywhere in Japan, but nowhere more than on Tokyo streets. Four out of five little girls, and nearly half the boys, seem to have babies on their backs. The babies sleep nearly all day, and the sisters jump rope and swing and play as if the small bundle were not there; only, if he wakes, she croons and rocks herself a little till he drops off again. They often come this way to Sunday-school, and step out in the aisle and rock the baby a bit when he gets restless.

From six to ten these children are required to go to school for at least part of the day. There are a few government kindergartens, and some charity ones conducted by the missionaries, and very useful they are too; one at least is run by some Japanese ladies, teachers in a government school, who give part of their scanty leisure to superintend the work of some young girls. Here as everywhere throughout Japan the government is hampered by lack of funds. The only department in which it has not dared to stint is the double-headed branch of army and navy; for whether Russia expected it or not, Japan has known for years that some day she would have to make this fight for her life. So the schools are too often housed in makeshifts of buildings, and in the higher grades there are not enough places for the children who want to come in.

We might have left the train at Shinagawa as we came up from Yokohama, and visited the graves of the forty-seven ronin. Their story has been told by Mitford, Dickens, Chamberlain and many others, and it needs only to repeat that they were retainers of a certain lord who was tricked to his death by an enemy, and that the band of forty-seven, who had become by their master's death *ronin*, or knights who were masterless, vowed to avenge him; for which purpose they scattered, many of them breaking family ties, and the leader giving himself up to a life of dissipation, till after two years the enemy was thrown off his guard, surprised

in his yashiki, and killed. The band then marched to their lord's tomb on the hill above Shinagawa, reverently presented the head, burned incense to their master's spirit, and quietly went to the authorities and gave themselves up; whereupon they were duly condemned to take their own lives, and were buried beside Lord Asano on the hill among the pines. The plain gray stones stand around a small space enclosed by a fence, and before them incense smolders almost incessantly, and there are visiting cards innumerable, tokens of the living honor paid these faithful ones, who broke the written law to keep what they believed to be a more binding spiritual ordinance. The great Danjuro is gone now, and I do not know if there is anyone worthy to follow him in the part of leader of the band in the drama based on this bit of history, but this much is sure, young Japan went to fight Russia feeling the influence of such examples of loyalty to the death. Below, in a little museum, are kept the armor and other relics of the band, the plan of the castle by which they found their way to the lord's apartments, the letter of the leader announcing their intention, and their effigies in painted wood; all so feudal in appearance that one has difficulty in remembering that all this happened only a little over a hundred years ago, and that such armor and weapons were actually worn till the middle of the nineteenth century.

Two more temples, and then we must leave Tokyo; they are the oldest and the newest, the Kwannon temple at Asakusa, and the Shinto shrine on the Kudan hill. The interest of Asakusa is not the big shabby building, with its wooden galleries around and its dusty interior crowded with tawdry furnishings, but the throngs of people who pass continually up and down the flagged walk leading to the court proper. They are nearly all of the lower class, women, children and old people, and a few working men; they climb the wooden steps and enter, fling a small copper coin into the slatted offering-box, and murmur a set prayer punctuated with hand-clappings; and go away—I have seen them—with a look of genuine

content. At one side there is an image of Binzuru, who heals disease, and here the people come and rub his body at the part where their own trouble lies, and then pass their hands over their own. It is pathetic to see the mothers guiding little baby fingers over the face, shapeless now with much rubbing, and too probably pass on to the little eyes the germs of disease left there by other hands.

Amusement as well as religion are to be found at Asakusa; the shops that line the entrance are full of cakes and toys, and there is a park close by where are swings and see-saws, and peep shows, and jugglers, and all manner of entertainments. Asakusa holds a perpetual fair-day all the year round.

Very different is the Shinto temple on the Kudan, one of the highest points in Tokyo, as Asakusa is one of the lowest; situated in the midst of the aristocratic portion, while Asakusa is one of the poorest districts; standing in a beautiful little park of cherry

trees, with nothing to mar its quiet dignity. The temple stands in front of an older shrine, and was built in 1869, and then and since used for special services in memory of those who have died for the empire. A great bronze torii stands at the entrance, one of the least beautiful, unfortunately, its proportions being badly planned. The plain wooden temple within, with its wide curving roof, is stately and beautiful; and it is not a little touching to watch the visitors there, many of whom must have relatives whose names are written within the shrine; and many, today, must think of those who have gone out to fight for Japan. Close by is a museum, where are kept old arms and armor, and trophies of the Chinese war in 1894-95, and now, a Russian flag or two and fragments of ships from Port Arthur and Chemulpo. It is sad to think how many names must be added, almost certainly before this year is out, to the roll of honor in this Westminster of new Japan.



WELL AT TOMBS OF THE FORTY-SEVEN RONIN, TOKYO

THE PROVINCES



OURISTS sometimes complain that Japan is spoiled, modernized out of its old picturesqueness; and so it is, in a way. Foreign dress, that is to say coat and trousers, is the rule for men in all government offices, and they no longer make calls, as in Orthodocia's day, in silk hats and with bathing towels round their throats. But women and girls still wear the graceful long sleeves and bright fold of collar inside the V-shaped neck of the kimono, and the kilted *hakama* or skirt is just the addition needed to make the national dress practical for modern active life. Originally planned for school girls, the *hakama* has come to stay, not as a house but a street dress. Then it is true the Tokyo *jinrikisha* man has put off his mushroom hat, and usually wears some kind of cap or soft felt which he has acquired at the second-hand shop; and the straw rain cloak and red blanket seldom come to town. But go a little way into the country, back from the railroads, and all is primitive enough still. A friend of mine who lives in the old castle town of Mito, sixty miles north of Tokyo, declares that life there is ten years behind the capital. But, the tourist must not go off the track and expect to find travel comfortable; if he wants to plunge into the country, he must say goodby to beds and beefsteaks, and be content with country inns and country ways.

If he takes a guide to feed him, he may do very well; for in most parts of Japan the inns are uncommonly good, even off the line of regular travel. Part of the secret is that they inherit traditions of the old times when they were, indeed, on the line of the daimyos' travel as they came to and from Yedo; and the old ways have not been altogether lost.

In such a house there is no furniture, in our sense of the word; the floor is covered with straw mats two inches thick, each three feet by six, and fitting all over the space, which is made in proportions of six, eight,

ten, fifteen mats, and so on; paper sliding screens make the windows, running all along one or more sides of the room, and opening on a three-foot balcony which in turn is closed at night by wooden shutters sliding in a groove along the outer edge. The rooms are divided from each other by more sliding screens covered with thick paper, and only the end walls of the house are solidly filled in with plaster. They provide thin square cushions to sit on, your feet folded under you, precisely as the "Egyptian Slave" sits in the famous statue; and probably there will be a table ten inches high, and of course a *hibachi* or firepot containing a charcoal fire, on which a kettle sings pleasantly. Your bed is brought from a closet, and consists of one or more quilts spread on the floor, another particularly fat and heavy one atop. There may be sheets, but you do well to bring your own, likewise your pillow, if you do not like a hard sausage. Now, however, only the most remote country inns fail to offer two or three chairs and perhaps a table. If they are careful about their mats, the chairs will be put in the wooden balcony and not in the room. The bathroom is down stairs, removed in some courtyard reached through interminable corridors; and it is well to know that you have the first turn of the tub, and also to remember to scrub yourself well before getting into the hot water, since others will surely follow you. Bathing generally takes place in the afternoon or at night; in the morning you are expected to dress and descend to the wash-room, which is very often a corridor opening on a court, where you can enjoy (as I did this morning) a budding cherry tree, or a bunch of scarlet *nanten* berries against a bit of bamboo fence. On the other hand, there is no public dining-room, with its requirements of toilet and contact with fellow guests, agreeable or otherwise; your meal comes to your room, and is served in dainty bowls and flat dishes, with chop-sticks, which in Japanese have the far prettier name of *hashi*.

The staple of course is rice, and that is brought in a wooden tub, to keep hot, and the little maid sits by to fill your bowl two or three times if you wish. The soup is in a lacquered bowl, and is made of fish fresh or dried; the morning dish is *miso*, soup made of fermented beans; very wholesome, very nourishing, and very different from anything to be found in western experience. The soup, and the vegetables found therein, should be eaten with rice and the fish or omelette or whatever the chief dish may be and the pickles too, if you have courage to attack them. Tea comes after the meal, or before, or in fact at any moment except along with it, and cakes seem appropriate at any and every time in the day.

The railroads very naturally have followed the old highways wherever they could. We came up from the south by the Tokaido; we go north from Tokyo by the road which the Tokugawa built from Yedo to the tombs of their great ancestor Ieyasu at Nikko, the

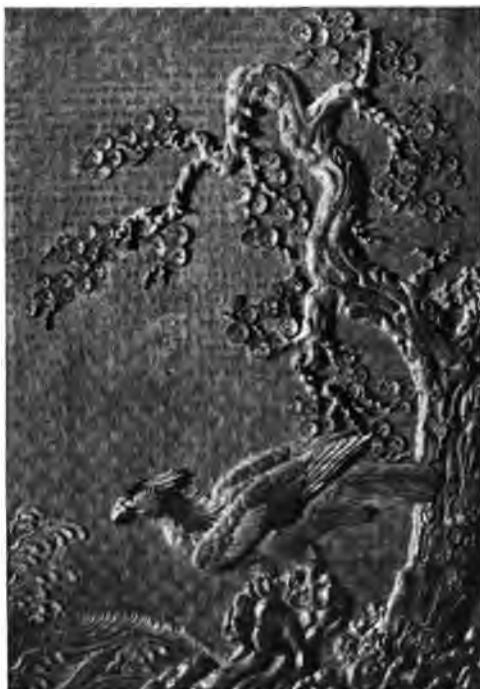


CRYPTOMERIA AVENUE, NIKKO

one place, after Tokyo and Kyoto, which even the most hurried tourist must not miss.

North of Tokyo lies a plain, the largest

in the island, running up for miles above the head of the bay; the mountains are in sight far away on either side, and the fields stretch on toward them, green and brown and yellow with crops, or lying deep



CARVING ON DOOR, NIKKO

in water for the young rice to push up through. Here and there are thatched villages like those on the Tokaido, and groups of trees on some little mound mark a simple shrine, perhaps to Inari Sama the fox god, guardian of the fields. By and by the hills draw nearer; Tsukuba San rises on the right, and on the left the glorious peaks of the Nikko range. At the old town of Utsunomiya, ^{Uyematsu} quite away from the main line ^{Yodo} ^{Tendo} follows the old highway, which winds twenty miles into the mountains still ^{keep} ^{its} ^{old} ^{avenue} ^{of} ^{cryptomerias} ^{on} ^{the} ^{high} ^{road}. It is quite possible to come up the rest of the way by kuruma, but full of painless trouble; it is far easier to stage ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{train} and admire the mast-like ^{standing} ^{trees} ^{and} ^{thick} branches from the car window, ^{mid} ^{the} ^{mountain} ^{side}, ⁱⁿ ^{time} ^{for} ^{your} ^{dislodged} ^{old} ^{teeth}. The ^{sacredness} ^{of} ^{the} ^{spacious} ^{valley}

by a very early Buddhist saint, who saw the peaks in a vision, and sought until he found them. Not only Nikko, but the mountain above was sacred, Nantaizan, which is still a place of pious pilgrimage. By the fifteenth century there was an important monastery on the far bank of the river, and the abbot was a friend of Tokugawa Ieyasu and may well have helped to decide the shogun to choose this as his final resting place. Here then his son built a series of magnificent mortuary chapels, and hither the great shogun's body was brought two years after his death, and buried far up the hillside among the cryptomerias.

In truth these giant cryptomerias, so like our California redwoods, are as much a part of Nikko as the temples. The place is a wild mountainside, rising over the narrow valley of the Daiyagawa; around, above and below is the forest, and up the valley among lesser peaks towers Nantaizan. On this steep hillside, as if in a park, stand the noble trees, so close together and so high and thick that the sunlight rarely strikes their trunks, and the shade under them is like the gloom of a cathedral. And the temples stand among and under them, on terraces faced with heavy stone walls, rising one behind another; not grouped regularly, but fitting in as it were to the lines of the hill. The immense roofs are of black tiles, the beams dull red lacquer, and the ends of the beams, the doorways, the spaces under the eaves, in a word every available surface, is carved all over with dragons and strange beasts, and monkeys and squirrels playing among branches and flowers, and birds and flowers, all in most brilliant colors, yet all so toned down that the effect is soft and rich but not glaring. The interiors are neat, and you put off your shoes as at entering in Japanese house, or cover them with socks which the guardian has ready but that none: not halls of assembly, but times, where the priests officiate at suitable hours, and the furthermost temple goes simple name of Buddhist

worship are still in place, the brass lamps and vases and brass and silver lotus plants, the lacquer drums and reading stands and altar draperies. The perfume of incense is all pervading, and very pleasant, in these open rooms and mingled with the scent of the pines outside.

The principal buildings are the temple of Ieyasu's patron saint, and the group of three chapels—if we may call them so—dedicated to Ieyasu himself under his beatified name of Gongen Sama. You enter the first court under a noble granite torii; a second bronze torii stands in the center of the space, still bearing the Tokugawa crest in gold—three heart-shaped leaves in a circle. To the left is a high red pagoda, of the characteristic Chinese form, with five balconies, their roofs turning up at the corners. The “gate of the two kings” leads to the next court, but the figures of the guardian demons have been removed to another temple. In this first court are the treasury buildings, where are kept the beautiful vestments and utensils, and the stable of the sacred horse, whose business it is to draw the temple car at festivals. A few years ago—perhaps still—the occupant of the stable was the horse ridden by Prince Kita-Shirakawa, cousin of the emperor, who commanded the Japanese army in Formosa in 1895, and died there of fever a little before the close of the war. On the stable is the famous carved frieze of monkeys playing, one of whom covers his eyes with his hands, another his ears, and the third his mouth—“I must see nothing, hear nothing, say nothing evil.” Beyond is the library for the Buddhist scriptures, and the cistern for the hands, a splendid block of granite, so skilfully cut that the water runs over it on all sides at once.

The chapel of St. Yakushi is on the next terrace, and before it stand the bell tower and drum tower, roofed pedestals merely; also two fine bronze open work lanterns some twenty feet high, one of which revolves on its base. Beyond this court is a kind of cloister enclosed by a roofed wooden palisade, the panels of which are carved with birds and

plants, life-sized and colored, marvels of the decorator's art. Still more beautiful is the white and gold gate by which we enter the cloister, with carved lions on the beams, and pillars exquisitely carved with geometrical patterns in low relief; one of these has the pattern upside down, lest the whole being too perfect should bring ill luck to the Tokugawa house. The so-called "Chinese gate" to the next court is only less beautiful and elaborate, and the state apartments in Ieyasu's temple beyond are full of bold carvings and paintings, that leave one amazed at the wealth of detail, which yet does not intrude, the lavishness and yet restraint of it all. It is the crowning effort of Tokugawa art; what followed was less controlled, more given to mere splendor, as in the temples at Shiba in Tokyo.

The other group of Nikko temples, however, show little of this change; they were built only fifty years later, in the same style, and dedicated to Ieyasu's grandson Iemitsu. Then there is yet another temple to the three gods of Nantaizan, who were really original Shinto deities, but were adopted by the convenient method of considering them manifestations of Buddha. They are looked upon as guardians of the whole nation. The hall of the old monastery is interesting also, though far less splendid than the temples. In striking contrast to them all are the tombs of the two shoguns; they are small mausoleums of the plainest bronze, standing each alone far up the hillside, on its small stone terrace. The hero's life and his great deeds are commemorated below; his decaying body needed only a peaceful resting place.

Throngs of pilgrims come all summer to the shrines, and far into the autumn, when the mountains are ablaze with maples. The temples are not the only charm; to the many foreigners who summer at Nikko, the rushing Daiyagawa is a constant delight, and so are the many waterfalls, and the walks among the mountain paths. One feature of the place is gone now, the famous Red Bridge, which only members of the imperial family might cross. Among the

honors offered to General Grant was an invitation to walk over the bridge; an invitation which he declined, to his own and his people's honor. The bridge was built of enormous beams resting on stone supports on either bank—supports fashioned like the uprights and cross-pieces of a wooden structure. All the wood was painted with dull red lacquer like the temples. Two years ago the river rose in an autumn flood, and carried away both this and the ordinary wooden bridge below by which the public crossed.

Seven miles farther into the mountains at the foot of sacred Nantaizan, lies Lake Chuzenji, favorite resort of the diplomatic corps and many other Europeans and Anglo-Saxons. It is a beautiful piece of water, three miles wide and eight long,—more beautiful perhaps than Biwa or Hakone, but less known and sung by Japanese poets. The road to Chuzenji follows the gorge of the Daiyagawa, passing the charming formal garden called Dainichi Do, and the curious "Hundred Gods"—moss-grown stone images of Amida which line the right bank of the river for a quarter of a mile. Beyond this the gorge grows narrower, and the path clings at times on the edge of the cliff; some three miles up it leaves the Daiyagawa, and follows another little river issuing from Lake Chuzenji. The road is narrow and not particularly good at the best of times, and after the summer rains it is often almost impassable, even for the *kago* bearers, or the shaggy hard-mouthed ponies which are the best mounts to be found. The pilgrims of course go afoot, and refresh themselves after their climb with a soak at the hot springs of Yumoto on the lake.

Chuzenji is four thousand feet high, and the air there is bracing and very delightful; but it has one drawback in a very heavy rainfall. Indeed, Nikko and Chuzenji share with Hakone the reputation of having the rainiest summers in all rainy Japan. And this is undoubtedly the reason why large numbers of foreigners flock to Karuizawa, which boasts an equally vigorous air and less wet.



JAPANESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



JAPANESE MARRIAGE

Bride at the left of photograph, groom at the right, go-betweens in center.

This is a high valley, a moor almost, surrounded by rolling hills, and dominated by the long rounded back of Asama five miles away. All good walkers climb Asama; there is just enough risk to be fascinating, for Asama is a volcano only half asleep, and



NURSE GIRL ON DUTY

smoking a little most of the time. Four centuries ago the valley was covered with fertile rice fields; then the mountain sent out showers of ashes that buried everything two feet deep, choked the little river which irrigated the fields, and turned the whole region into a wilderness overgrown with knot-grass. It is a wilderness still, but the wild vines and bushes have spread all over it, and the flowers in early summer are a wonderful sight. The great white lilies with golden stamens have been nearly all rooted out, but one may still find them in

out of the way corners of the hills, and there are a half dozen other varieties of lilies, and orchids, and splendid purple campanulas, and many of the flowers of our own meadows. Indeed the whole aspect of these open hills is far more American than Japanese, and I suspect that is part of the attraction to those who, with the best will in the world toward Japan, are always just a little homesick. Then, too, for those missionaries who spend ten months of the year among people of another race and tongue, it is much to be in a colony of their own kind. Japanese are very few in Karuizawa; the natives of the village are only a small number of a very low type, and no others come except to supply the needs of the foreign body during the summer.

The Japanese resort of this section is Ikao, a place famous for its hot sulphur and iron springs; it is perched high up in the mountains, and reached by a long and rather hard jinrikisha ride from a branch railroad. The baths of Ikao are very hot and strong, but a few miles farther in there is another spring yet stronger and hotter, much resorted to for rheumatism and skin diseases. Hot springs are found almost everywhere in Japan; it seems as if the earth's crust must be much thinner here than in other countries.

Karuizawa is directly on the line of the old Nakasendo, or interior road, which used to go from Yedo across and down to Kyoto. The railroad follows the road in general direction, but climbs through many tunnels, and across deep ravines, and by loose slopes stayed up with stone facings; altogether it is a piece of engineering to be proud of. Karuizawa is a few hundred feet below the highest point; here the Nakasendo turns south, and the railroad follows another road, climbing down again to Niigata on the west coast. The Nakasendo is kept in good condition, and it makes a very interesting journey to follow it through the mountains and over to the headwaters of the Kiso River, and along that to the plain by the Eastern sea, and down to Gifu on the Tokaido. In many places the road is steep and hilly, and

at times it is needful to walk, but the wild beauty of the region is worth a little trouble.

Niigata was one of the five open ports under the old treaties. It is a place of call for coasting steamers, but the harbor is too poor and the country back too unproductive to make it a point of very great value. It is a dreary coast, flat and uninteresting, burning hot in summer and in winter exposed to the bitter continental winds that sweep across the Sea of Japan. Back in the mountains the snowfall is tremendous, drifts twenty and even thirty feet deep blocking the streets and almost burying the low houses. The people live chiefly by fishing, as indeed the coast population do all around the islands, and the best possession of the region is the oil in the mountains, which has been used so far to only a small part of its probable value. American oil is still the best and the most sold in Japan; the square five-gallon tins have a new use in Tokyo—their bottoms are turned into roof tiles!

The west coast a little farther south than Niigata is much better; here were three rich provinces, mountainous indeed in parts, but well watered by many streams, and bearing much rice. Kanazawa in Kaga remains the chief city on this side of the island, they still make there the famous red Kutani ware which is Kaga's specialty. This part of the country is easily reached by rail from Kyoto, and is quite a missionary stronghold.

When the daimyo gave up their provinces, the empire was divided over again into seventy-two *ken* or prefectures—less than a third of the number of the old divisions. Each prefecture has a governor appointed by the central government, and a local assembly elected by the citizens; its rulings have to be confirmed by the governor before they become law. Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto rank as *fu* cities, and each has its own local administration.

In the old days each province had to be as far as possible self-supporting, and accordingly all raised more or less successfully the rice, millet, beans, silk and cotton which were necessities of life. In the mountain

districts rice growing was almost impossible and it was the food of the wealthy, or of the sick and aged; millet took its place, and barley. The rice fields in some of the narrow valleys are pathetic, they are so tiny, and they must be terraced and diked so carefully for fear of being washed down hill by every storm. Even when the crop is a "dry" one—wheat, millet or the like—its field is nearly always set as a terrace on the hillside: in spring the barley fields are like green scratches on the lower mountains. There are no fences between the fields anywhere; the ditch and dike make sufficient boundary, and then, there are no grazing cattle. Such cows and bullocks as there are are kept shut up, and the fodder is cut for them; and horses are never turned out. Plowing with bullocks is fairly



WITH MIRROR OF POLISHED STEEL SHE INSPECTS THE WORK OF THE HAIRDRESSER

frequent; but far the greater part of the field work is done by hand still, both men and women working in the deep mud. The soil is turned with a great hoe, and when the clods have dried a little they are broken up with a kind of hammer, and afterwards harrowed smooth. The rice is not sown where



HARROWING RICE FIELD

The field is flooded from seed time until the harvest.

it is to stay; a seed plot is planted, and when the stalks are well grown they are taken up one at a time, carried to new fields, and set out one by one a foot apart. This is the time when a delay in the rains is so grievous to the farmer, for he wants the young stalks to stand in several inches of water. The streams and rivers are all utilized, and Japan is literally a land of streams, though naturally there are no very great rivers; the coast is too near. The largest start within a very few miles of each other in the central mass of mountains almost directly east of Tokyo; one goes into the Sea of Japan, another south to Owari Bay, and the third curves in a semicircle and gets into the Bay of Tokyo. Rising as they do in the mountains, their behavior is very uncertain, and they need much careful banking up to keep them from breaking out

at times and flooding half a province. Indeed, it is an unusual year when some part of the country is not more or less flooded.

In the hilly country, two industries come to help agriculture; namely, silk raising and lacquer. To name only one district, the villages along the Nakasendo have gained much by modern improvements in silk raising. The lacquer tree may possibly have been imported from China, as so many other trees and plants were, but it certainly was known and used in Japan at a very early period. We are used to thinking of it as ornament only; it is that, and much more besides, for plain lacquer bowls and trays are almost necessities of daily life. They raise most of what is used in certain provinces, but Tokyo imports a good deal of juice to be manufactured there. The tree



HULLING RICE

is a species of rhus, closely allied to our poison ivy, and having the same power to produce an irritating rash on the skin; the workers get over this however and do not have it again, but they say that people sometimes get it from handling bowls or trays which have not been dried long enough. To get the sap the farmer cuts a notch in the side of each tree, and after a time a thick juice oozes out; then the farmer goes around with a wooden spatula gathering the drops into a pail. It will keep for a long while, but must not be allowed to dry up, nor to be heated above a certain point, for it contains a peculiar acid which causes the juice to ferment and harden. The pieces that have been varnished must therefore be dried in mild and moist air; Tokyo in Angust is usually just right, about 87°. A good piece of lacquer has to be most carefully made in the first place, and then varnished with layer after layer, each layer being dried and polished before the next

goes on. Certain pigments mixed with it give red, black or green; to apply gold, a wash of varnish is laid where the design is to be, and the gold powder sprinkled on from a hollow bamboo stick with a fine sieve over the end; when it is dry it must be revarnished and repolished over all. With all these repeated processes, a fine piece may be on hand for months, even years; naturally this is not the kind that is prepared for foreign export, for people abroad will not pay for it.

The silk mulberry is seldom grown high as in Italy; most often it is only a couple of feet, and trimmed into shape like a small bush. In other ways the silk raising is nearly the same; and as in Italy it is largely an industry for the women and children. In many districts nearly every house has a dry light room or a detached cottage for the worms, and the round-faced country girls and bent grandmothers watch over them most carefully. Thanks to better methods, both

quality and quantity have improved greatly of late years and many regions are prosperous which would otherwise have little chance. Cottage weaving, unfortunately, is rapidly giving place to mill work; large numbers of girls are employed in the factories of Tokyo and Osaka, under far from satisfactory conditions; the hours are much too long, and many arrangements need correction.

So far we have kept to the central part of Hondo, where in truth there is far the most interest for the ordinary traveler; but it is time to have at least a look at the northern portion.

Utsunomiya, the junction for Nikko, is a natural boundary; beyond this the country changes perceptibly, the fields are less rich and universally well worked, and the villages look poorly kept, and the thatch not often renewed, as it must be if the house is not to get out of repair. It is marvelous how soon the golden green moss roots upon the thatch, making it perfectly delightful for the artist but not always comfortable for the owner.

Sendai, the chief city north of Tokyo, is a most flourishing place, priding itself on the modern, progressive quality of its ideas. It is the headquarters for one of the seven divisions of the army, and its soldiers have a good reputation for physical vigor. Indeed, it was comforting to see the good condition of the soldiers generally, as they gathered before starting for Korea in the winter of 1903-04; good food and exercise showed their effect. And it was encouraging too to hear that after all the rough shaggy little Japanese ponies were likely to bear a Manchurian campaign better than nobler animals could do; they are used to hard treatment and poor food, as one well believes when one sees them plodding along the country roads.

There is not much to see in Sendai; one rather fine temple, with some interesting relics of the earlier members of the Date family, daimyo of the province, who made the place important from Ieyasu's day onward. But if one has time, it is well

worth while to come this far for the sake of visiting Matsushima.

Everybody knows how a Japanese landscape looks in a Japanese picture, and how Japanese dwarf pine trees grow at all manner of strange and picturesque angles; here at the "pine islands" we can see the whole thing in its original, typical condition, grotesque, fantastic, but always beautiful, as growing things must be when they have conquered the natural forces that war against them. You go by train half an hour to a little station on the shore, called Shiogama, and there engage a little roofed boat oddly like those on the Italian lakes, for the four or five hours' row to the islands. If the wind is good, the men will put up a mast and spread a square sail made of vertical strips of canvas or perhaps mat, and smoke comfortably while you slip in and out among the rocks and islets, or around the sharp turns of the shore. The soft volcanic rock is worn into the most weird shapes, and on every islet there are pines, leaning over the water, thrusting out long arms as if they knew precisely how to be most effective. For centuries they have stood so, to the delight of Japanese poets, and one feels that they must have had no little influence on the canons of Japanese art.

Matsushima itself is a tiny place, containing at least one good inn, and a fine temple beautified by the Date family. It is possible to go across from here to Oginohama, a little port on the other side of an open bay, with a fairly good harbor; the coasting steamers stop here on their way north. Oginohama is a good deal protected by the mountain island Kinkazan, which is the first land you see on approaching the coast from Vancouver or the northern ports. It is a sacred island, one of the many holy places in the land. In old times women were not merely forbidden to visit it, tradition says they might not even look that way!

Persimmons are a special crop around Sendai, the great golden persimmons they grow so much in California now. A little farther north they grow excellent grapes on the mountain slopes inland, and the apples

begin to be good. From here northward the country grows more wild and desolate, less capable of cultivation, at least under present conditions. The railroad still follows an old highway, and has to climb a considerable grade to the highest point on one little river, and then over a pass and down the narrow valley of another stream. Everywhere the mountains are in sight on the left, and you feel the sea though you cannot see it, where it lies from twenty to fifty miles to the east across a rugged broken country. It was along this wild coast, broken into deep coves and rocky bays, that the great tidal wave of 1896 swept with such terrible force, drowning whole villages and crushing the poor little houses like straw. When the Red Cross Society and other agencies tried to reach the people with help, it was found that there were almost no roads, and the means of communication with the outer world was by boat around the shore. When the papers were given out entitling them to relief, many raised the slip reverently to their foreheads, and sent a message of thanks to the lord of Nambu, whom they still supposed to be their master, though he had

ceased to be their over-lord twenty-five years before.

Morioka was the castle town of this region, and it is a place of some importance still; so too is Hirosaki, former capital of the most northern province and now a garrison town. Both are far more attractive in appearance than the modern Aomori, at the very top of the island, which owes its existence to the fact that it is a harbor for the boats that cross to Yezo, or the Hokkaido, as it is generally called. A forlorn looking little town is Aomori, bare and wind-swept, its empty streets far too wide for the small low houses that line them. The flat shingled roofs are covered with stones—whether in case of fires, or to keep them from blowing away, I never learned—and all have glass storm-shutters overlapping at the edges, to keep out the wind and snow. Shops along the street have even a kind of arcade over the sidewalk, which can be closed in with glass in the winter. Happily it is not needful to stay there long; the train from the south arrives in the afternoon, and at night the steamer starts for the eight hours' trip to Hakodate.



THE HOKKAIDO, AND BACK TO KOBE



HE Hokkaido is in the fullest sense new Japan ; for it has been developed only during the last thirty-five years, and for many reasons western influence has been stronger there than anywhere else in the empire. At the beginning of Meiji almost the whole of Yezo was virgin wilderness, covered with dense forests and inhabited only by grizzly bears and their worshipers, the Ainu aborigines. Now it contains 700,000 people, and grows steadily in spite of its rival colony, Formosa ; but, even yet, a large part of the mountainous interior is still untouched.

Yezo lies in almost the same latitude as the state of New York, but is less cold, on account of the surrounding seas ; the south coast feels the effect of the Black Current, though not much. Like all the rest of Japan, the whole island is very mountainous ; the only large space of level country is the plain of Sapporo, which is some thirty miles wide and fifty long, and goes quite across the island from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific. The Ishikari River comes down a wide valley to the north, and with its many tributaries waters the plain most abundantly ; almost too much so, indeed, for there is a great deal of swampy land along the rivers, and when the settlers first cut down the trees and begin to plant and drain they suffer severely from chills and fever. Near the northern end of this plain the colonial authorities placed the capital, Sapporo, cutting out a place for it from the midst of the forest.

The region to the southwest of Sapporo is shaped very much like the tail of a boy's kite, and the mountains fill it almost entirely, ending in great cliffs on the shore of the strait which cuts Yezo from the main island. This strait is exceedingly deep, and it is remarkable that the plants as well as the animals of Yezo are cut off as it were by this gulf, and are much more like those of the continent than of the island which seems so much nearer. There are no monkeys in the north, nor pheasants, and no grizzlies have

ever been known south of the strait, though there were smaller bears not so very long ago. The east coast is exceedingly foggy ; at some seasons vessels must wait for days outside the harbors of Kushiro and Nemuro before they can see to enter. Hakodate on the strait is more fortunate, and it has an excellent harbor ; one cannot wonder that the whalers coveted it as a port of call when they began to explore the Smoky Seas.

The Kuriles, or Great Smoky Islands, are classed with Yezo for administrative purposes, but they are scarcely inhabited and of little value. Russia granted them to Japan—at least that part of them to which she had any sort of claim—in 1875, when Japan gave up—since she was not ready to fight for it—her claim to the southern part of Saghalien. The Russian sealers had already destroyed all the fur-bearing animals on the Kuriles, but Saghalien they wanted, and they elbowed Japan out in their usual manner. It is one of the many scores she is trying to settle. An interesting part of the arrangement about Saghalien was that there were a considerable number of Ainu there, who were nominally at least Japanese subjects, and the government removed them and settled them along the Ishikari River. They are said to have been very homesick, and not at all content to exchange their ocean for a river, however full of salmon and other good fish it might be.

Among the interesting features of the Hokkaido the Ainu probably stand first. Not that one longs to come into close contact with them—those missionaries surely deserve all praise who have gone among them and borne with their dirt and stupidity—but they are still a primitive people, and retain many if not all of their original ways. Then, they are a delightful puzzle for the anthropologists, for nobody can quite determine who they are or where they came from. It is quite certain that they once inhabited the whole of Japan ; they were driven from the Yamato district in almost historical times, and they were in

Northern Hondo quite into the middle ages. Physically their type is quite distinct from the Japanese, far more distinct than the Japanese type from Korean or even Chinese. They are not very tall, but thick-set where the Japanese are slender; their faces are round, and their eyes straight, the brows not high and arched as are Japanese eyebrows; and most striking of all, instead of being almost beardless, they are truly the "hairy" Ainu—long bearded, and hairy on the back as well as the chest and limbs. They are rather fine-looking, and the younger women would be decidedly pretty, if they did not tattoo a great mustache across the lips and cheeks, and another pair of marks on the forehead. The Japanese custom of blacking the teeth after marriage—which women still do in the country—is nothing to this form of decoration.

In habits and mental qualities the difference is equally marked. Even Japanese coolies delight in the tub, and do not wear soiled clothes if they can get clean ones; the Ainu abhors water, and does not even wash his plate or rather wooden trencher; he contents himself with wiping it off, and the result is that his dishes soon get the fine dull black of Irish bog oak! Good natured they are, but slow and dull, almost incapable of being roused even after years of patient schooling. It is not strange that the stronger race has driven them back, nor that they are dying out in spite of the care the government now tries to give them. The settlers have spoiled some of their best hunting grounds; fish are scarcer than they used to be, and raising crops is little to an Ainu's taste. Worse still, they will sell anything they possess to get *sake*, and every year fewer of them have anything left to sell.

Yet at some time they must have been fierce warriors, for till the eleventh century and perhaps later they gave the Japanese plenty of trouble. Near Mororan on Volcano Bay there is said to be a place where you can find great numbers of flint arrow heads, and apparently at some time there must have been a great battle fought here, perhaps between two hairy tribes. To the

present day they use short bows for their hunting, but they are no longer allowed to set snares with poisoned arrows, as they used to do for deer or bear. Where bears are concerned they are brave enough still; they will go out in a party and rouse a grizzly from his den, and kill him with arrows or knives. If possible, they will get a cub and cage him alive, taking good care of him till



AINU WOMAN

such time as the village can afford enough sake for a feast.

Then there will be great preparations. The chiefs put on crowns of willow shavings, more shavings wreath the sake cups and the bow and knife with which the unlucky cub is to be killed; he is let out of the cage, set upon and slain, and afterwards addressed as a god praised and prayed to. In due time his skull will adorn the "sacred hedge," which is a rough fence of sticks set up at the east end of the house. The flesh is cooked and eaten, and the elders sit solemnly in rows, each man with a lacquered wooden bowl of sake, and a flat stick across the bowl, rather like a paper knife. The stick is a "mustache lifter," with it he ceremoniously lifts his mustache, and gravely drinks, as many times as he can get his cup filled, till the sake runs out, or he falls sweetly asleep.

Women are not allowed to share in these feasts, nor indeed to have any part in men's doings; they are not even allowed any religion, a wife must not speak to her husband till he gives her permission, and altogether she has to be even meeker than the old-fashioned Japanese woman with her "three obediences."

The Ainu have no temples and no images; when they want to worship, they make an *inao* and stick it in the ground and pray before it. An *inao* is a stick two or three feet long, stripped of its bark, and whittled towards the top so that a tassel of curled shavings hangs down all around. The east end of the house is the sacred portion, and there the Ainu sets up his *inao* to worship the god of the household.

Ainu housekeeping is a simple affair. The house itself is a rude framework of poles, thatched with bundles of straw, and the sides also are made of straw, rather like a haystack. There is a window on the east side, toward the sacred hedge, and another window and the door on the south; a vent in the top lets out at least part of the smoke from the fire burning in the middle of the earthen floor, over which hangs the family pot suspended by a wooden hook and links also cut out of wood, no doubt an imitation of a Japanese iron chain. The Ainu are very skilful carvers; their dishes and bowls are all cut out of wood, and their knife and sword handles and sheathes, their trays, mustache knives—in fact nearly everything they use is carved with flat conventional patterns, among which the double spiral figures largely.

Weaving is almost their only other industry. The women take the inside fiber of the bark of a certain kind of elm, and treat it like flax, soaking and beating it out; from this they make a close, rather stiff, cloth which is almost waterproof. A chief's dress is decorated with strips of Japanese blue cotton cloth stitched on with white thread, in patterns which differ with the different villages, but are alike in general type—and somehow suggest the dress of blue cotton stamped with white ideographs, worn so

often by Japanese laborers. The Ainu dress is shaped rather like a Japanese kimono, but the sleeves are tighter and the skirt shorter, and the women's sashes are much smaller affairs than the Japanese *obi*. Besides elm bark cloth, the women make straw matting, weaving in strips of the bark in basket-work patterns which are very effective. These mats are not for the floor, but for the wooden shelf against the wall on which the Ainu sleeps. According to Henry Savage Landor, your really primitive Ainu hunter of the north shore sleeps in the open, squatting with his knees drawn up and his back to a rock or tree. Their food is largely fish, dried for the long cold winters; and they also dry a kind of millet dough in cakes. Meat—deer, bear, birds and rabbits—they eat when they can get it. The fish is simply dried, not smoked or salted, and an Ainu village is perceptible afar off.

There are a number of Ainu villages around the shore of Volcano Bay, the wide curve that almost cuts the tail of the kite from the body. These are the Ainu whom travelers are most likely to see, since they are quite near the railroad; but they are naturally less primitive than those who live in the out of the way corners of the northern part of the island. Some of these Mororan Ainu have taken up land as individuals, and all of them wear Japanese dress if they can get it. The pioneer missionary to the Ainu is the Rev. John Batchelor of the Church of England, who for years has labored among them, going out from his home in Sapporo to visit their villages, writing down their language and translating the Bible and hymnal into it, and caring for their sick at his "rest house," as he calls the little dwelling in their own style that he has built for them in his garden. Others have worked from Hakodate, and up the Ishikari River; and they are enthusiastic, as all good missionaries should be, over the possibilities for good in their slow-witted charges.

The opening of the Hokkaido is an interesting chapter in the history of modern Japan. In 1868, when the Tokugawa clan



AINU, JAPANESE ABORIGINES

yielded Tokyo to the imperial army, one of the conditions was that if the city was spared the fleet of a few vessels belonging to the clans should be given up to the government. But the officers in charge took it upon themselves to sail away with the ships, hoping that a stand would be made farther north—as indeed it was—and that by going to Sendai, which was friendly to the ex-shogun, they could join forces with the rebellious clans. But the imperial army came north too fast, and besieged Aidzu castle, and starved it out in three months; and the fleet went on to Hakodate, where the consuls of the foreign powers were distinctly friendly to the ex-shogun; and not unnaturally, for it had been the Imperialists that opposed the opening of the country, and the foreigners could not realize how far this opposition was a matter of politics. On the other hand the hope of the clan retainers was to find in this wild north a new province, where the samurai made masterless by the fall of the shogun could find worthy service, and the Tokugawa house might redeem its fortunes.

At that time Hakodate was hardly more than a village on a good natural harbor; the one castle town was at the other end of

the strait which divides the two islands, and the daimyo to whom Yezo belonged ruled over this and a few fishing hamlets. Then as now great numbers of fishermen came to Yezo for the summer, as the men of Gloucester go to the Banks; of the interior no one knew much, except that it was snow-covered almost from November till April. Hakodate itself lies at the foot of a volcanic mountain rising out of the sea to a sharp peak 1,500 feet high; but for a flat connecting strip half a mile wide, the mountain would be an island. The runaway generals fortified the harbor side of the mountain, trusting to the steep cliffs towards the sea; but an imperial army landed on the far side and marched over the Peak, absolutely commanding the fort; and the generals surrendered, and were soon forgiven for what was after all only a mistaken loyalty.

But the masterless samurai still remained, a heavy burden on the minds of those in power; and the scheme of using Yezo as an outlet for their energies came up again and this time was tried. The government was in the midst of its experiments in reconstruction, and thought, with good reason, that the Hokkaido was an excellent place to



HARBOR OF HAKODATE

try new things, both because it was out of the way, and altogether new and free from prejudice, and because being like America in climate it would lend itself better to American methods of farming. They borrowed General Horace Capron, of the United States Agricultural Department, and gave him the task of laying out roads and superintending a geological survey; the capital, Sapporo, was already started, on the rectangular plan, with wide streets. It might have been a most beautiful city, if only the workmen sent ahead had spared the elms and maples of the primeval forest; but through a misunderstanding of the orders the whole space was carefully cleared. The nobleman in charge of the colony—it was Count Kuroda, the same who held Hakodate against the imperial force—was not a patient man, and his wrath was tremendous; but it was "*shikata ga nai*," nothing to be done, as the Japanese saying is.

The climate of the north compels some modification of Japanese ways; coal or wood fires are a necessity, and glazed windows in

at least part of every house, and shingled roofs steeper pitched to shed the snow. And in the gardens there are apple and pear trees, and small fruit, and many flowers and vegetables of our New England gardens. Outside the town there are fields with haystacks and ricks of corn, instead of rice drying in bundles on the trees by the road, and there are real fences, and cows and horses behind them, and altogether if you were dropped there from a balloon you would probably wonder which of our eastern states you had lit upon.

Much of this American impress was given by the first president of the college started here not long after the opening of the colony, and by the New England men who taught there in the earlier years. General Capron had started an experiment farm and an agricultural school; this Dr. Clark and his staff of young Americans organized into a college, which today is below the University only in the number of its courses and not in their quality. Dr. Clark's influence—religious, moral and practical—was in

every way admirable, and it has been carried on by his pupils, several of whom are now professors in the college. The first American railway in the far East—those in the main islands are English—was laid in the Hokkaido between 1880 and 1882; it ran from Otaru, a fairly good harbor on the north coast, to some excellent coal mines twenty-five miles or so from Sapporo. It was forty-five miles long, and held the record as the cheapest railroad ever built. Sapporo felt its good influence, and Otaru did still more; the latter place now contains nearly forty thousand people, and small fortunes have been made from the rise in building lots. The coal of these mines is soft but of a good quality, much better than that which the ships take on in the south.

The tourist finds little for him in the north, unless he is a fisherman, in which case he should come in summer and go for salmon. The Hokkaido fisheries have been terribly abused until lately, when the government has vetoed the use of the young of valuable fish for manure. The take of herring on the north shore near Otaru is a wonderful sight. The fish are boiled down and the oil pressed out, and the refuse made into cakes and exported to the farmers of the south. Canning fish and oysters is a new industry that will no doubt increase as the demand for stronger and more varied food increases through the country. Already the Hokkaido people eat more meat than even the luxurious folks of modern Tokyo; the sharper climate makes one need it, and on the other hand, Hokkaido people are stronger than the people of the south. Japanese doctors and chemists are working earnestly on the problem of improving the nourishing quality of Japanese food without too much increase of expense; for improved it must be, if the people are to keep up with the rush of modern life. The army statistics for the last ten years prove what can be done; at the end of their first year's service—which is all that many of them do—the young men are found to have gained not only in weight but height.

Otaru is only about two days by steamer

from Vladivostok, and until the present war there has been much trade between the Russian port and Otaru and Hakodate. Naturally the Hokkaido is a good deal exposed to Russian attack, and their chief initial success was the sinking of a little Japanese passenger boat off Hakodate, in the first week after the Japanese victories at Chemulpo and Port Arthur. The alarm in Yezo was naturally considerable; troops were



THE PEAK FROM NEAR THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, HAKODATE

hurried to Hakodate, and for some days the passenger boats did not venture to cross to Aomori, and the island was cut off except by telegraph. It is said that few of the fishermen from the main island ventured to go up for the summer fisheries, and that there were reports concerning a great deal of distress in the northern provinces in consequence.

The railroad from Otaru runs on through Sapporo to Mororan on Volcano Bay, which is an important naval station. The bay is exceedingly beautiful, surrounded with mountains, two of which as the name implies are still active volcanoes. All the shore around Mororan is broken into bays and studded with islands, clothed with green almost to the water's edge; if it were not so far away from everything Mororan would surely be praised as one of the most beautiful places in Japan. A railroad will soon be finished from Hakodate to Mororan, but it has to go round Volcano Bay and through a mass of most difficult mountains, and meanwhile communication is by steamer,



STUDYING A LESSON

seven or eight hours through a very choppy bit of sea. The start from Mororan is at night, and in the morning you find yourself in the harbor of Hakodate, the green Peak towering above you, and the gray little town with its flat shingled roofs creeping up the side and spreading out along the strip that connects the mountain and the shore. A pleasant park on the right near the entrance of the harbor is all that is left of the forts which the Tokugawa tried to defend; instead, the military authorities have taken possession of the mountain itself, and the Peak is forbidden ground. It is not an imposing city, but very airy and clean, thanks to the steep streets and the abundant supply of excellent water from two reservoirs far up on the side of the mountain. The water is very necessary, not only for the town but for the motley craft that throng the harbor, especially in summer, whalers, sealing schooners, coasting steamers of two or three Japanese lines, among them the familiar black hull and funnels of the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*; lumber schooners from

Oregon, sturdy Glasgow freighters, and tramps from all the seven seas, mingled, very likely, with stray gunboats of half a dozen powers. It is not strange that with all this mingling of sailor folk Hakodate streets are unquiet, and the Seamen's Mission finds plenty of work to its hand. Rough enough at any time, here the men feel they are at the back of beyond, and they let themselves go. It is "east of Suez," indeed, as well as far away north; another three days' sail would bring you to the dividing parallel, where east is west and west is east again.

Just to get the full force of contrast, let us take one of these neat two thousand ton coasting steamers lying in the harbor, and go directly back to the south.

Hakodate has no pier; rows of large sampans lie at the quay, and in one of these you must row out to your ship and climb aboard. The view looking back as you pass out of the harbor is very beautiful; the graceful lines of the mountain seem to sweep across the neck and be taken up beyond by

a chain of hills which go off into the blue peaks toward Volcano Bay. Coming out of the strait, with Esan smoking to the left, you see no more land for twenty-four hours, till you turn in by Kinkazan to Oginohama, where most of the steamers call to leave and take freight for Sendai and the central provinces; then on again to Yokohama, and twenty-four hours later with fresh loads of freight to Kobe, the home port of most of these coasting vessels.

Not only are we again in the south, among bamboo and occasional palmetto trees; we are in the region where Japanese civilization began, and from here southward we shall find the life of towns as well as country but little changed from the old days, at least as far as daily habits are concerned.

It is true that a railroad runs down through this southeastern part of Hondo, and that it is one of the best managed in Japan; true too that at Hiroshima, while I write, the soldiers of New Japan are gathering and embarking to face what they know must be a struggle for national existence; that on the shore of the strait of Shimonoseki, close to the spot where the Minamoto destroyed

the Taira, a coaling port is growing up which will soon rival Nagasaki. Along the line of the railroad and in the more important coast towns, the new life prevails to some extent; but back a little they still keep the New Year festival by the old lunar calendar, which throws the feast where it really should be, at the beginning of spring; the old harvest dances are still held, they say, in remote villages, and belief in fox possession, the value of charms and the like is quite unshaken. The older married women still black their teeth, and some of the older men shave their heads and do up the wisp on top after the old fashion.

The guileless farmer visiting town is fair game here as everywhere in the world. Here is one of the stories:

There was once a young farmer who was an exceedingly dutiful and devoted son; and when his father died he mourned for him deeply and spent much time caring for his grave.

Not long after, the young man went to Kyoto for a visit. It was the first time he had seen the city, and he found it very wonderful. The shops delighted him especially, and he walked slowly, examining



AFTERNOON TEA

everything he passed. Presently he came to a shop where there were a number of flat wooden boxes of the shape of a biwa—the Chinese lute which looks like a banjo. Of course they contained the polished metal mirrors, so like those the Etruscan ladies used on the other side of the world. The shop keeper, seeing his look of curiosity, lifted the lid of one of the boxes, and the farmer peeped in. Wonder of wonders! There, in the little box, was his father!—not a flat, hard portrait, but round faced and fresh colored; strong and well too, as he was before his sickness. The son smiled with delight; the father smiled back. His father there! The farmer determined to possess that box at any price, and timidly asked if it were for sale. The shop keeper said it was, and named a sum which seemed far too small for such a precious thing; clearly, he did not know its value, thought the farmer, and hastily closing the bargain he carried off the prize, and never rested till he was safe home again, and peeping in, satisfied himself that his beloved father was really there.

As there seemed to be something mysterious about the matter, he did not tell his wife, but put the box carefully away. Every day, however, he took out the box and said good morning to his father, and every night he told him all he had done during the day, taking pride in having daily a good account of his diligence. Thus he became very happy and prosperous.

However, his wife found out that he went twice a day and talked, as it seemed, to himself; and setting to work to find out what he did, she presently discovered the flat box. Cautiously she opened it, peeped in, and saw a young and pretty woman!

When her husband came home, there was great upbraiding. In vain the poor man vowed he had never seen the girl, that only his father was in the box; the wife wept so much that to pacify her he proposed to go to the convent and tell the tale to the lady abbess.

So said, so done. The abbess heard both sides, and then opened the box. In it there

was neither man nor girl, but a shaven nun!

"I see how it is," said the abbess. "This poor girl was so grieved to have brought trouble into your family, that she has taken vows. Now she must stay with me in the convent, and you must go home and stop your quarreling."

The honest farmer was greatly puzzled to know what had become of his father, but in truth he was thankful to get off so easily; and the wife being now satisfied, they lived very happily the rest of their days!

The name Inland Sea is one given by English map-makers; the Japanese speak of a series of straits, which they call by the names of the provinces on which they border, Bungo Nada, Suwo Nada and so on. Most beautiful reaches of water they are, seldom more than ten miles wide, edged by green cliffs and opal-tinted mountains, and strewn so full of rocky islands that in parts one marvels how a large ship can find her way through. The lower part of the main island forms the western side, and Shikoku the eastern, while Kyushiu blocks the lower end, and the pretty little island of Awaji, where the creator god and goddess descended from the bridge of heaven, lies right across the upper end.

The ocean liners make their way directly through and out by the narrow pocket at Shimonoseki, either straight across to Shanghai and the Asiatic ports, or down the west coast to Nagasaki. Smaller steamers, some of them quite good, stop at Okayama and Hiroshima, the two most important towns of the Inland Sea, both of which are on the main island.

Probably few people out of Japan remember the name of Hiroshima, or know that the emperor passed the winter of 1894-95 there, in order by his presence to encourage and comfort the troops as they started for the Manchurian campaign. It was far more of an undertaking and a real sacrifice for him than it would have been for one of the more traveled royalties of Europe; on the other hand it was appreciated with



VIEW OF MIYAJIMA

an intensity that could not be known in any other country. All that passion of loyalty that formerly went out to the feudal over-lord has been transferred to the one head, and he is visible and heard of just often enough to mingle a really personal affection with the awe and reverence that belongs to him both as ruler and descendant of the "Divine Ancestors."

Almost opposite Hiroshima is one of the "three most beautiful places," as the saying is; Miyajima, island of the shrine, one of the especially holy places in the land. The other two "most beautiful" are Matsushima, the Pine Islands near Sendai, and Nikko. Miyajima must have been sacred from the very earliest times, very probably before the Malays and the northern Asiatics united to form the Japanese race. Among its primitive customs is the law that no one must be born or die on the sacred ground; sick persons were removed to the mainland if in danger. The same rule held in ancient Delos, and on the island of Kinkazan near Sendai. The rule has relaxed in these modern times.

Miyajima is Shinto, and always has been. The shrines are built on the very edge of the water; at full tide the sea comes lapping over the wide level sands, and under the supports of the galleries, till they stand above it like the piers of a bridge; and when the innumerable lanterns are lighted at festivals their reflection in the quivering ripples is a thing to dream of. At festivals instead of a sacred car they use a boat to carry the implements from one shrine to another, and the great entrance torii stands not on land at all but out in the tide. Tame deer wander all about the groves and down over the sands, with no respect for any sanctity but their own, for they nibble the paper off the very lanterns before the shrines. Like so many Japanese islands, Miyajima is a mountain rising from the sea; and the scenery is very beautiful. At the top there is another very ancient temple, where a sacred fire has been burning no one knows how many centuries.

Shimonoseki—it is sad to use so many hard words, but what can one do?—Shimonoseki is a place of many memories. By



ADMIRAL ITO
Chief of naval staff.



MARQUIS AYAMA
Chief of the military staff.

JAPANESE MILITARY

and refining effect on their over-harsh natures.

The history of Satsuma is almost the history of modern Japan. During the earlier years after the coming of Perry, they were loudest in the demands for the expulsion of the foreigners; in 1862 a Satsuma retainer killed the Englishman Richardson for a supposed insult to his lord, and, as said lord declined to apologize and the Tokugawa government was powerless to coerce him, there followed the bombardment of Kagoshima, the chief city of Satsuma, with heavy loss of life on the Japanese side and some little on the English ships. Thereupon Satsuma became convinced of the necessity of yielding to the foreigners so far as to learn their ways of fighting; and when they had helped to put down the shogunate, the clan helped the government to encourage the barbarians in many ways. But the

conservative side came up again; the great General Saigo became alarmed at what he and not a few others thought to be dangerous haste in doing away with the old feudal regime, and he retired from the cabinet and lived in the country, where he spent his time training the young men who flocked to him, in the use of arms and in loyalty to the old traditions. From there he was called to lead the attack on the government known as the Satsuma rebellion, and went reluctantly, uncertain of its rightfulness, and knowing from the first that it was a lost cause. The struggle was short but very bitter, and many fell on both sides before the government was victorious. The last stand was on the hill behind the town of Kagoshima where the castle once stood; and near by they show the cave where when all was lost Saigo and a few followers killed themselves according to samurai custom. One

THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS AND FORMOSA



For all place-names in Japan, the one longest known to the rest of the world is Nagasaki; and till one is well used to the map it requires an effort to remember that the port to which the Dutch traders were so long confined was as it were on the edge of the country, far away from the true capital, Kyoto, and still farther from the actual center of rule at Yedo. The fact is that the place was probably chosen for the foreign trade just for this very reason, that it was safely out of the way of both capitals, and on the outer side of a mountainous peninsula, not even belonging to the main island but to Kyushiu.

This island, the southernmost of the four which make up Japan proper, has always played a considerable part in the history of the country. Here the Malay branch of the race probably met with the north-Asian contingent, and from here according to tradition the first Emperor Jimmu started to conquer Yamato; on the northwest cost of Kyushiu, in the thirteenth century, the invading forces of Kublai Khan were defeated in their attempt to land, and with the help of a timely storm utterly destroyed; from Kyushiu the Empress Jingo started against Korea in the third century, and Hideyoshi's army in the sixteenth;—and from the naval port of Saseho near Nagasaki, in February, 1904, the fleet started for Port Arthur and Chemulpo to open Japan's war of self-defense.

Notwithstanding its early importance, during the Nara period and the first Kyoto period—till toward the twelfth century—Kyushiu was behind the Yamato district in civilization; and at all times its chief clan, Satsuma, has prided itself on a certain countrified habit, a Spartan roughness and severity of manners. At the present day few parts of the empire are so conservative, not to say backward, as the two southern islands of Kyushiu and its neighbor Shikoku on the east of the Inland Sea. One reason no doubt is that both islands

are hilly and mountainous beyond the rest even of hilly Japan; which implies more difficulty of communication, and greater poverty, with all its restrictions. Both islands lie in the direct course of the warm Black Current, and both show the beginnings of a sub-tropical vegetation, in fields of sugar cane, orange groves,—the sweet little mandarins, not the large sour *mikan* that grow as far north as Tokyo,—and, where they have not been totally destroyed by wasteful cutting, the great smooth trunks and dark leaves of camphor laurels.

It is a curious fact that from Kyushiu and Shikoku and the lower corner of Hondo came most of the men who have made modern Japan. We have seen already that the personal element in the movement which brought about the restoration was dislike of the Tokugawa rule; and the three clans that led the revolt were Satsuma, Tosa and Choshu. From these three clans came nearly all of the "Elder Statesmen," as they are called now; the generation of whom Ito and Yamagata and Okuma and Inouye are the principal survivors; and throughout the whole Meiji era men of the three clans have been the controlling forces in the government.

From the middle ages onward the lords of Satsuma were among the most important daimyo; and when the Portuguese landed in their dominions and taught them the use of firearms they were in a fair way to pass ahead of all the rest. It needed all the force and skill of Tokugawa Ieyasu to make a vassal of Satsuma after they submitted, and even so, the clan were rivals not to be neglected, holding as they did three provinces in the southern end of Kyushiu; moreover the prince was overlord of the Luchiu Islands as well. True to their Spartan character, they were warriors beyond the custom of all, and like the Dorians, they had their young men study music but not as an inspiration; in theory it was solely for the softening

one considers the situation; the surrounding country has little to export, and is too poor to purchase much from outside. Nagasaki's own products are chiefly coal from the neighboring islands, and tortoise shell and coral; and it caters also for the tourists who have usually a day ashore, and, too, for the sailors of all nationalities who abound in every far-eastern port. But there is indeed a mighty falling off since the days when the Dutch had here the monopoly of the trade of the whole of Japan; a falling off that is by contrast, for after all what the Dutch did was to send two ships a year, and all their transactions had to be carried on through the appointed agent of the Japanese government, who came to them on the little island of Deshima and received and executed their orders. They were not allowed to leave this island, nor could more than a certain fixed number of Dutch reside there. Yet with all these restraints, and the prohibition on all western knowledge, Japanese students contrived to learn a great deal through those who were employed as agents and interpreters, particularly about western medicine; and on the other hand the Dutch got a great deal of more or less correct information about Japan. In particular von Siebold, early in the nineteenth century, obtained maps and accounts of Japanese geography and geology, with specimens of plants and other scientific data for several large volumes, which helped much to arouse the curiosity of Europe over the mysterious country.

Nagasaki was the stronghold of the Portuguese and Spanish missionaries, and in that region Christianity held out longest. Indeed, the Christians made an attempt to revolt against the shogun's government, and might have made some headway but for the warning the Dutch gave; these even helped with their ships, doubtless considering that Roman Christianity was worse than none at all—and, perhaps, that the friends of their rivals had best be disposed of. Shimabara castle was taken, and not only men but women and children

were driven into the sea. Still the "evil sect" lingered in Nagasaki, and the authorities made a house to house inspection, requiring all to trample on a crucifix as proof that they had no leanings toward Christianity. All apparently yielded, but some undoubtedly hid the symbols of their faith while openly renouncing it. A few years ago a crucifix was found in Nagasaki hidden inside an image of Amida Buddha; probably some unhappy apostate placed it there, and when he bowed at the shrine felt that at least he was bowing before the cross.

The town of Nagasaki is even steeper than Hakodate; the streets going up from the water are almost steps. Nearly at the top there is a temple with a huge bronze torii in front of it, and a curious bronze horse in the courtyard. Still higher up, but belonging to the temple, there is a grove of great camphor trees, with immense trunks and thick spreading branches, making a dense shade. The dark glossy leaves when bruised smell strongly of camphor. Under the branches you look almost directly down on the harbor, where there is nearly always some big steamer coaling. The coal comes from this part of Kyushu, and is softer and more smoky than the northern coal. It is startling to see the barges come alongside, and discover that the stevedores are women! Men handle the boat and do the shoveling, but women and girls pass up the flat baskets from one to another till the coal can be dumped into the bunkers. They are dressed like the peasant women who work in the fields, in dark cotton trousers and leggings, and straw *waraji* or sandals, the skirts of their kimonos tucked up almost to the knee; a blue and white cotton handkerchief covers the head—at least it is usually white when they come on, but not when they have finished. A few years ago the wage for this work was eleven sen a day; now it has gone up to thirty or even fifty.

From Nagasaki then the liners go out, two miles down the deep bay, and around the high rock the Dutch called Pappen-

burg; seeing the mountainous coast for a time, and the square sails of the fishing fleet clustering like a flock of gulls; on and across to Shanghai and the ports of China. To reach Formosa, we must go back to Kobe and take a steamer of the Nippon or Osaka line for the four days' run to Kelung, and in like manner Kobe is the port of departure for the steamers running between Japan proper and the Luchiu Islands. The nearest of these lie only twenty-five or thirty miles from the southern point of Kyushiu, and from the middle ages on belonged in part to Satsuma, and in part were regarded as independent though tributary to Japan. On the other hand China claimed suzerainty over a part, and to keep the peace the "King" of Luchiu paid tribute to both powers until Japan's claim was finally settled in 1879. The people are a mixed race, not precisely Japanese, and there are many Chinese traits and habits among them; Japanese is understood, but they have a language of their own neither Japanese nor Chinese in type. The climate is said to be hot but healthy, and the scenery picturesque. The largest island is only forty miles long and twenty wide, and the next, though longer, is less than ten miles across. They are not clustered together, but strung out in a chain over five hundred miles long. The chief exports are sugar and a peculiar hempen cloth which is a good deal in demand.

Far more important in every way is the "Ilha Formosa," the fair island, as the Portuguese called it, which was ceded by China as part of the indemnity in 1895. Ceded, that is, in the sense that she agreed to give it up; but there is proof that with her unfailing love of duplicity, she encouraged if she did not actually plan the Black Flag rebellion, which cost Japan over five thousand lives.

Geographically Formosa should probably be classed as the topmost of the Philippine group; the sharp southern point is only a little over two hundred miles from the island of Luzon, while it is twice as far

from southern Luchiu. On the other hand, it is separated from China only by the strait of Formosa, which is nowhere much over a hundred miles wide.

As a result, the native Formosans present several grades of blend between Malay and Chinese, besides a large population of entirely Chinese descent, but established in the islands for some generations. Most of these Chinese were from the neighboring province of Fokien, to which Formosa was considered to belong. This Chinese occupation, however, was confined to a very small portion of the coast, and even at the present time nearly all the interior of the island is virgin forest inhabited only by the original savages. Further, though the Chinese undoubtedly discovered it at a very early period, their attempts at colonization did not begin till the fifteenth century; at which time pirates both Japanese and Chinese swarmed all about the coasts, and used the island as a convenient stopping place. They seem to have combined piracy with regular and peaceful trade, as circumstances happened to dictate; plundering in retired places, and then returning quietly to their own country to sell their products. That the Chinese were cruel to the natives seems evident, even if we reject the story that one captain, being enraged with some of the savages, slew whole villages and calked his boats with the blood of his victims. This much is sure, to this day the Formosan hates pig-tails with an undying hatred, and never loses a chance to take one off head and all.

Though the Portuguese were the first to see Formosa and give it a name, they never had any colony there; but the Dutch and Spanish did, the Dutch afterward driving out the Spanish and establishing forts both in the north and on the west coast. They seem to have treated the Formosans at first very severely, but when they were established they governed on the whole justly, and imported Dutch missionaries for the people, who seem to have been most earnest and excellent men, and



MARQUIS ITO



BARON KODAMA

STATESMEN OF THE

highly successful in improving the ways of their charges. It was a very profitable position for the Dutch traders, and they occupied it for about fifty years, when they were driven out by a chief named Koxinaga, the son of a Chinese pirate and a Japanese woman. Koxinaga was a follower of the Ming emperors, who were overthrown in the seventeenth century by the present line of Manchu Tartars. His father fought for the Mings, and Koxinaga while still a young man led a formidable expedition against Nankin; but through jealousies among his generals his expedition failed, and he retired on Formosa and the neighboring Pescadores, which lie between Formosa and the mainland, and from there took possession of Formosa. The fight with the Dutch was a fierce one, and lasted a number of months, but in the end the chief conquered and sent off all the survivors to Batavia; after which Koxinaga set himself up as king on behalf of the

Mings. Of his two sons, the one was fierce and warlike and the other weak and pleasure-loving; Koxinaga meant the former to succeed him, but soon after his death the youth was murdered, and the weaker brother presently submitted to the Manchu and cut his hair in a cue in token of submission and was left in possession of the island.

From this time the history of Formosa is more than ever one of revolt and bloodshed and treachery. The Chinese government did not discourage undesirable characters from leaving Amoy and other places on the mainland, and settling in Formosa; and the population was utterly lawless. One large division were the Hakkas, a tribe who came down from the interior somewhere and never mingled with the other Chinese, but who were called by them Hakka, strangers. These came over to Formosa in great numbers. They differ from the ordinary Chinese in being



COUNT OKUMA

VISCOUNT KATSURA
Prime Minister.

JAPANESE EMPIRE

fierce and fond of fighting, and they form today a turbulent and troublesome part of the Formosan population. Then there are the Formosans of the plains on the west coast, who have come under the influence of the Chinese and perhaps the Dutch also, though little or no trace of the Dutch language or teaching could be found even a very few years after their departure. These are peaceable and industrious, but not particularly bright people, and they are constantly exploited by the more clever Chinese.

When American ships began to cross to China, in the first half of the nineteenth century, the wild shore of Formosa was a constant danger, and the savages of the east coast and the south treated shipwrecked people most cruelly, while the powers vainly begged and ordered China to control her troublesome subjects. Meanwhile the camphor trade had drawn English, Americans and Germans to the two points

where the harbors were good enough for foreign ships, namely Tamsui in the north and Anping on the west. The Chinese were fairly friendly, and made no very considerable attacks on them, but the officials exploited them wherever they could with genuine Chinese skill in deception; the marvel is how the firms subsisted at all, much less built up as they certainly did a good trade in camphor and in Formosan tea.

In 1874 the Japanese sent an expedition to punish the savages for the ill treatment of certain Luchiu sailors who had been wrecked in Southern Formosa. The government had first made demands on the Chinese government, but was informed that China did not undertake to control the tribes south of a certain point; when the Japanese expedition was formed, however, China at once declared that it was an invasion of her territory and an unfriendly act. The Japanese went on nevertheless, sub-



PAPPENBURG, NAGASAKI

In arm of the Inland Sea.

dued certain tribes after some sharp fighting, and made a friendly treaty, which was well kept. The leader was General Saigo, brother of the great Saigo, and he seems to have used much tact in dealing with the savages.

Ten years later the French made an attack on Kelung, the northern port, their excuse being that China needed punishment for resisting them on the mainland. But the Hakka force fought bravely, and the French lost heavily and after several months were very willing to find an excuse to withdraw. The viceroy, who happened to be very enlightened for a Chinese official, made this an excuse to improve roads, harbors and other conditions, but his innovations did not come to much. At least, however, the island was now governed as a separate province; and its products, tea, sugar, etc., made Japan regard it as worth making a point of as a portion of the indemnity paid by China in 1895. Li Hung Chang granted it regretfully, and as I have already said, while pretending to give it up at the appointed time, the Peking authori-

ties were really encouraging the Formosans to revolt under the famous Black Flag chief Liu. For months the Japanese carried on a costly and most difficult war in mountain passes and against villages that put out white flags and then fired on the advancing Japanese. Still worse, unsanitary conditions helped the deadly Formosan fever to carry off far more than the Chinese killed; among those who died being Prince Kita Shirakawa, cousin of the emperor. On the tenth anniversary of his death, this prince was formally enrolled as a kind of patron saint of the island, the governor taking that opportunity to set forth much wise moral instruction for the islanders.

Much is assuredly needed. As we have seen, the Formosan Chinese have never known what it was to obey laws, and there are besides the Hakkas, who delight in fighting, and two classes of aborigines, whom the new masters expressively call "tame" and "raw" savages. These last are the famous head hunters, who kill not only for enmity but to decorate their houses. They live in the wild mountain

forests, and make matters unpleasant not only for the Chinese who come after rattan and camphor but even for the short-haired Japanese, whom at first they expected to help them exterminate the pigtails. No very settled policy has been found for dealing with them; the most satisfactory seems the formation of a kind of settlement here and there in the savage districts wherein a conscientious Japanese official gathered the important members of a tribe into a Japanese village, and is giving them object lessons in decent living. Where this has been tried it has been fairly successful; but, even so, only the edge of the mountain region has been touched.

Situated in the tropics, and in the midst of the Black Current, Formosa gets not only much heat but an immense amount of rain, and exceedingly violent storms. The rivers, coming from the mountains, are liable to rise many feet in a few hours, and must be allowed even wider beds than the rivers of Japan itself. On the other hand the soil is very fertile, and the hot sunshine very favorable to tea, sugar and other tropical crops. But the native cane is very small and poor, and the government is making vigorous efforts to introduce cuttings from Hawaii; in 1903 it imported a very large quantity, and made the planting of it compulsory. Better camphor stills, or stoves, as they call them, are another useful addition. But it is up-hill work, for the officials have to struggle against prejudice and duplicity combined, and the dead weight of Chinese conservatism. Yet there is progress, and one of the good signs is the lessening of the number of opium smokers in these ten years of Japanese occupation. When Japan first took over the country, there was much difficulty over the opium question, and the final decision was to issue licenses to confirmed smokers. It was a compromise, and vigorously opposed by many, of course, but it seems to have worked fairly well. Theoretically of course no new licenses are granted and the object is to stamp out the habit entirely.

The capital, Taihoku, is thirty miles by

rail from the port of Kelung, which is the only harbor in the island that can be entered by large vessels, and even there till lately these had to lie a mile or so from the shore; now there is a pier. The approach is very beautiful; behind are the mountains, and all around the high shores green with tropical vegetation; in the midst of the harbor lies a graceful little island called Palm Island. The railroad to Taihoku was



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actually built by the Chinese, after the fight with the French; it is not an affair to be very proud of, but is useful nevertheless.

Taihoku is a modern Japanese town, well built and well drained; there is a plentiful supply of water, and the governor has taken the fine blocks of dressed stone from the old walls and laid miles of gutters along the streets, which are flushed out daily. This is the official quarter; the small foreign population keeps to the quarter called Twatutia or Daidotei (everything in Formosa has at least two names, the Chinese and Japanese pronunciation of the same characters; lucky too

if it does not have a separate title in English or French). Finally there is a third quarter completely Chinese, with the usual high narrow houses that seem specially constructed to exclude light and air, and are painted with the fierce cobalt and green and red in which the Chinese soul delights. The pig shares the courtyard with his master, and it does not seem strange that plague is seldom quite absent from the city in spite of all the sanitary rules the Japanese can bring to bear. Still, the place is a paradise of cleanliness to what it was ten years ago—or Korea is now!

Much of the tea of Formosa is grown on the hills around the capital. Some of it goes to Kelung and so across to Japan and America; the rest is sent down the river to Tamsui, and shipped across to Amoy and so by Suez to New York. The picking and curing is carried on much as it is in Japan. Coffee is another of the products that the government is doing its best to encourage.

Camphor is of course the most important product of the island, as Formosa supplies most of what is used in the world. The trees grow in the mountains, chiefly in the northern part; those far in the interior cannot possibly be reached on account of the savages, but it is a stiff climb in any case to get to them, and the paths lead through a densely tangled forest, where the valuable rattan grows yards and yards long, climbing over the trees. The best camphor trees are many feet thick, and one lasts a worker for a year or two. They cut off chips of the wood, pack them in a large jar with plenty of water, and steam them vigorously for half a day at a time; then take out the under pile of chips by a little door provided for the purpose, and fill up at the top and repeat. The vapor goes off into a cooling box, and after a due interval the white camphor is scraped off like snow from the inside. So far Japanese workmen succeed better than Chinese, as they seem to have more sense in managing the fire, which makes a differ-

ence in the quantity obtained; but not many of that class go to Formosa, and nearly all the ordinary labor is done by Chinese.

The south of Formosa is more malarial and unhealthy than the north. Mosquito experiments have been made, proving a pretty clear case for inoculation, but to protect oneself against the vicious little beasts is far from easy. Anping, Takow and Tainan are the only towns of any size in the south; the last contains over 100,000 people, among whom are a few foreigners, and some 5,000 Japanese. It lies back from the sea, about two miles and a half from Anping, which was the place occupied by the Dutch. The ruins of their old Fort Zelandia can still be seen. All three of these places are on the west coast; on the east the mountains come almost into the sea; and the only attempts at harbors are mere clefts in the enormous wall of cliffs. What those cliffs and mountains contain has yet to be discovered; it is needful first to convert the "raw" savages from their head-hunting habits. But the great mountain, Morrison, has been climbed by a few bold explorers, one of whom was a Japanese scientist. It is over 14,000 feet high—the highest mountain in the empire, and they say snow lies on it half the year. With such a mass of elevated land in the island, Formosa must some day have plenty of cool and comfortable retreats for the worst part of the year; but that day looks far off still. Road-making proceeds as fast as Governor Goto's appropriations will allow, and the rattle of steam rollers must surprise the long-horned water-buffaloes in the "paddy-fields."

East and west, past and present, have surely met in Formosa. Thirty-five years ago, Japan called in the aid of American experts to develop her colony in Yezo; today, Japanese who have investigated the colonies and tropical products of half the world are giving their strength and sometimes their lives too for the improvement of this far island and its inhabitants. Mistakes they have no doubt made and must

make; but I believe a study of her colonies will convince the most skeptical that Japan has no small right to her claim to be the light-bearer of the East. The country that half a century ago reluctantly admitted Anglo-Saxons to her ports, stands today as the champion of the rights and ideals that the Anglo-Saxon race holds most dear. She is fighting for those rights

on the Yalu River, not only for herself and Eastern Asia, but for us also; for us of the United States, who will gain by her gain as we have already profited by her enlightenment. With Japan as leader of Asia, there can be no "Yellow Peril," but instead there will be another force added to the cause of justice and liberty on the earth.

REVIEW QUESTIONS ON READING JOURNEY THROUGH JAPAN

KYOTO: THE HEART OF OLD JAPAN

1. Describe the physical geography of Japan.
2. What wonderful progress has been made by the Japanese people in the last twenty-five years?
3. How were the islands probably settled? 4. Why is Kobe a good point from which to begin a visit to Japan? 5. What points of interest has Kobe? 6. What industries flourish at Osaka? 7. What historical traditions were associated with Osaka? 8. What is the legend of Yamato-take? 9. What problems are met by the Japanese boy in learning his alphabet? 10. What is the rule for pronouncing Japanese words in English? 11. What are the imperial insignia of Japan? What legend accounts for them? 12. Where is the sacred mirror and how is it protected? 13. What special charm has the old capital of Nara, and when was it the capital? 14. Describe the appearance of a Japanese city. 15. What are the characteristic colors for Japanese garments? 16. On what plan was Kyoto laid out? 17. What is the significance of its name? 18. Why are the present buildings believed to be faithful copies of earlier ones? 19. Describe the imperial palace at Kyoto. 20. What is the Doshisha? 21. What place does Shintoism occupy in Japan? 22. What characteristics have the Shinto temples? 23. What important meeting was held in the Nijo palace? 24. What are some of the chief places of interest in Kyoto? 25. What are the "eight beauties of Omi"? 26. What circumstances led to the building of the Biwa canal?

FROM KYOTO TO KAMAKURA

1. What were the two ancient highways from Kyoto to Tokyo? 2. What are the specialties of Gifu and Nagoya? 3. What importance have the two chief shrines of Ise? 4. Describe the appearance of a tea plantation. 5. Describe the famous mountain Fuji. 6. What position has the Hakone mountain chain? 7. What characteristics have the two favorite resorts which are reached

- from Kodzu?
8. What is the story of the Minamoto and the Taira?
9. What are the sights of Yokosuka?
10. Describe present-day Kamakura.
11. What famous image is here?
12. What circumstances led to the building of modern Kamakura?
13. What incidents show the ideals of the Japanese warrior class?
14. What is the charm of Benten's island, Enoshima?

TOKYO

1. How do Tokyo and Yokohama compare in size?
2. What peculiar interest for Americans has Uraga?
3. How did Yokohama become a foreign concession?
4. What evidences of the presence of foreigners do we find in Yokohama?
5. What occupations bring foreigners to Tokyo?
6. What is the title of the foreign concession and what its general appearance?
7. Who were Ota Nobunaga; Hideyoshi?
8. How was the power of the shogun strengthened under their successors?
9. What were the yashiki?
10. How long did the Tokugawa period last and what was its character?
11. What has become of the feudal yashiki?
12. Why did the Tokugawa close the country to foreigners?
13. What influence had learned Chinese refugees at this time?
14. What led the shogun to resign in 1868?
15. What surprising events followed soon after?
16. Describe the situation which made such changes possible.
17. What name did the young emperor give to this period?
18. What changes have come to Tokyo in late years?
19. Describe the appearance of the palace grounds.
20. What is the form of government in Japan?
21. What restrictions are placed upon voters.
22. What different characteristics have the two large parks of the city?
23. What is true of the University of Japan?
24. Describe the flower months.
25. What importance has the sixteen petaled chrysanthemum?
26. Why are educational institutions suffering in Japan?
27. Who were the forty-seven ronin?
28. Contrast the two temples of Asakusa and the Sh. ~~E~~to temple on the Kudan.

THE PROVINCES

1. What preparation must a traveler make for a journey through the provinces?
2. Describe the appearance of Nikko and its shrines.
3. Why has Karuizawa special charms for the foreigner?
4. What are the characteristic conditions at Niigata?
5. For what is Kanazawa famous?
6. How was the country divided when the daimyo gave up their provinces?
7. How are these divisions governed?
8. What three cities have their own local government?
9. Describe the cultivation of rice.
10. What is the nature of Japan's water supply?
11. How is lacquered work prepared?
12. Under what conditions is the silk industry carried on?
13. What gives Sendai peculiar interest?
14. Describe Matsushima.
15. What is the nature of the northern part of the island of Hondo?

THE HOKKAIDO, AND BACK TO KOBE

1. What are the physical characteristics of Hokkaido?
2. How did Japan gain possession of the Kuriles?
3. How do the Ainu contrast with the Japanese?
4. Describe an Ainu feast.
5. What is their method of worship?
6. Describe their mode of life and their industries.
7. What missionary work has been done among them?
8. Give an account of the opening of Hokkaido.

9. How has American influence been felt here?
10. Why does the government take great interest in the food supply of Japan?
11. What are the characteristics of Hakodate?
12. What is the Inland Sea?
13. What importance has Hiroshima?
14. What are the "three most beautiful places" in Japan?
15. Describe Miyajima.
16. What historic events are associated with Shimonoseki?

THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS AND FORMOSA

1. What part did Kyushiu play in the early history of Japan?
2. How has the character of the region affected the people?
3. What three clans led the revolt against the shoguns?
4. What famous men of today belong to these clans?
5. Describe the part played by Satsuma in the years from 1862 to 1890.
6. By what events has Kumamoto been made famous?
7. What was the nature of the Dutch influence at Nagasaki?
8. What are the chief characteristics of the town?
9. What is the character of the Luchiu Islands?
10. How did Formosa come into the possession of Japan?
11. What is its geographical situation?
12. What has been the attitude of the inhabitants towards China and why?
13. How were the Dutch driven from Formosa?
14. What turbulent history has this island known?
15. What attempts has Japan made to improve conditions in Formosa?
16. What are the chief products of the island?

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON JAPAN

The following bibliography makes no attempt to be exhaustive, but suggests a considerable number of the best and most available books for American readers. By reference to Poole's Index it will be found that many of the writers have discussed these subjects with more or less fullness in magazines, and material not available in book form may thus be secured through bound magazines. The transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan are recommended to those who want to make a very thorough study of the subject.

Hand Book for Japan, Chamberlain and Mason (London, seventh edition). A complete and popular guide book to the country.

A Hand Book of Modern Japan, E. W. Clement (McClurg and Co., 1903).

This compact little volume deals briefly with all the great questions relating to Modern Japan, giving a rapid survey also of the history of Old Japan. Its discriminating bibliographies at the close of each chapter, make it especially valuable as a reference book.

The Story of Japan, David Murray (Putnam's "Story of the Nations" Series). The best single volume history of Japan in English.

Things Japanese, Basil Hall Chamberlain (London, 1891). A small encyclopedia of topics relating to Japan, accurate and scholarly.

The Mikado's Empire, W. E. Griffis (Harper Bros.).

First published in 1876 but the latest edition covers the war of 1894-95. A most valuable and comprehensive work, dealing with the history of the country and the author's personal observations and experiences during many years of educational effort.

Japan and Industries of Japan, by Rein. Two exhaustive treatises presenting the subject with great clearness and "with German thoroughness."

Feudal and Modern Japan. A. M. Knapp (Joseph Knight and Co.). *Advance Japan*, Morris (1895) and *Japan in Transition*, Ransome, are important works discussing questions relating to modern problems.

The Real Japan, Henry Norman (Scribner). By the well known author of "All the Russias," an English newspaper correspondent of recognized ability, whose keen insight, humor and sympathy give us some vivid impressions of real Japan.

The Yankees of the East, William Elroy Curtis (Stone and Kimball).

An American newspaper correspondent's point of view, by one who has had diplomatic and journalistic experience in many fields. The author gives careful consideration to questions relating to education, missions, industrial progress, etc.

The Leading Men of Japan, C. Lanman (Lothrop). *Matthew Galbraith Perry and Townsend Harris* by W. E. Griffis portray some of the men who took a leading part in Japan's awakening.

The New Far East, Diosy, and *The Awakening of the East*, Leroy-Beaulieu (McClure), discuss Japan's relation to other world powers.

Constitutional Development of Japan, T. Iyenaga (Johns Hopkins University Studies), *Educational Conquest of the Far East*, R. E. Lewis (Revell), and Wigmore's articles in *The Nation* and *Scribner's Monthly* are especially valuable upon this aspect of Japan's development.



Japanese Girls and Women, by Alice Mabel Bacon (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

A delightfully illuminating volume. Miss Bacon had unusual opportunities for coming into contact with Japanese women in all ranks of society and as teacher in the peeresses' school she gained an insight into some of the problems of New Japan. The 1902 edition of this book has had the benefit of the author's careful revision in view of the rapid changes in ten years of history.

A Japanese Interior, also by Miss Bacon gives some very vivid glimpses of school life.

Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, Isabella Bird Bishop (G. P. Putnam's Sons). The racy narrative of personal experiences of a world traveler, whose works have from the first commanded attention.

Jinrikisha Days in Japan, E. R. Scidmore (Harper and Bros.).

The author feels indebted to the Japanese for being "the most interesting population in the world," and she has by the charm of her narrative led her readers to hold much the same opinion.

Japan and Her People, Anna C. Hartshorne (Henry T. Coates and Co.).

These two alluring volumes take their place among the admittedly successful works upon Japanese travel. Of Miss Hartshorne's style, students of the "Reading Journey" articles in this magazine can judge, and the larger work presents no less clearly and in greater detail many other phases of Japanese life and scenery.

Lotus Time in Japan, H. F. Finck (Scribner). Described by a well-known student of Japan, as "the best account by any modern traveler."

Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, Lafcadio Hearn (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

One critic says of this work that it comes "nearer to the truth of things than the accounts of any

other tourist and of some long time residents." Mr. Hearn has sealed his devotion to Japan by becoming a citizen of the country.

Letters from Japan, Mrs. Hugh Fraser (Macmillan).

Mrs. Fraser, who is a sister of Marion Crawford, spent a number of years in Tokyo where her husband was British minister until his death in 1894. Her "letters," a new edition of which has just been published, show sympathy and discrimination of a high order combined with personal knowledge of the things about which she writes. *Custom of the Country* (Macmillan) is also by the same author.

The Heart of Japan, C. L. Brownell (McClure, Phillips & Co.) A recent book dealing especially with aspects of the native life.

Tales of Old Japan, A. B. F. Mitford (Macmillan).

Accounts of the stirring times of feudalism with many valuable notes, some fairy tales and a few specimens of Buddhist sermons.

Historical Tales, Charles Morris (Lippincott). Popular accounts in story form of prominent persons and events in Japanese history.

Japan in History, Folk Lore and Art, W. E. Griffis (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

One of the Riverside Library for Young People. A popular treatment of the history and legends of Old Japan.

The Wee Ones of Japan, Mrs. M. S. Bramhall (Harper).

Japanese babyhood and childhood are set forth in all their irresistible attractions in this charming volume and the effect of the book is further heightened by the skill of the artist who has illustrated it.

A Japanese Boy By Himself, S. Shigemi (Henry Holt & Co.).

The author, when a student in this country, wrote this account of his early life to help defray the expenses of his education.

The Japanese Bride, N. Tamura (Harper Bros.). A glimpse of the inner life of a Japanese home by a native writer.

A Japanese Nightingale and Miss Nume of Japan, Onoto Watanna. Charming stories of Japanese life.

Mito Yaskiki, A. C. Maclay (Putnam). An historic romance descriptive of feudal life in Japan.

Honda the Samurai and *In the Mikado's Service*, by W. E. Griffis, give reliable pictures of Japanese life.



Ainu of Japan, J. Batchelor (Revell). The leading authority upon this subject.

The Religions of Japan, W. E. Griffis (Scribner). A fair minded presentation of the religious history and life of Japan.

An American Missionary in Japan. M. L. Gordon (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

A narrative of missionary experiences by a preacher and teacher of rare ability and scholarship who has seen more than thirty years of service in Japan.

Verbeck of Japan and Samuel Robbins Brown' by W. E. Griffis (Revell).

Biographies of two "Makers of the Orient" who as teachers trained some of the men who became leading statesmen in New Japan.

The Gist of Japan, R. B. Peery (Revell); *Japan and Its Regeneration*, O. Cary, and *From Far Formosa*, G. L. Mackay are all of value in relation to the influence of Christianity in Japan.

The Soul of the Far East, Percival Lowell (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

A very suggestive presentation of the Japanese quality of impersonality with its bearing upon their social life, religious development and national destiny. *Occult Japan* by the same author, will be found of interest.

Evolution of the Japanese, Sidney L. Gulick (Revell).

A recent and valuable contribution to the study of the Japanese character. Dr. Gulick takes a different point of view from that of Mr. Lowell and others, seeing much in the influence of environment upon races.

Bushido, The Soul of Japan, Inazo Nitobe (Philadelphia).

An interesting and instructive presentation by a native of Japan of the feudal code of chivalry known as Bushido or "The Warrior's Way."

Joseph Hardy Neesima, by A. S. Hardy (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The life story of a young Japanese, who was educated in this country and afterwards founded the famous Doshisha in Kyoto.

Gleanings in Buddha Fields, Kokoro, Out of the East, Kotto, Kwaidan, Shadowings and In Ghostly Japan, all by Lafcadio Hearn, are of great value in the light that they throw upon many aspects of Japanese life and thought.

Classical Poetry of the Japanese, Basil Hall Chamberlain (London).

A very clear presentation of the character of Japanese poetry by a recognized authority. But the specimens of poetry as given in translation cannot be regarded as successful renderings of the Japanese originals.

History of Japanese Literature, W. S. Aston. *Things Japanese*, by Chamberlain, also gives a

brief summary of the history of Japanese literature.



The Pictorial Arts of Japan, William Anderson (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

A large and expensive work of great value both for the text and the richness of its illustrations. It will be found in large libraries.

Japanese Illustration, E. Strange, *Japanese Wood Engravings*, W. Anderson (Macmillan) and *An Outline of the History of Ukiyo-Ye*, E. F. Fenollosa, deal with the attractive subject of Japanese prints.

Japan, Its History, Arts and Literature. Captain F. Brinkley (J. B. Millet).

This comprehensive work in eight volumes is a survey of Japanese civilization. An abundance of beautifully colored illustrations enrich the text. The last two volumes are devoted to the Art of Japan and the text of these has been reprinted in an edition de luxe in twelve volumes, each of which consists largely of exquisite reproductions of Japanese art.

Ornamental Arts of Japan, Geo. A. Audsley, is also a very large work richly illustrated with colored plates reproducing a great number of works in private collections.

Keramic Art of Japan, Audsley and Bowes, relates, as its name implies, to pottery.

Landscape Gardening in Japan, Josiah Conder.

This fascinating book with its supplementary volume of plates gives a vivid idea of the character of Japanese landscape art, its significance and its charm.

The Flowers of Japan and the Art of Floral Arrangement, by the same author reveal to the uninitiated a new phase of Japanese character, as it is shown in their decorative art.

Japanese Homes, E. S. Morse (Harper and Bros.).

An account of Japanese domestic architecture in all its details "even down to the water bucket and the kitchen tongs," fully illustrated.

Japan and Its Art, Marcus B. Huish (London).

An excellent popular work in one volume by the editor of *The Art Journal*, designed to present the opinions of the best authorities upon this subject.

An Artist's Letters from Japan, John La Farge (Century Co.). Valuable, as might be expected of a work from the hands of this master. First published in the *Century Magazine*.

Japan, a Record in Color, by Mortimer Menpes (Macmillan). A revelation of the charms of the country as they appear to the eyes of an artist.

READING CLUB PROGRAMS

In the following references to books, in order to avoid repetition, the author's name is omitted. Reference to the complete bibliography on page 596 will enable the student easily to identify the volumes.

FIRST PROGRAM:

1. Map Review of Japan showing provinces, general character of each, climate, distribution of population, volcanoes, lakes, etc.
2. Exercise in pronunciation of Japanese proper names.
3. Subject for roll-call: Legends of the mythical age (see *The Story of Japan*, *The Mikado's Empire*, *Japan in History*, *Folk Lore and Art*, *Things Japanese*, *Tales of Old Japan*).
4. Topics for brief oral reports: The Empress Jingu; Shintoism; Michizane (see above books, also *Historical Tales*, *Japanese Girls and Women*, Chap. VI; *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, Chap. XVII; *The Religions of Japan*, Griffis, *Japan and Her People*).
5. Subjects for Papers: The Ainu; Early History to the first Shogunate; The Hojo Tyranny and the Tartars; The Portuguese and the Jesuits (see above references, also *Ainu of Japan*, and *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*).
6. Selected Readings: "The Story of Mimi-Nashi-Hoichi" in *Kwaidan*. "Social Life in Old Kyoto," in *Japan in History*, *Folk Lore and Art*. "The Sympathy of Benten," in *Shadowings*. "The Household Shrine," in *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan*. "The Mythical Zoölogy of Japan," in *The Mikado's Empire*. "Lake Biwa and Kyoto, Kyoto Temples and Nara," in *Jinrikisha Days*. "Enoshima," in *Japan and Her People*.

SECOND PROGRAM:

1. Topic for roll-call: Japanese Superstitions (see *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, *The Mikado's Empire*, and many other books).
2. Topics for brief oral reports: The Shrines of Ise; Tea Culture; Rice Culture; Will Adams; A Japanese Inn (see *The Story of Japan*, *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, *Jinrikisha Days*, *Japan in History*, *Folk Lore and Art*, and *Japan and Her People*, *The Mikado's Empire*).
3. Subjects for Papers: Nobunaga; Hideyoshi; Ieyasu; The Samurai Men and Women (see above, also *Historical Tales*, *Japanese Girls and Women*, *Things Japanese*).
4. Book Reviews: *Mito Yashiki*, and *Honda the Samurai*.
5. Selected Readings: From *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan* or from *Lotus Time in Japan*. "Forty-seven Ronins," in *Things Japanese*. "Nikko—The Shrines of the Shoguns," in *Japan and Her People*. "Life in Castle and Yashiki," in *Japanese Girls and Women*. "The Shrines of Ise," in *Japan and Her People*. "The Forty-seven Ronins," or other tale from *Tales of Old Japan*. "Folk Lore and Fireside Stories," in *The Mikado's Empire*.

THIRD PROGRAM:

1. Subjects for roll-call: Japanese customs, as bathing, food, dress, household furnishings,

funerals, mournings, etc. (See all available works.)

2. Topics for brief oral reports: Japan's National Song (see *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, pp. 369 and 332). The Kagoshima and Shimonoseki Affairs (see appendix to *The Mikado's Empire*, *The Story of Japan*, *Japan and Her People*).
3. Subjects for papers: Perry's Expedition; The Ten Years from 1858 to 1868; Chief Events Since 1868 (see all available books on Japanese history and lives of Perry, Verbeck and Townsend Harris).
4. Selected Readings: "The Charter Oath of Japan," in *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, or in *Constitutional Development of Japan*. "Tokyo, the Castle and the City," in *Japan and Her People*. "Court Life," in *Japanese Girls and Women*. "The Imperial Family," in *Jinrikisha Days*. "The Captivity of Captain Golowin," in *Historical Tales*. "A Rush to a Volcano," in *The Real Japan*.

FOURTH PROGRAM:

1. Subjects for roll-call: Reports on the position of women as wives and mothers in Japan (see *Japanese Girls and Women*, *The Mikado's Empire*, *Things Japanese*, etc.).
2. Topics for brief oral reports: The Festival of New Year's, *O Bon*; The Feast of the Dead, The Feast of Dolls and the Feast of Flags, Festival of the Star Vega, Chrysanthemum Festival and Japanese Memorial Day (see *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, *The Mikado's Empire*, *Things Japanese*, *Japan and Her People*, *Jinrikisha Days*, etc.).
3. Subjects for papers: The Education of Girls; Domestic Service; Peasant Women; The Mechanism of a Japanese House. (See above books, also *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan*, *Japan and Her People*, *Jinrikisha Days*, *Japanese Homes*, *Japan and Its Art*.)
4. Selected Readings: "At Home in Japan," in *The Real Japan*. "Cha-no-yu," and "Senke" and "The Merchant's Dinner," in *Jinrikisha Days*. "Temple and House," in *Feudal and Modern Japan*. Selection from "The Japanese Bride," Naomi Tamura. "A Woman's Diary," in *Kotto*. "Of the Eternal Feminine," in *Out of the East*. "Old Age," in *Japanese Girls and Women*. Selection from *The Wee Ones of Japan*.

FIFTH PROGRAM:

1. Subjects for roll-call: Japanese traits (see *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, Chapters III, VI and XVIII, *The Soul of the Far East*, *Feudal and Modern Japan*, *Evolution of the Japanese*, *The Gist of Japan*, *Japan and Its Regeneration*, *Lotus Time in Japan*).
2. Topics for oral reports: The Kumamoto Band (see *An American Missionary in Japan*), Neesima and the Doshisha (see Joseph Hardy Neesima and *The Yankees of the East*).
3. Subjects for papers: Buddhism; Christianity in Japan (see *The Religions of Japan*, *An American Missionary in Japan*, *The Mikado's Empire*, *Japanese Girls and Women* and above named books); Bushido (see *Bushido*, *The Soul of Japan*); Educa-

tional Progress (see *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, *The Yankees of the East*, *The Real Japan*, *Educational Conquest of the Far East*, *Things Japanese*).

4. Selected readings: "From the Diary of a Teacher" in *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan*, "With Kyushu Students" in *Out of the East*. Selections from *A Japanese Interior*, "A Passional Karma" from *In Ghostly Japan*. Selections from *Gleanings in Buddha Fields*, "Kyoto—The Temples" in *Japan and Her People*. Specimens of Buddhist sermons in *Tales of Old Japan*.

SIXTH PROGRAM.

1. Topic for roll-call: Leaders of New Japan. (See recent magazine articles.)
2. Topics for oral reports: Cloisonné, Lacquer, Metal Work, Sculpture in Wood and Ivory (see *Japan and Its Art*, Murray's *Hand Book to Japan*, *Things Japanese*, *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, Chap. XVI, *The Real Japan*, *Japan and Her People*, *Industries of Japan*, *Jinrikisha Days*, Chap. XXIX, and especially the larger works referred to in bibliography).
3. Subjects for papers: Japanese Pottery; Painting and Color Printing (see above works), Landscape Gardening (*Japan and Her People*, Chap. XIV, *Things Japanese*, especially Conder's books, the great authority on this subject).
4. Selected Readings: "Fetes and Flowers" in

Japan and Her People, or Chap. VIII, *Jinrikisha Days*. "Golden Days" in *Jinrikisha Days*. "Ikao" in *Japan and Her People* (description of silk culture), or Chap. XXVI, *Jinrikisha Days*. "In a Japanese Garden" in *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan*. Selection from Chapter V in *The Soul of the Far East*. "Silkworms" from *In Ghostly Japan*.

SEVENTH PROGRAM.

1. Subjects for roll-call: Japanese Proverbs (see *The Mikado's Empire* or Japanese tales selected from *Kotto* or other of Hearn's books).
2. Topics for oral reports: The New Woman in Japan; Industrial Problems in New Japan (see *Hand Book of Modern Japan* and recent magazine articles).
3. Subjects for papers: Japanese Poetry (see *Classical Poetry of the Japanese*, also *Hand Book of Modern Japan*, *History of Japanese Literature* and *Things Japanese*); Prose Literature (see above references); The Japanese Theater (see *Things Japanese*, *The Yankees of the East*, *Japan and Her People*, Vol. II, Chap. XII, *The Real Japan*).
4. Selected Readings: Japanese Justice in *The Real Japan*. Three popular ballads in Appendix to *Kokoro*. From recent magazine articles apropos of late developments in Japanese affairs.

T a l k A b o u t B o o k s

Mr. Redfield attempts a proof of the Lamarckian hypothesis of use-inheritance, more especially by a statistical study of the family histories of eminent men. By limiting his investigations mainly to the inheritance of intelligence and by his emphasis of the immense importance of the doctrine, if true, in social evolution, the work is of more immediate interest to work in education, sociology and psychology, than in biology proper. The first argument is the historical one, that if Weismannism be true, variation toward intelligence would occur according to the law of probabilities, and since the less intelligent propagate more numerously than the intelligent, lower classes would soon preponderate with resulting race degeneracy; and further according to the law of probabilities eminent men should be as numerous in one period of history as another, which assumption the author needlessly disproves by tables of distribution according to the centuries. This part of the work is lamentably weak and forms a poor introduction to succeeding chapters of genuine merit. The author assumes that intelligence is entirely an organic phenomenon, and takes no notice of current conception of social tradition and inheritance of factors influencing the appearance of intelligence. The second part of the argument is positive rather than negative and is worthy of serious considera-

tion. If use-inheritance be a fact, children conceived during the prime of life should as a rule be the most intelligent of the family and possess the more intelligent offspring. The youngest son of a youngest son, of a youngest son, *ad infinitum*, would thus be our hypothetical Solomon. To obtain a means of comparison, Mr. Redfield devised a system of birth ranks. These are ten in number and are denominated a-e, E-A respectively. Each individual is denominated by one of these ranks which refers to his parents' ages at the time of his birth. A refers to ages under twenty-four and one-half years; b, between twenty-four and one-half, twenty-seven, etc. The corresponding age limits were so chosen as to secure a norm or a standard scale, so that the birth rank of any individual chosen at random would have an equal chance of falling in any one of the ten classes, or those of a multitude so chosen would be evenly distributed according to the law of probabilities. This standard scale of probabilities was determined from the Redfield Genealogy embracing but four hundred and twenty cases, which number is much too low for accurate purposes. However, the author compares it with ages of mothers for registered births covering some one hundred and thirty thousand cases and concludes that the scale, if anything is too high,

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and hence adverse rather than favorable to his conclusions.

The author's procedure is to determine the birth rank of a number of eminent men and their ancestry as far as possible and group these according to classes. Among the Hall of Fame men and their ancestry, four are in class a, the number increasing more or less regularly through the intermediary groups to twenty-eight for class A. According to the law of probabilities each group should approximate 13.7. Out of four hundred and sixty-eight great men of the world, the ranks of three hundred and fifty-four were satisfactorily determined; thirteen belong to class a, the number increases to fifty-three for B and jumps to one hundred and thirty-two for A. Without doubt the author has provisionally established the fact that famous men have a higher birth rank than the average. This could not be explained on the Weismann theory, but would readily yield to the Lamarckian view and according to the author such evidence is proof positive of use-inheritance, because there is no other imaginable reason to explain the fact (p. 82). The author's fallacy lies in assuming that intelligence is entirely an organic function and must be explained entirely by organic variation and inheritance. He utterly ignores environmental conditions, the social *milieu* and its inheritance as factors in the problem. This is marked in the chapter on mental aptitudes.

Much the strongest case is made out by the statistics concerning trotting horses, although the treatment is too meager as to details. If his figures are trustworthy, they are very significant for the environmental factors are largely eliminated or equalized. For the ancestry of the one hundred and thirty-two fastest trotters, involving a total of one thousand two hundred and thirty-nine, the average ages are: Sires, 10.20; grandsires, 12.86; great grandsires, 13.14; dams, 9.20; grandams, 9.88, and great grandams, 10.56 years. These ages are probably above the average. The main conclusions formulated are that (1) heredity is influenced by the time elapsing between generations and the degree of activity of the producing individuals, (2) parents transmit to offspring their mental and physical characteristics at the time of reproduction, and (3) that the average length of life tends to approximate twice the average age at which reproduction is effected. Thus the race by observing these laws can voluntarily increase intelligence and duration of life. Whatever may be said of the conclusions, the collation of facts exhibits a great amount of labor and they are extremely suggestive as well as valuable. The work is well and interestingly written and will repay careful consideration.

H. A. C.

[“Control of Heredity:” A Study of the Genesis of Evolution and Degeneracy. By Casper L. Redfield. Chicago: Monarch Book Co.]

The subject treated in “Interest and Education” is the most basic and vital in the field of pedagogy. Everything in education centers around this doctrine of interest. The bitter warfare between the Herbartians and the old time “discipline” school was brought to a close by the treatise of Dr. John Dewey before the National Herbart Society. The thesis of this paper was that both theories contained a common fallacy in assuming that the end to be sought was outside the self. The Herbartians made a feeble effort to contest the point, but the more thoughtful have come to see that the new theory is the nearest approach to the truth that has yet been presented. Professor DeGarmo has gone so far as to accept it *in toto* and make it the basis of his latest work. After a brief introduction the author of “Interest and Education” devotes three chapters to what he admits is practically a restatement of Dr. Dewey's doctrine of interest. The next three chapters are also outgrowths of the same principles. The statement of Dr. Dewey's theory, however, is clearer and more concrete than in the original paper. Much has been said since Mr. Dewey produced his new ideas on interest to clear up the whole subject, and a man of Professor DeGarmo's wide range of scholarship and experience could not but improve the opportunity that this afforded him.

The remainder of the work is devoted to an application of the theory to various principles and problems in education. It is written in simple, clear, and untechnical language, and will be of much value to the practical teacher. The illustrations are in most instances drawn directly from the schoolroom and are always excellent. The chapter on “Method” is especially sane and helpful. One cannot but feel occasionally that Mr. DeGarmo has not as completely severed his connections with Herbartianisms as his first chapters might indicate. At times he appears to have simply slipped in a new foundation under old material. This may be due, however, to the fact that he is dealing with the schools of today as they are and not the ideal conditions by which Mr. Dewey must have been guided in his exposition. Certainly the Herbartian desire to make the subject interesting even at the risk of introducing matters not exactly germane appears occasionally in the applied portion of the book, and makes the work seem at times verbose or trifling. It is hardly necessary to devote five pages to an extract from Tom Brown in order to bolster up the advantages gained from play, while the effort to prove the need of utilizing the child's curiosity by a detailed description of a curious caribou seems a little far-fetched. A second edition, through which it is likely that this book will speedily pass, may be made to improve it greatly as a pedagogical work.

F. P. G.

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The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., announces in a limited edition, an extensive and unusually important literary undertaking, a historical series, entitled "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803: Explorations by early navigators, descriptions of the islands and their peoples, their history and records of the Catholic missions, as related in contemporaneous books and manuscripts, showing the political, economic, commercial and religious conditions of those islands from their earliest relations with European nations to the beginning of the nineteenth century," in fifty-five volumes. This work will present (mainly in English translation) the most important printed works, to the year 1803, including a great number heretofore unpublished manuscripts, which have been gathered from various foreign archives and libraries, principally from Spain, Portugal, France, England, Italy, Mexico, Japan, the Philippines, etc. These manuscripts which have been known to a very few scholars only, and have been very difficult heretofore to study, are of great importance at the present time.

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[*"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803."* Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.]

It is difficult to formulate any one test to apply to ghost stories, but one can safely say they have the true essence of weirdness if they stay with one in an uncanny and clinging fashion after the lights are out and if they make one hesitate to look around in the dark, though common sense says there is no skinny hand ready to clutch. Judged by this test "*The Wind in the Rose Bush and Other Stories of the Supernatural,*" by Mary E. Wilkins, has the real flavor. Almost grawsome at times, the stories have the quality which holds, nor are they spoiled by attempted explanation. The manner of telling is simple and direct. In each of the six the terrible visitation described seems the outcome of some evil deed, or as in "*The Southwest Chamber,*" merely of selfish and evil thoughts. True to her best vein, Miss Wilkins has put her setting among the people she knows best, her New

Englanders with their intermixture of shrewdness and narrowness. In fact so well does she hold to this spirit that the tales seem like the "*Uncle Remus Stories*" of Joel Chandler Harris, not the product of the author's imagination but faithful reproduction of traditional ghost lore.

[*"The Wind in the Rose Bush and other Stories of the Supernatural."* By Mary E. Wilkins. Illustrated by Peter Newell. 5 x 7½. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.]

Mr. McMurry has given a treatment in his book on methodology which ought to prove stimulating to any of the teachers he addresses, those teachers, namely, who have in charge children attending any from the fourth to the eighth grades, inclusive, of our public schools. Mr. McMurry has no use for the wooden routine teacher, who drills the pupils merely in the language difficulties of a given text. He believes in the teacher who can stimulate the interest and imagination of the pupils. Knowledge of the language difficulties is to him but a small part of the preparation of a good teacher. Such a teacher, he says, must have also a keen appreciation of the text as literature, and be able to enforce with power the culture value of any given piece. For this reason he advocates strongly the reading of complete pieces or "classics" as he calls them, instead of selection, for only thus, says he, can the full culture value of any piece be obtained. Mr. McMurry does not stop with merely advancing his theories, to make his book less abstract he analyzes two or more "classics" with considerable care, to show the practical application of these theories. Moreover he gives a long classified list of books for use in the grades and of books likely to prove helpful to the teacher. Unfortunately Mr. McMurry has not presented his theories in a very satisfactory manner. He seems to have no plan for the arrangement of his material, thus leaving the reader with the feeling that the book is but a collection of unarranged notes. This is especially evident in chapters IV and V, where the order of his development and summary fails to agree, and in the beginning of chapter VII where the lack of any logical arrangement of the material is even more apparent. Moreover, Mr. McMurry seems unable to grasp as a whole, and so to unify in development and expression, any large block of his book. This leads him, for example, to begin his classifications in chapter III on the basis of the kinds of literature, and to end it on the basis of the characteristics of good literature. His most irritating fault, however, is an over amount of quotation giving especially in chapter I a feeling that he is compiling, not expressing his own convictions.

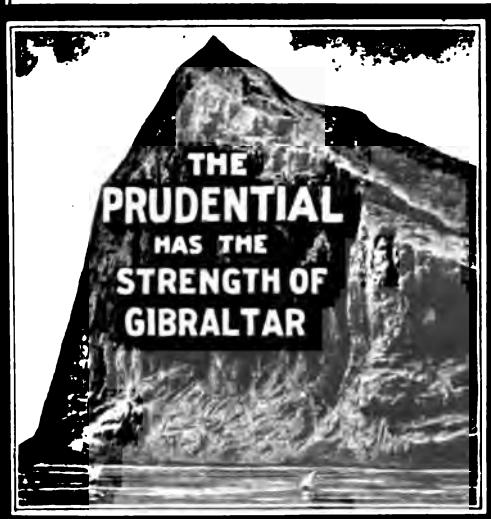
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[*"Special Method in the Reading of English Classics."* By Charles McMurry. 8 vo. 90 cents. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

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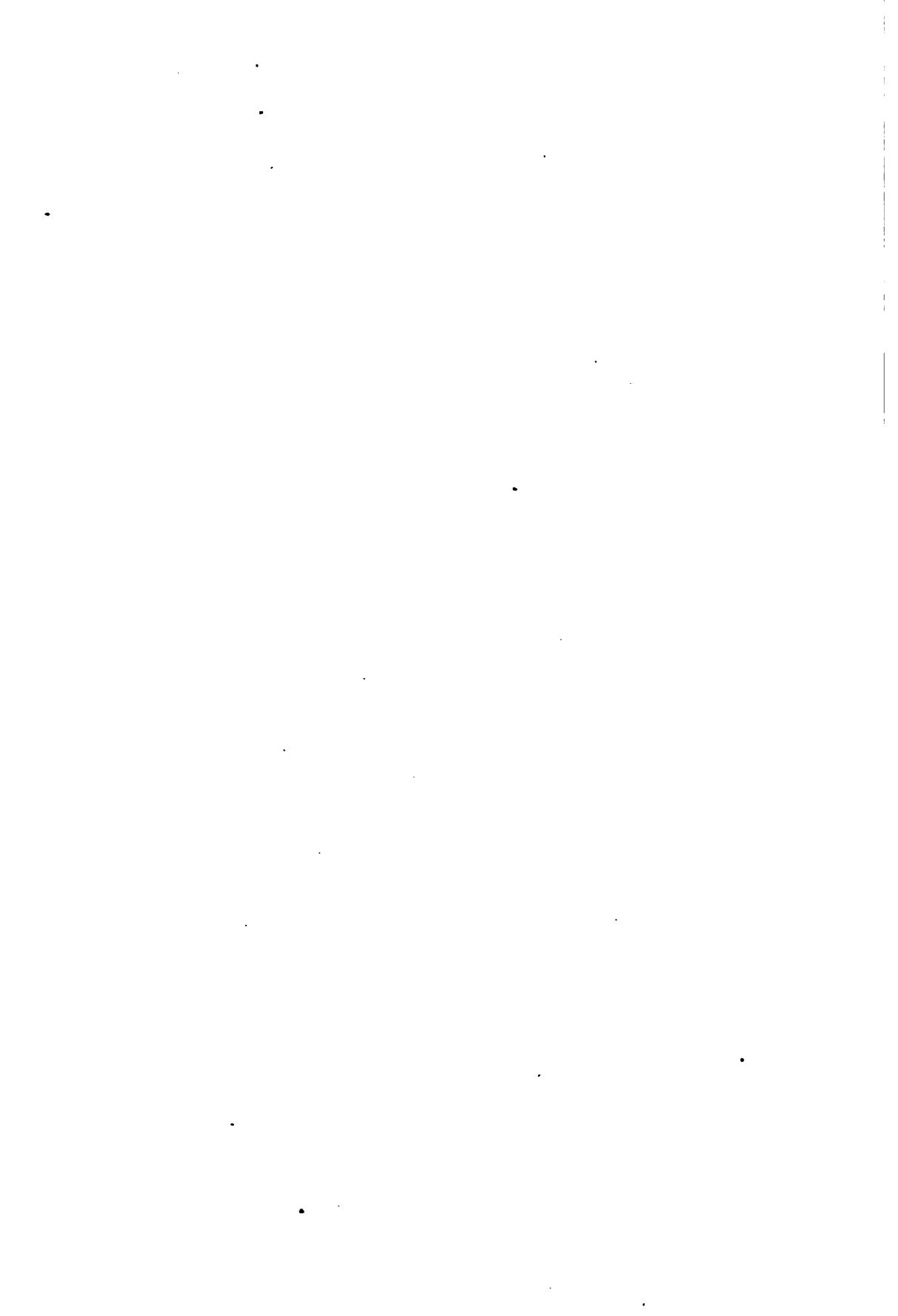
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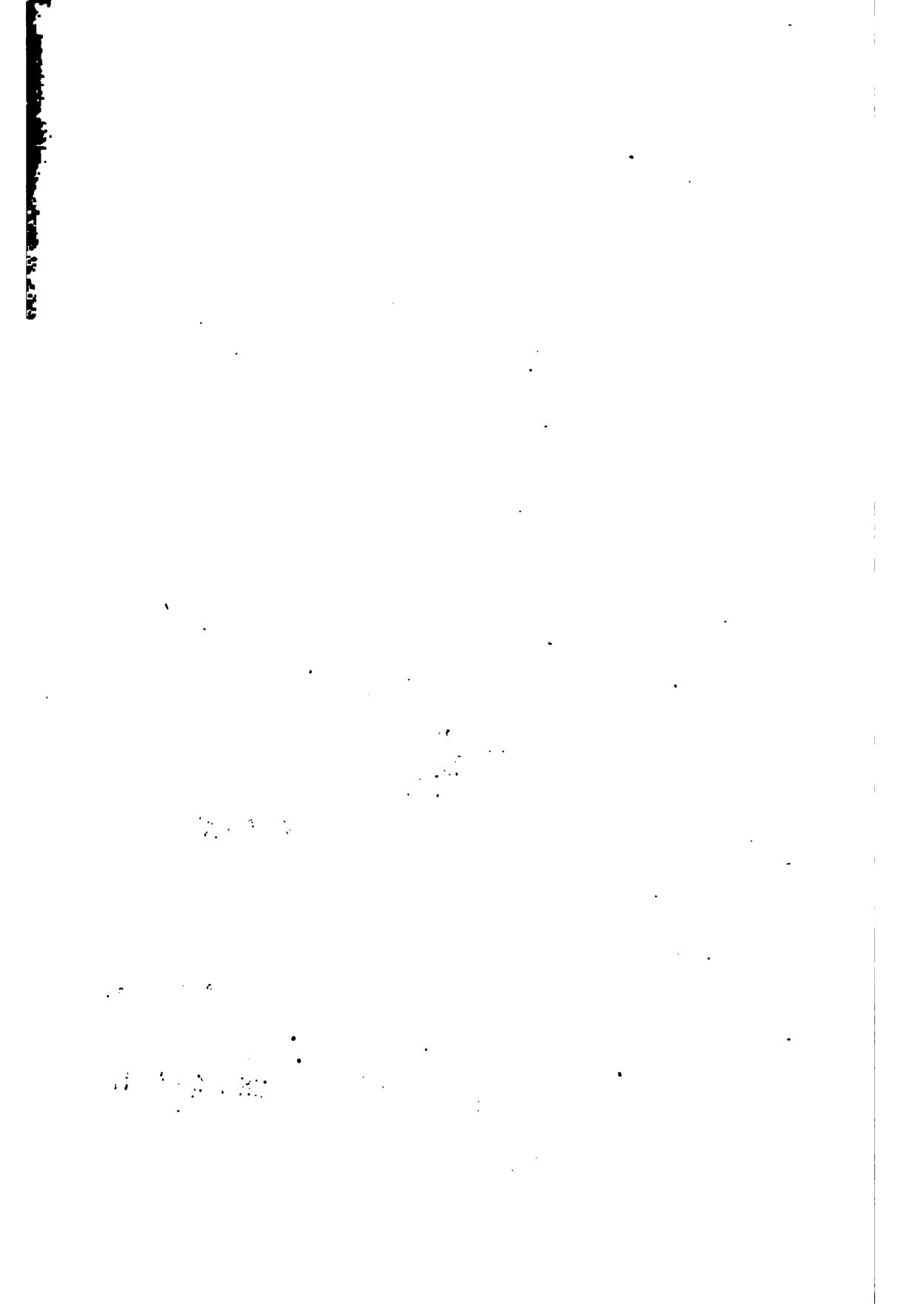
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